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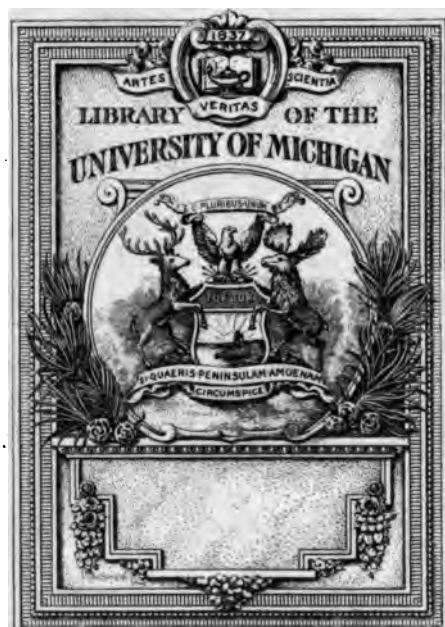
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WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

VOLUME XI.

ACTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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NOTE.

The acts of the Philippine Commission numbered from 1 to 263, inclusive, enacted between September 12, 1900, and October 11, 1901, were published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (Vol. I, part 10), and the present volume contains acts numbered from 264 to 424, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 14, 1901, and July 1, 1902.

On July 1, 1902, the act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," was approved by the President, and provided in section 1 that the enacting clause of all future laws passed by the Philippine Commission should read, "By authority of the United States be it enacted by the Philippine Commission." Prior to the passage of the act of July 1, 1902, the enacting clause of all acts passed by the Philippine Commission read, "By authority of the President of the United States be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission."

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ACTS OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

[No. 264.]

AN ACT appropriating two million, four hundred and ninety thousand, one hundred and forty-three dollars and two cents (\$2,490,143.02), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila, for the fourth quarter of the year 1901, and other designated periods.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in money of the United States, are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the expenses of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila, for the Fourth Quarter of the year 1901, and other designated periods.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

For salaries and general expenses, fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000); for Charles A. Conant in lieu of traveling expenses from Washington to Manila, under authority of the Secretary of War, one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160).

In all, for the United States Philippine Commission, fifty-five thousand, one hundred and sixty dollars (\$55,160).

EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

For salaries and wages authorized by Acts 167, 184 and 229, including the extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, and for two additional laborers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, hereby authorized, eighteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$18,767.50.)

For miscellaneous expenses in the office of the Executive Secretary, and electric lighting, repairs and expenses in the Ayuntamiento Building, three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500); for allowance in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence as follows: George C. Hicks, forty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents (\$48.56); Edgar A. Rose, forty-two dollars and ninety-four cents (\$42.94); Lewis E. Appleby, one hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$111.27); Ralph V. Bement, one hundred and six dollars and nine cents (\$106.09); total, three hundred and eight dollars and eighty-six cents (\$308.86).

In all, for the Executive Bureau, twenty-two thousand, five hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-six cents (\$22,576.36).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

For salaries and wages, as follows: three members of the Board at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum each; one examiner, class 3; one examiner, class 5; three clerks, class 8; two clerks, class 9, one additional being hereby authorized; one clerk, class B, hereby authorized in lieu of one clerk, class D; one clerk, class G; one clerk, class I, hereby authorized; two messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; extra allowance for Disbursing Officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum; total, for salaries, five thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars (\$5,915).

For miscellaneous expenses, including printing, stationery, furniture, etc., six hundred dollars (\$600).

For traveling expenses, two hundred dollars (\$200).

For salary of W. S. Washburn, from July 1 to August 25, 1901, at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, and for traveling expenses of W. S. Washburn from Washington to Manila, six hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-two cents (\$616.22).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Service Board, seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents (\$7,331.22).

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

For salaries authorized by Act 254, including extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, nine thousand, three hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$9,382.50); wages of laborers, teamsters, drivers, stablemen, and blacksmiths, six thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars (\$6,320).

For miscellaneous expenses, including rents, repairs and supplies, three thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$3,900); forage, three thousand dollars (\$3,000); vehicles and harness, eight thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$8,700); purchase of animals, nine thousand, six hundred dollars (\$9,600).

For deficiency salaries as follows: one clerk, class 9, from August 7 to September 30, 1901, and two teamsters at sixty dollars (\$60) per month each, from September 22 to October 1, 1901, two hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-six cents (\$212.66).

For purchase of supplies, including coal, lumber and other supplies purchased during the third quarter of the year 1901, four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000). All moneys derived from the sale of supplies to the departments, bureaus and offices, to the Provincial Governments and to the city of Manila, the purchase of which is herein provided for, shall revert to this appropriation, and all deposits in the Treasury by the Purchasing Agent on this account shall be as repayments to the said appropriation and so credited on the books of the Auditor.

For decorations of the public buildings in Manila in September, two hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$234).

In all, for the Insular Purchasing Agent, four hundred and forty-one thousand, three hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixteen cents (\$441,349.16).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

For salaries and wages authorized by Acts 157 and 192, including the change of employes in the Division of Sanitary Inspection author-

ized in Act 229, and the employment of one additional clerk, class 7, hereby authorized, in lieu of one clerk, class 8, authorized in Act 192, an extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, seventeen thousand, nine hundred and eight dollars (\$17,908).

For allowance at one hundred dollars (\$100) per month, for one stenographer temporarily employed from August 16 to December 31, 1901, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450).

For wages of one porter at seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) per month; one assistant porter at six dollars (\$6) per month; and six servants at five dollars (\$5) per month each, hereby authorized, in the Women's Department, San Lazaro Hospital, one hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents (\$130.50); for employment of three servants hereby authorized, in the Vaccine Station in Manila, fifty-four dollars (\$54).

For maintenance of the San Lazaro Leper Hospital, including the employment of one porter at seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) per month, and one assistant porter at six dollars (\$6) per month, and of the leper hospitals at Bacolod, Cebu, and Palestina, eleven thousand, five hundred and five dollars and ninety cents (\$11,505.90).

For miscellaneous expenses, including subsistence of patients, rent of buildings and offices, and necessary repairs in the Plague and Small-pox Hospitals, the Crematory, the Women's Department of the San Lazaro Hospital, the Steam Disinfecting Plant, the Veterinary Department, the Hospicio de San José, the Colegio de Santa Isabel, the Municipal Dispensary, the Public Cemeteries and in the Vaccine Stations in Manila, Iloilo, Aparri and Nueva Caceres, twenty thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifteen cents (\$20,898.15).

Transportation for all departments, two thousand, nine hundred and thirty dollars (\$2,930).

For miscellaneous expenses in the suppression of the plague, rhinderpest and the extermination of locusts and rats, including the wages and traveling expenses of inspectors and for miscellaneous expenses in the Antitoxine Experimental Station, two thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$2,635). Printing, seven hundred and four dollars (\$704). For general miscellaneous expenses to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Health, including medicines and surgical dressings, deficiency pay of vaccinators and attendants in San Lazaro Leper Hospital, subsistence of lepers not provided for in authorized hospitals, general repairs and equipments, expenses of the detention camp, labor at the Experimental Serum Station, and the Disinfecting Plants, unpaid accounts of San Lazaro Hospital, Leper Department and Women's Department, Small-pox and Bubonic Hospitals, Laboratories, and of the Central Office of the Board of Health, twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-three cents (\$28,718.63).

For the purchase of the property loaned by the Medical Department of the United States Army to the Plague Hospital and Bacteriological Laboratory, one hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-four cents (\$176.64).

For per diem at five dollars (\$5) per day to the Commissioner of the Board of Health for the Philippines, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which the present incumbent is excluded as an officer of the Regular Army, by reason of his detail for civil

duty, four hundred and sixty dollars (\$460); cost of transportation herein provided for shall be construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines.

The unexpended balance of the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) appropriated by Act No. 184 for expenses of "trip to Southern Islands by City Veterinarian for the purpose of controlling and suppressing the rhinderpest," is hereby made available for the expenses of other officers incurred in the same work under the direction of the Board of Health.

The unexpended balance of the twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) appropriated in Act 184 for "Capitation fee of one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) cents per head for two hundred thousand (200,000) rats in suppression of Bubonic Plague," is hereby made available for the "expenses in the destruction of rats" during the fourth quarter of the year 1901.

In all, for the Board of Health for the Philippines, eighty-six thousand, five hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-two cents (\$86,570.82).

QUARANTINE OFFICE.

For salaries and wages, six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$6,750); for office expenses, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450).

For expenses of disinfecting corps, two hundred and seventy dollars (\$270).

For supplies, repairs and miscellaneous expenses for launches, two thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,350).

For commutation for quarters for five officers, one thousand, two hundred and thirty dollars (\$1,230).

For barracks, for cabin passengers, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.)

For miscellaneous expenses, including equipment at Mariveles Quarantine Station, three thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$3,800). Miscellaneous supplies and transportation for the same, twelve thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$12,150); miscellaneous services and expenses incurred during the years 1900 and 1901, five hundred dollars (\$500).

In all, for the Quarantine Office, fifty-two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$52,500).

FORESTRY BUREAU.

For salaries authorized by Acts 16, 144 and 171, including the salary of one special agent at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum; one clerk, class 8, in lieu of one clerk, class 9, authorized by Act 229; one messenger at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, and one woodworker at seventy-five cents (75 cts.) per day, fifteen thousand, four hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents (\$15,496.75); for salary of one special agent at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, from July 1 to September 30, 1901, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450).

For incidental expenses, including the rent of offices and buildings and purchase of wood samples, one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$1,968).

For traveling expenses of employes on official business, one thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$1,700).

In all, for the Forestry Bureau, nineteen thousand, six hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$19,614.75).

MINING BUREAU.

For salaries authorized by Act 233, from September 20 to December 31, 1901, two thousand, six hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-two cents (\$2,616.92); one clerk, class 9, from September 6 to September 19, 1901, forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$46.66). The amounts appropriated in Act 229 "for printing Mining Laws, record of mineral test, circulars and blanks," "office supplies," and "miscellaneous expenses," is hereby made available for the same purposes for the fourth quarter of the year 1901.

In all, for the Mining Bureau, two thousand, six hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$2,663.58).

PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU.

For salaries authorized by Act 131, including the extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7,657.50).

For printing and binding of weather bulletins and reports, seven hundred and ten dollars (\$710); rent of instruments and offices, one thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,125). For purchase of instruments for volunteer observers five hundred dollars (\$500).

For traveling expenses and transportation of instruments to establish stations, five hundred dollars (\$500); miscellaneous expenses, including telegrams and cablegrams, two hundred and fifty-four dollars (\$254).

In all, for the Philippine Weather Bureau, ten thousand, seven hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$10,746.50).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS.

For salaries, as follows: One Chief of Bureau at three thousand, two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per annum; one clerk, class 7, authorized by Act 218; one clerk, class 8; one clerk, class 10; two clerks, class I, and one messenger at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, hereby authorized, total, one thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$1,980).

For furniture, office supplies and miscellaneous expenses, one thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,225).

For the salary of the Chief of the Bureau from July 10 to August 16, 1901, while en route from San Francisco to Manila, (half pay), and from August 17 to September 30, 1901, (full pay), five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-four cents (\$555.54); salary of one clerk, class 7, from September 17 to September 30, 1901, sixty-two dollars and twenty-two cents (\$62.22).

In all, for the Bureau of Public lands, three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-six cents (\$3,822.76).

BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES.

For salaries authorized by Act 253, one thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,425). For traveling expenses three hundred dollars (\$300). For equipment of office, three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330). Miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, printing and instruments for field work, three hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$395).

In all, for the Bureau of Non-Christian tribes, two thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,450).

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

For salaries and wages, as follows: one Superintendent at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one clerk, class 9, hereby authorized; one photographer, class A, hereby authorized; one clerk, class I, hereby authorized, and of the following employes hereby transferred from the Board of Health of the Philippine Islands to the Bureau of Government Laboratories; one chemist, class 6; one assistant bacteriologist, class 9; one assistant chemist class A; one curator, class I; one janitor, class J, and two laborers at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each; total for salaries, two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$2,755).

Rent of building, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$187.50). Miscellaneous expenses, including plumbing, installation of electric lights, repairs, stationery, printing and supplies, one thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars and thirteen cents (\$1,450.13). To P. C. Freer, in lieu of all salary and traveling expenses from June 1 to September 30, 1901, one thousand, one hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents (\$1,195.60).

In all, for the Bureau of Government Laboratories, five thousand, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents (\$5,588.23).

BUREAU OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

Salary of one clerk, class A, two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

For salaries in the Civil Hospital, hereby authorized, as follows: Superintendent at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; chief nurse at one thousand and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum; dietist at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum; four nurses at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum each; four ward attendants at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each; cook at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum; assistant cook at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; ambulance driver at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum; driver at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; and four servants at one hundred and fifteen dollars (\$115) per annum each; total for salaries, two thousand, four hundred and forty dollars (\$2,440). For wages of laborers, two hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$235).

For miscellaneous expenses, including the equipment of the hospital, rent, repairs and coal, eighteen thousand, seven hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$18,716.16).

For salaries and wages in the office of the Attending Physician and Surgeon for Civil Employes authorized by Act 189, one thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,550). For salary of the Attending Physician from September 20, to September 30, 1901, at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$91.67).

For transportation for the month of September, 1901, forty-five dollars (\$45).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Hospital, twenty-three thousand and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-three cents (\$23,077.83).

GOVERNMENT FARM AT SAN RAMON.

For salary of machinist, and engineer at one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$375); wages of laborers harvesting copra, four hundred and fifteen dollars (\$415); for wages and miscellaneous expenses for the third quarter of the year 1901, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$387.50).

In all, for the Government Farm at San Ramon, one thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,177.50).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF POST OFFICES.

For salaries and wages in the office of the Director General of Posts, authorized by Act 181, including the additional allowance of disbursing clerk, at the rate of two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, six thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars (\$6,650).

For traveling expenses of Post Office Inspector and other employés, four hundred dollars (\$400); for reimbursement to employés in the office of the Director General of Posts of seventy-five per cent. of the quarterly cost of premiums on bonds required during the quarter, thirty-five dollars (\$35).

For miscellaneous expenses in the office of the Director General of Posts, two hundred dollars (\$200).

For salaries and wages in the Manila Post Office and post offices outside of Manila, authorized by Act 181, twenty-six thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$26,700); compensation to postmasters as provided for in Sections 3 and 4 of Act 181, three thousand dollars (\$3,000); employment of substitutes for postmasters and clerks granted leave of absence, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

For sea and inland transportation of mails, three thousand, two hundred dollars (\$3,200); for reimbursement of employés in the Manila Post Office and post offices outside of Manila of seventy-five per cent. of the quarterly cost of premiums on bonds required during the quarter, four hundred dollars (\$400).

For miscellaneous expenses, including mail sacks, pouches and locks, and rents and lighting in the Manila Post Office and post offices outside of Manila, eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000).

For allowance in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence as follows: J. M. Hinds, three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$332.78); W. A. Gourley, three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-two cents (\$389.42); L. M. Shellabarger, three hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty cents (\$393.40); C. C. Brower, three hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-five cents (\$320.55); Julius Schutz, three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$355.68); A. G. Drake, one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-five cents (\$120.55); E. E. Harrison, three hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$349); J. S. Gretzer, one hundred and thirty-six dollars and ten cents (\$136.10); S. F. Jones, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty cents (\$236.80); A. R. Imbrie, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-one cents (\$222.21); total, two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-nine cents (\$2,856.49).

In all, for the Bureau of Post-Offices, fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-nine cents (\$56,941.49).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For purchase and service in connection with the construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and cable lines, and for the hire of native linemen, messengers, machinists, and cable employes, sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000).

BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

For salaries and wages as follows: three assistant chiefs at two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,750) per annum each; thirty-five 1st class inspectors at one thousand, four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum each; forty 2d class inspectors at one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1,050) per annum each; forty 3rd class inspectors at nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950) per annum each; forty 4th class inspectors at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum each; forty 1st sergeants at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each; one hundred sergeants at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each; two hundred corporals at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, and two thousand privates at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for salaries, one hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$120,312.50). Salaries and wages of office employes, as follows: one clerk, class 6; one clerk, class 7; one clerk, class 8; one clerk, class 9; one clerk, class A, hereby authorized; two employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; two employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; extra allowance for four disbursing clerks at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each; total, for salaries of office employes, two thousand and sixty dollars (\$2,060).

For salaries in the Section of Information authorized by Act 255, as follows: Superintendent at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum; one second class inspector at one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1,050) per annum; one third class inspector at nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950) per annum; two detectives at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each; one draughtsman at three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) per annum; one clerk at three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) per annum; and one armorer and gunsmith at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; total, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,832.50).

For allowances for offices, guard houses, arsenals and messengers, for the assistant chiefs, senior inspectors of provinces and other inspectors, six thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars (\$6,960).

For regular supplies, thirty-nine thousand, four hundred and five dollars (\$39,405).

For rent and repairs to buildings, six thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$6,375).

For transportation of officers, enlisted men, animals and supplies, three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500).

For miscellaneous expenses, including traveling expenses except transportation of officers and men traveling under orders, one thousand, five hundred and thirty dollars (\$1,530).

For contingent fund to be used for secret service purposes in the discretion of the Chief or Acting Chief, three thousand, four hundred dollars (\$3,400).

For purchase of commissaries, seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).

For per diem at five dollars (\$5) per day for the Chief and 1st Assistant Chief, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate them for all commutations and allowances from which the present incumbents are excluded as officers of the Regular Army, by reason of their detail for civil duty, nine hundred and twenty dollars (\$920), cost of transportation herein provided for shall be construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines.

The appropriation in Act 229 of two thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars (\$2,320) "for salaries of employés in offices, guard houses and arsenals, hereby authorized, as follows: three assistant chiefs at forty dollars (\$40) per month each; thirty-five senior inspectors of provinces at twenty dollars (\$20) per month each; one hundred other inspectors at fifteen dollars (\$15) per month," is hereby amended to read "for allowances for offices, guard houses, arsenals and messengers for the assistant chiefs, senior inspectors of provinces, and other inspectors, two thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars (\$2,320)."

For the purchase from natives of serviceable rifles, carbines and shotguns at fifteen dollars (\$15) each, and serviceable revolvers at ten dollars (\$10) each; one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

In all, for the Bureau of Philippine Constabulary, two hundred and sixty-two thousand, two hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$262,295).

BUREAU OF PRISONS IN MANILA.

Bilibid Prison.

For salaries, as follows: one warden at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum; two assistant wardens at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum each; one resident physician at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum; one clerk, class 9; one clerk, class A; two hospital stewards, class I; one teamster at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; total, for salaries, two thousand, seven hundred and five dollars (\$2,705). For wages of the guard, four thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars (\$4,170); miscellaneous expenses, three thousand, two hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents (\$3,208.50). For repairs to transportation, and forage for ponies, sixty-five dollars (\$65); total, for Bilibid Prison, ten thousand, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$10,148.50).

Presidio de Manila:

For salaries, as follows: one storekeeper, class 9; three employés, class D; four keepers, class I; two clerks, class J; one laundryman at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum, and one chaplain at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum; total, for salaries, one thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,267.50).

For reimbursement to prisoners of one-fifth of the amount earned as laborers while in prison, as required by the Spanish law, twenty-eight dollars and forty cents (\$28.40).

For miscellaneous expenses, including the subsistence of prisoners, fourteen thousand, two hundred and ninety dollars (\$14,290). Total, for the Presidio de Manila, fifteen thousand, five hundred and eighty-five dollars and ninety cents (\$15,585.90).

Carcél Pública:

For salaries, as follows: one jailor, class 9; two employés, class G; five employés, class J; four assistant keepers at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; one chaplain at three hundred

dollars (\$300) per annum; total, for salaries, one thousand and sixty-five dollars (\$1,065).

For miscellaneous expenses including subsistence of prisoners and materials and tools for workshops, ten thousand and forty-eight dollars and forty cents (\$10,048.40); total, for the Carcéi Pública, eleven thousand, one hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents (\$11,113.40).

For electric lights in all departments from August 7 to September 30, 1901, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250). For deficiency salaries of the prison guard for the month of September 1901, six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680); for materials for strengthening the outer wall damaged by earthquake, three hundred and forty dollars and ninety-six cents (\$340.96); for subsistence for prisoners for the quarter ending September 30, 1901, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty cents (\$873.60).

In all, for the Bureau of Prisons in Manila, thirty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-six cents (\$38,992.36).

UNITED STATES PRISON AT BACOLOR.

For salaries and wages, as follows; one clerk, class A; and one clerk, class I; total three hundred dollars (\$300).

For miscellaneous expenses, including subsistence of native convicts, purchase of coffins for the burial of deceased native convicts, mineral oil, laundry soap and materials for industrial work in the prison, two thousand, three hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$2,355).

In all, for the United States Prison at Bacolor, two thousand, six hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$2,655).

UNITED STATES PRISON AT SAN ISIDRO.

For salaries and wages, as follows: one clerk, class 9; one clerk at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum; total, for salaries, four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$412.50).

For miscellaneous expenses, including subsistence of convicts, repairs to prison and postage stamps, two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-two dollars (\$2,762).

In all, for the United States Prison at San Isidro, three thousand, one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents (\$3,174.50).

UNITED STATES PRISON AT LINGAYEN.

For salaries and wages, as follows: one jailor at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum; one physician at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum; and one practicante at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum; total, two hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$255).

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

For salaries and wages, as follows: one clerk, class 5; one clerk, class 7; four clerks, class 9; two clerks, class A; four clerks, class F; one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; five employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; three patrolmen at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum, each; extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum; total, for salaries and wages, three thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$3,537.50). For salaries and wages of launch crews, three thousand, three hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$3,363).

For office expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300); repairing and painting the Government Signal Station on Malecon wall, eight hundred dollars (\$800); for supplies, repairs, provisions and incidental expenses for launches, five thousand and fifty-two dollars (\$5,052).

For expenses and wages in connection with the light-house service, including supplies and repairs for light-houses and the establishment of light-houses, nineteen thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$19,800).

For salaries and wages of employes on launches from September 19 to September 30, 1901, three hundred and four dollars and forty cents (\$304.40); for supplies, provisions, coal and incidental expenses for launches for the third quarter of the year 1901, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars (\$597).

For the purchase of the launches *Luzon* and *Juliana*, twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000).

For per diem, at five dollars (\$5) per day of the Captain of the Port, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which the present incumbent is excluded as an officer of the Navy, by reason of his detail for civil duty, four hundred and sixty dollars (\$460), cost of transportation herein provided for shall be construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines.

In all, for the office of the Captain of the Port, sixty-two thousand, two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety cents (\$62,213.90).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR TREASURY.

For salaries and wages, as follows: Treasurer at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum; one clerk, class 3; three clerks, class 4; one clerk, class 5; two clerks, class 6, one being hereby authorized; one clerk, class 7; two clerks, class 8; five clerks, class 9; one clerk, class C; two clerks, class I; one clerk, at seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) per annum; one clerk, class H; one clerk at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum; extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum; total, for salaries, eight thousand, five hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$8,522.50).

For miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, office supplies, printing, etc., three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350); printing and binding books, forms, etc., for provincial governments, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

For traveling expenses of deputies and examiners, six hundred dollars (\$600); traveling expenses of two examiners and one chief of the Provincial Bureau from the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

For premiums on surety bonds of Provincial Treasurer and other employes of the Civil Government, four thousand, six hundred and six dollars (\$4,606).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Treasury, twenty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$24,328.50).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR AUDITOR.

For salaries and wages, as follows: Auditor at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum; Deputy Auditor at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one clerk, class 4; seven clerks, class 5, to be employed

as chiefs of divisions hereby authorized in lieu of one clerk, class 5, employed as traveling examiner; six clerks, class 6; and one clerk, class 7, heretofore authorized; three clerks, class 5; three clerks, class 6; four clerks, class 7; six clerks, class 8; seven clerks, class 9; two clerks, class 10; two clerks, class A; two clerks, class B; two clerks, class C; two clerks, class D; two clerks, class E; two clerks, class F; two clerks, class I; three messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum; total, for salaries and wages, eighteen thousand and sixty-five dollars (\$18,065).

For printing and binding, including stationery and rubber stamps, one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500); incidental expenses, including official telegrams and cablegrams, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

For the actual and necessary traveling expenses not exceeding three dollars (\$3) per day and necessary cost of transportation of clerks detailed as traveling examiners, and of officer and clerks authorized by law, to travel on official business in connection with the settlement of accounts and the inspection of offices, two thousand dollars (\$2,000). The Auditor is hereby authorized to detail any clerk not below the grade of class 6, for the purpose of examining the accounts of offices and officers required by law to submit their accounts to him for settlement.

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars (\$21,815).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION.

For salaries and wages in the Custom House in Manila, as follows: Collector at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum; Deputy Collector at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; Cashier at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum; one clerk, class 3; seven chiefs of divisions, class 5; two clerks, class 6; twenty inspectors, class 8; ten inspectors, class 9; twenty-five inspectors, class 10; sixty-nine inspectors, class A; two clerks, class A; one clerk, class D; seventeen clerks, class F; three clerks, class H; thirteen clerks, class I, one hundred and twenty-eight clerks, class J; twenty-six employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; ten employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; fifty-nine employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; ten employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each; extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, and for salaries of substitutes in place of clerks granted leaves of absence, not exceeding an aggregate of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) for the quarter; total, for salaries, fifty-seven thousand and five dollars (\$57,005).

For expenses of Secret Service, one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500); for wages of four temporary employés at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum each, to be stationed at private bonded warehouses, nine hundred dollars (\$900).

For regular supplies, including printing and stationery, maintenance of launch and coal for customs launches, fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). For rents and repairs to buildings, two hundred dollars (\$200). For miscellaneous expenses, including cart and coolie hire, janitor supplies, expenses of custom officials traveling under orders or changing station of employés, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450).

Port of Iloilo:

For salaries and wages of employes, eleven thousand, three hundred and ninety-five dollars, and thirty-six cents (\$11,395.36); rent and repairs to buildings, one thousand, three hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety cents (\$1,374.90); supplies and repairs to launches and transportation, two thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$2,435); miscellaneous expenses, one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars (\$1,729).

Port of Cebú:

For salaries and wages, four thousand, four hundred and fifteen dollars (\$4,415); transportation and maintenance of launches, nine hundred and nine dollars (\$909); rents and repairs to buildings, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150); miscellaneous expenses, eleven dollars and sixty-two cents (\$11.62).

Port of Joló:

For salaries and wages, two thousand, three hundred and one dollars (\$2,301); rents and repairs to buildings, ninety-nine dollars (\$99); miscellaneous expenses, thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$38.50).

Port of Zamboanga:

For salaries and wages, one thousand, three hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$1,322); rents and repairs to buildings, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$159.50); incidental expenses, thirty-five dollars (\$35).

Port of Siassi:

For salaries and wages, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$963); rents and repairs to buildings, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$37.50); miscellaneous expenses, four hundred and twenty dollars (\$420).

Interior Ports:

For salaries and wages, including necessary crew for boarding boats, cutter crews, clerks and inspectors of sub-districts, not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each; temporary clerks, where army officers have not been relieved and extra compensation for presidentes engaged in custom work, not to exceed one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; total, for salaries, fourteen thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$14,375); maintenance of boarding boats, boat houses and launches, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); transportation, two hundred dollars (\$200); office rent, eight hundred dollars (\$800).

For refunds at Manila and other ports, three thousand dollars (\$3,000). The payment for overtime work to employes of the Custom Service is hereby authorized, but no amount shall be paid for such service in excess of the amount collected from importers for such service and the amount so collected is hereby appropriated for the payment of such overtime work.

For Deficiency Expenses:

For salaries and wages of two additional guards at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, for the port of Joló, for the third quarter of the year 1901, one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120); for the salary of the night-watchman in the office of the Collector of Customs of the Islands, from September 16 to September 30, 1901, thirty dollars (\$30); for the salary of one clerk, class J, in the office of the Collector of Customs at Zamboanga, for the third quarter of the year 1901, sixty dollars (\$60); for deficiency salaries of employes in the interior ports, ninety-five dollars and fifty-three cents (\$95.53); for repairs to room in the government building at the Port of Puerto

Princesa, used as office for the Inspector of Customs, twenty-five dollars (\$25); for miscellaneous expenses, including the traveling expenses of employes on official business, cart and coolie hire, etc., one hundred and five dollars (\$105); for the salary of W. Morgan Shuster, from August 1 to September 15, 1901, at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, and for traveling expenses of W. Morgan Shuster from Washington to Manila, nine hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-four cents (\$918.74).

In all, for the Bureau of Customs and Immigration, one hundred and twenty-four thousand, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-five cents (\$124,579.65).

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

For salaries and wages, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$1,888.75); transportation, sixty dollars (\$60).

For rents and repairs, sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$67.50).

For deficiency expenses, as follows: salaries and wages, eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$877.87); transportation, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$135.29); rents and repairs, twenty-five dollars (\$25); tax refunds, three dollars and thirteen cents (\$3.13).

In all, for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, three thousand and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents (\$3,057.54).

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

For salaries and wages as follows:

In the office force and sales department: One clerk, class 6; two clerks at one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum each; two clerks, class 9; three clerks, class 10; three clerks, class A; one clerk, class B; two clerks at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum each; three messengers at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; total, for salaries and wages in the office force and sales department, three thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$3,795). Salaries and wages in the Engineering and Manufacturing Department: seven thousand and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents (\$7,023.50). Salaries and wages in the Cold Storage Department, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,875). Salaries and wages of watchmen and employes in the care of the buildings, four thousand, seven hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$4,717.50). Salaries and wages in the Transportation Department, five thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents (\$5,880.50).

For repairs, maintenance and care of the land and water transportation, and the necessary additions thereto, including cost of forage, veterinary attendance and supplies, and including labor and material for so much of the work as may have to be performed by contract, two thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,650); for care and maintenance of buildings, grounds, etc., ten thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$10,838.79); operating supplies, including coal, light and waste, eleven thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy cents (\$11,469.70).

For traveling expenses of two employes from Manila to Chicago four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$435).

In all, for the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, forty-nine thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$49,144.99).

For per diem at five dollars (\$5) per day to the officer in charge of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which the present incumbent is excluded as an officer of the regular army by reason of his detail for civil duty, four hundred and sixty dollars (\$460). The cost of transportation herein provided for shall be construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

For salaries, as follows:

In the Supreme Court:

One chief justice at seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum; six associate justices at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum each; Clerk of the Court at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum; two deputy clerks of the court at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum each; three employés, class 7; four employés, class II; six employés, class J; five employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; total, for salaries in the Supreme Court, sixteen thousand, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$16,232.50).

Court of First Instance for Manila:

Two judges at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum each; one clerk at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum; one assistant clerk at one thousand, six hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum; one assistant clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; two employés, class 7; one employé, class 8; one employé, class 9; three employés, class II; three messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; total, for the Court of First Instance for Manila, five thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents (\$5,707.50).

Courts of First Instance for the First District:

One judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum; one clerk for Ilocos Norte at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Cagayan at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one clerk for Isabela at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum; one clerk for Nueva Viscaya at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum; one employé, class 10; one employé, class D; four employés, class J; four messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the First District, two thousand, three hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$2,335).

Courts of First Instance for the Second District:

One judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum; one clerk for Ilocos Sur at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Abra at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum; one clerk for Bontoc and Lepanto at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum; one employé, class D; one employé at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum; three employés, class J; three messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Second District, one thousand, eight hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,807.50).

Courts of First Instance for the Third District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum; one clerk for Union at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Pangasinan at one thousand, one hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum; one clerk for Zambales at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one employé, class 9; one employé, class C; one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Third District, two thousand, three hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$2,342.50).

Courts of First Instance for the Fourth District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum; one clerk for Tarlac at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Pampanga at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum; one clerk for Nueva Ecija at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one assistant clerk for Pampanga at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum; one interpreter for the district at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum; two employés, class I; two messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Fourth District, two thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars (\$2,170).

Courts of First Instance for the Fifth District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one clerk for Bulacan at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum; one clerk for Bataan at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one clerk for Rizal at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one employé, class G; one employé, class J; two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; three messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Fifth District, two thousand and twenty dollars (\$2,020).

Courts of First Instance for the Sixth District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one clerk for Laguna at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Cavite at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Principe and Tayabas at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one deputy clerk for Tayabas (Mauban) at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum; one assistant clerk for Laguna at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum; one assistant clerk for Cavite at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum; one assistant clerk for Tayabas (Lucena) at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum; one fiscal for Laguna at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; one employé, class D; four employés, class J; four messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Sixth District, two thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$2,955).

Courts of First Instance for the Seventh District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one clerk for Batangas at one thousand, one hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum; one clerk for Marinduque at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum; one clerk for Mindoro at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one employé, class D; four employés, class J; three messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Seventh District, two thousand, one hundred and thirty dollars (\$2,130).

Courts of First Instance for the Eighth District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one clerk for Sorsogon at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one clerk for

Ambos Camarines at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Albay and Catanduanes at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Masbate at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum; one employé, class 10; three employés, class J; two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; one messenger at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Eighth District, two thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,375).

Courts of First Instance for the Ninth District:

One judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum; one clerk for Iloilo at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; one clerk for Capiz at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Romblon at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum; one employé, class 10; one employé, class I; three employés at ninety-six dollars (\$96) per annum each; two messengers at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Ninth District, two thousand, three hundred and forty-two dollars (\$2,342).

Courts of First Instance for the Tenth District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum; one clerk for Occidental Negros at one thousand, one hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum; one clerk for Antique at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Oriental Negros at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one employé, class 9; one employé, class D; two employés, class J; two employés at one hundred and eighty (\$180) per annum each; one messenger at one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum; one messenger at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Tenth District, two thousand, five hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$2,551).

Courts of First Instance for the Eleventh District:

One judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum; one clerk for Cebú at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; one clerk for Bohol at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum; one assistant clerk for Cebú at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum; one deputy clerk for Cebú (Barili) at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum; one employé, class C; two employés, class H; one employé, class J; one messenger at sixty dollars (\$60) per annum; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Eleventh District, two thousand, five hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$2,535).

Courts of First Instance for the Twelfth District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum; one clerk for Leyte at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum; one clerk for Samar at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Surigao at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one deputy clerk for Leyte (Maasin) at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum; one employé, class D; four messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Twelfth District, two thousand, one hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$2,195).

Courts of First Instance for the Thirteenth District:

One judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum; one clerk for Misamis at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one clerk for Dapitan, Zamboanga and Cottabato, etc., at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; five deputy clerks at two hundred

dollars (\$200) per annum each; one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; six messengers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; and one interpreter for eighteen days in the third quarter of the year 1901, at one dollar (\$1) per day; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Thirteenth District, one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$1,768).

Courts of First Instance for the Fourteenth District:

One judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum; one clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; four deputy clerks at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each; total, for the Courts of First Instance for the Fourteenth District, one thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,175).

Temporary Court of Negros:

One judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum; one clerk at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum; one employé, class 9; one employé, class D; two employés, class J; two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; one messenger at one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum; one messenger at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; total, for the Temporary Court of Negros, one thousand, eight hundred and one dollars (\$1,801).

Attorney General's Office:

Attorney General at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum; Solicitor General at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum; Assistant Attorney General at three thousand (\$3,000) per annum; two clerks, class 5; two clerks, class 8; one clerk at one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum; three clerks, class 9, one being hereby authorized; one clerk, class F; two clerks, class G; two clerks at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum each; total, for salaries in the Attorney General's Office, six thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars (\$6,660).

Miscellaneous expenses for the Attorney General's Office, five hundred dollars (\$500); increase of salaries of five messengers in the Supreme Court from September 11 to September 30, 1901, from ten dollars (\$10) to twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per month each, eight dollars and thirty cents (\$8.30). Miscellaneous supplies and repairs for the Supreme Court for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1901, one thousand and fifty-seven dollars and sixty cents (\$1,057.60).

Deficiencies:

For cable accounts, twenty-four dollars and fifty cents (\$24.50); for Judge Paul W. Linebarger in lieu of traveling expenses to Manila, one hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixteen cents (\$131.16).

For traveling expenses of judges and employés of Courts of First Instance and temporary Court of Negros, for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1901, two hundred and five dollars and seventy cents (\$205.70). Rents of buildings used as court rooms in provinces prior to their organization, two hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$243.33). For salaries in the Attorney General's Office, the Courts of First Instance, including the salaries of employés in Courts of First Instance for the Fifth District, who performed actual services during July and August 1901, though without the formal authorization by law, one thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars and eight cents (\$1,480.08). Salary and fees of the sheriffs of Rizal and Cavite, one hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents (\$120.25). For salaries in the Superior Court of Negros prior to the inauguration of the present Court of First

Instance, one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty cents (\$1,729.80). For José Maria de San Luis, for salary as Justice of the Peace at Dagupan for the month of June, seventy-two dollars (\$72).

In all, for the Bureau of Justice, sixty-six thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-two cents (\$66,674.72).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For office salaries authorized by Act 197 including the substitution of one clerk, class 8, for one clerk, class 9, authorized in said act, seven thousand, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents (\$7,192.50); salaries of division superintendents, ten thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$10,800); salaries of teachers, three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars (\$315,000); salaries and expenses of the Superior Advisory Board, one hundred dollars (\$100).

For traveling expenses of general and division superintendents and of teachers, twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).

For miscellaneous expenses, including school furniture, school books, supplies and stationery transportation of school books furniture and supplies, repairs, cablegrams for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1901, and wages of laborers handling supplies, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$129,537.50); for expenses for the permanent quarters of school teachers, five hundred dollars (\$500).

For aid to schools at San Pedro Macati, Masbate and Lucban, one thousand and five dollars (\$1,005).

For salaries in the Nautical School, two thousand, one hundred and forty dollars (\$2,140); for miscellaneous expenses in the Nautical School, including books, stationery, file cases, chairs, tables, sailing launch and equipment, three thousand, three hundred and ten dollars (\$3,310).

For repairs to school building at Culion, twenty-seven dollars and thirteen cents (\$27.13).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Instruction, four hundred and eighty-one thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars and thirteen cents (\$481,612.13).

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

For salary of one clerk, class 7, four hundred dollars (\$400).

AMERICAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MANILA.

For salary of one librarian at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, three hundred dollars (\$300); rent of library building at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, and expenses for increase in shelving, etc., four hundred dollars (\$400); deficiency expenses for the third quarter of the year 1901, one hundred dollars (\$100).

In all, for the American Circulating Library in Manila, eight hundred dollars (\$800).

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Salary of the Inspector of Construction at the Custom House for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1901, six hundred dollars (\$600);

installation of lights at the Exposition Building, forty-four dollars (\$44); hire of carromata for the Officer in charge of the Office of Civil Affairs, from July 1 to July 22, 1901, thirty-three dollars (\$33); cablegrams on official civil business, nine hundred dollars (\$900); iron fence for the Custom House, two thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$2,900); for draining, grading and paving the Custom House, ten thousand, six hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents (\$10,616.50).

The appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in Act No. 154, for witnesses before military commissions, as amended by Act No. 184, is hereby made available for the payment of stenographic reporters before military commissions for the third quarter of the year 1901.

Department of Northern Luzon:

For pay of interpreters, stenographic reporters and witnesses for military commissions for crimes committed in Lepanto, Bontoc, Nueva Viscaya, Infanta and Principe, and for crimes committed prior to inauguration of civil government in other provinces, three thousand dollars (\$3,000); the pay of stenographers not to exceed five dollars (\$5) per day in open session and ten cents for each three hundred words transcribed; for salary of one clerk, class 9, in the Office of Civil Affairs of the First District, three hundred dollars (\$300); for salary of one interpreter, class 9, in the First District, from July 1 to October 31, 1901, four hundred dollars (\$400); for deficiency expenses, including rent of quarters and barracks, prior to April 1, 1901, for surrendered arms and for the pay of native scouts at Ilagan for the months of May and June and at Aparri and Cabanatuan for the month of June and subsistence of native prisoners, seven thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-five cents (\$7,144.35); total for the Department of Northern Luzon, ten thousand, eight hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-five cents (\$10,844.35).

Department of Southern Luzon:

For pay of stenographic reporters, interpreters and witnesses for military commissions for crimes committed in Laguna, Batangas and Mindoro, and for crimes committed prior to inauguration of civil government in other provinces, three thousand dollars (\$3,000); the pay of stenographers not to exceed five dollars (\$5) per day in open session of commission and ten cents for each three hundred words transcribed.

Department of the Visayas:

For pay of stenographic reporters, interpreters and witnesses for military commissions for crimes committed in Samar, Bohol and Cebú, and for crimes committed prior to inauguration of civil government in other provinces, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500); the pay of stenographers not to exceed five dollars (\$5) per day in open session of commission and ten cents for each three hundred words transcribed; for transportation of employes and supplies of the civil government, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500); for rents and repairs, one thousand dollars (\$1,000); total, six thousand dollars (\$6,000).

Department of Mindanao and Joló:

Subsidies authorized by the "Bates Treaty," one thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,252.50); salary of the United States representative at Cagayan de Joló, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$97.50); total, for the Department of Mindanao and Joló, one thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350).

In all, for the Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, thirty-six thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents (\$36,287.85).

CHIEF COMMISSARY, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For subsistence of native convicts, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INTENDENCIA BUILDING.

For salaries and wages, as follows: Superintendent at two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per annum; one janitor at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum; and six laborers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; total, two hundred and eighty dollars (\$280).

For miscellaneous expenses, including the purchase of supplies, installation of electric lights and repairs to building, nine hundred dollars (\$900).

In all, for the Superintendent of the Intendencia Building, eleven hundred and eighty dollars (\$1,180).

DISTRICT COMMANDER OF ISABELA, BASILAN.

For salaries of one interpreter, class D, and one clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$195); for salaries and wages of the crew of the launch *Basilan*, nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$922.50).

For miscellaneous expenses, including rations for crews, deficiency rent of office, and coal, one thousand and forty-four dollars (\$1,044).

In all, for the District Commander of Isabela, Basilan, two thousand, one hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$2,161.50).

DISTRICT COMMANDER OF POLLOK, MINDANAO.

For salaries of one clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one school teacher at one hundred and eight dollars (\$108) per annum, and one medical officer at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; total, one hundred and seventeen dollars (\$117).

For miscellaneous expenses, including the subsistence of prisoners and medicines for sick and indigent natives, one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120).

In all, for the District Commander of Pollok, Mindanao, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$237).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA ECLJA.

For payment of land taken for the construction of a Government road, ninety-one dollars and thirty-five cents (\$91.35).

MISCELLANEOUS.

For C. P. Hirst, late Lieutenant of the 34th Infantry, for salary while on duty with the Police Department from July 1 to August 6, 1901, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty cents (\$193.80).

For E. A. Robbins, former clerk of the Provost Court of Manila, for increase in salary from one hundred dollars (\$100) to one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) per month, from December 1, 1900, to July 1st, 1901, one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175).

For Herbert G. Millar, late 2d Lieutenant, 41st Infantry, for salary while on duty at the United States Prison at Bacolor, from August 1 to September 10, 1901, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty cents (\$171.30).

For J. W. Ward, late 1st Lieutenant of the 33d Infantry, for sal-

ary while on duty with the "Battalion of Philippine Scouts," from July 1 to August 31, 1901, two hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-two cents (\$293.22).

For E. J. Bracken, late 1st Lieutenant of the 34th Infantry, for salary while on duty with the "Battalion of Philippine Scouts," from July 1 to August 31, 1901, two hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$275).

For Warren Hinckle, former Building Inspector under the Provost Marshal General, for allowance for salary in lieu of earned leave of absence, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$124.28).

For Ernest A. Greenough, late Treasurer of Bulacan, for commutation of quarters while detailed as Treasurer of Bulacan and from which allowances from military appropriations he was excluded as an Army officer by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$132).

For W. H. C. Bowen, Governor of Abra, for allowance of forty-eight dollars (\$48) per month, for commutation of quarters and from which allowance from military appropriations he is excluded as an Army officer by reason of his detail for civil duty, and for expenses at the inauguration of the Civil Government, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-six cents (\$194.46).

For Cornelius Gardener, Governor of Tayabas, for rent of residence in lieu of commutation of quarters, from September 1 to December 31, 1901, from which allowance from military appropriations he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$192).

For William H. Johnston, Governor of Isabela, for allowance for commutation of quarters, from which allowance from military appropriations he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144).

For E. C. Wells, late Supervisor of Bulacan, for commutation of quarters while detailed as Supervisor of Bulacan and from which allowance from military appropriation he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty, ninety-six dollars (\$96).

For A. U. Betts, Governor of Albay, for expenses incurred by him while acting as Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Municipalities in Albay, thirty-five dollars (\$35).

For J. H. Goldman, Governor of Bataan, for bounty paid by him for five Remington rifles, seventy-five dollars (\$75).

For J. F. Kreps, Governor of Nueva Ecija, for allowance for commutation of quarters, from which allowance from military appropriations he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144).

For the payment of discharged Philippine Cavalrymen, Macabebes, native soldiers and scouts, for the payment of whom no other appropriation is available, five hundred dollars (\$500).

For Celestino Mercador, for refund of personal funds seized by the military authorities and covered into the Treasury, two thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$2,437.50).

For Julian Lopez, Presidente of Naic, for reimbursement of amount expended by him for work done on Naic-Maragondon Road, seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents (\$732.22).

For traveling expenses, during the year 1901, of civil officials incurred to enable them to assume the duties of their offices, or on visits to Manila by direction or approval of the Civil Governor, or in the discharge of their duties and which are chargeable to insular funds, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

CITY OF MANILA.

Municipal Board:

For salaries authorized by Act 185, including the substitution of one interpreter, class 6, in lieu of one interpreter, class A, eight thousand, six hundred and twenty dollars (\$8,620); salary of one Secretary of the Advisory Board at one thousand, four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum, and for fees for attendance at meetings of members of the Advisory Board, six hundred and eighty dollars (\$680); salary of one clerk from August 7 to August 11, 1901, sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$16.67); salary of the Acting Secretary of the Advisory Board from August 7 to September 6, 1901, one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents (\$116.66).

For miscellaneous expenses, including books, stationery, printing, advertising, supplies, music for the Luneta and subsistence of prisoners, four thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$4,934).

Total, for the Municipal Board, fourteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents (\$14,367.33).

Department of Engineering and Public Works:

For salaries authorized by Act 185, four thousand, five hundred and five dollars (\$4,505); for emergency clerks necessary for conducting the building inspection, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$795).

For miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, printing and material for making and printing a map of Manila, five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550); labor and material for keeping the Santolan Road in repair, six hundred dollars (\$600); hire of labor and transportation and purchase of materials for repairs to the Luneta sea wall, five hundred dollars (\$500); for the completion of the Quinta Market, six thousand dollars (\$6,000); for repairs to Herran Street Market, one thousand dollars (\$1,000); for labor and materials to prepare foundation for the Anda Street Market, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Total, for the Department of Engineering and Public Works, fourteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$14,950).

Office of the Superintendent of Streets, Parks, Bridges, Docks and Wharves.

For salaries and wages authorized by Acts 185, 200 and 228, including the additional employment hereby authorized: two engineers at the Crematories, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; one foreman at the Crematories at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; one harness maker at one thousand and eighty dollars (\$1,080) per annum; one blacksmith at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one blacksmith at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, and five teamsters at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each; total, twenty-three thousand, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents (\$23,533.50); for hire of labor in street cleaning and repairs, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); for hire of labor in the Department of Parks, three thousand, three hundred dollars (\$3,300).

For miscellaneous expenses, including the hire of bulls, carts and drivers for cleaning streets, repairs to city bridges, hire of bancas and crews, purchase of settees for the Luneta, purchase of forage for mules and rents and repairs, sixty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars (\$61,270); for the construction of four scows, five thousand dollars (\$5,000); for purchase of supplies for the quarter ending September 30, 1901, sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000).

Total, for the Office of the Superintendent of Streets, Parks, Bridges,

Docks and Wharves, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and three dollars and fifty cents (\$129,103.50).

Office of the Superintendent of Water Supply and Sewers:

For salaries authorized by Act 185, four thousand, six hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$4,665); unclassified employes in the shops, reservoir and pumping station authorized in Act 228, four thousand, one hundred and forty dollars (\$4,140).

For purchase and transportation of coal, four thousand dollars (\$4,000); for maintenance and repairs of the Pumping Station, pipe line and reservoir, three thousand dollars (\$3,000); for increasing, maintaining and improving the city water service, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); for miscellaneous expenses and forage for ponies, three thousand, two hundred and eighty-one dollars (\$3,281).

Total, for the Office of the Superintendent of Water Supply and Sewers, twenty-one thousand, and eighty-six dollars (\$21,086).

Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Illumination:

For salaries authorized by Act 185, two thousand and forty dollars (\$2,040); for janitors, laborers and carpenters in the City Hall, Internal Revenue building, police stations, school houses, markets, and mataderos, three thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$3,846.50).

For rent of school houses, two thousand, six hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents (\$2,695.50); for rent of police stations, two thousand and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents (\$2,092.50).

For miscellaneous expenses, including cleaning of cess-pools, repairs and rents of municipal buildings, Quarantine Station, City Morgue and market sites, and for maintenance, repairs and increasing the illumination and telephone service in Manila, fifteen thousand and thirty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$15,031.77).

Total for the Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Illumination, twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and six dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$25,706.27).

Law Department:

For salaries authorized by Act 185, including two interpreters for Municipal Courts, class 9, hereby authorized, nine thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents (\$9,872.50); for salaries of one sheriff at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two deputy sheriffs at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum each, and two deputy sheriffs at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum each, one thousand, five hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$1,585); for janitors and laborers in the Supreme Court, the Courts of First Instance, Municipal Courts and the Courts of the Justices of the Peace, three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330); for salaries of two justices of the peace at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each; two clerks at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each; and two clerks at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, hereby authorized, seven hundred and ten dollars (\$710); for salaries of one interpreter for the District South of Pasig, from August 7 to September 30, 1901, at one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, and for two clerks in the Justices of the Peace Courts from August 29 to September 30, 1901, at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, total, two hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-four cents (\$246.34).

For miscellaneous expenses in the office of the City Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, Municipal Court, including a contingent fund for Japanese and Chinese interpreters, in the office of the Sheriff of

Manila, and in the Justice of the Peace Courts, one thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,125); for stationery and office supplies from August 7 to September 30, 1901, two thousand and seventy-five dollars (\$2,075).

Total, for the Law Department, fifteen thousand, nine hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-four cents (\$15,943.84).

Department of Assessments and Collections.

For salaries authorized by Act 185, fifteen thousand, one hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$15,147.50); for emergency clerks for the purpose of assessing real estate in Manila and for the issuance of certificates of registration, ten thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$10,125).

For miscellaneous expenses, including coolie hire, telephone rental, advertising, office books and forms, two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars (\$2,779).

For refund of taxes, eight dollars (\$8).

Total, for the Department of Assessments and Collections, twenty-eight thousand, and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$28,059.50).

Department of Police:

For salaries authorized by Act No. 185, seventeen thousand, one hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$17,165); for salaries of sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen, one hundred and eighteen thousand, four hundred and twenty dollars (\$118,420); contingent expenses for secret service and for photographing prisoners, six hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$675).

For miscellaneous expenses, including equipment for police force, subsistence and care of patients and purchase of patrol wagons and horses, nineteen thousand, seven hundred and and fifty dollars (\$19,750).

For salaries of ex-volunteer officers who remained on duty with the Police Department between August 7 and August 31, 1901, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$731.69).

For reimbursement to Captain A. J. Burt, for hire of transportation on official business, fifty-eight dollars (\$58).

Total, for the Department of Police, one hundred and fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$156,799.69).

Department of Fires and Building Inspection.

For salaries authorized by Act No. 185, seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$7,935); for the purchase of two steam fire engines, two hook and ladder trucks, three chemical engines, four horse wagons, one chief's buggy, sixteen sets of double harness, three sets of single harness, six thousand (6,000) feet of hose, and miscellaneous equipment, thirty-three thousand, six hundred dollars (\$33,600); for maintenance and repair of fire apparatus, five hundred dollars (\$500).

For miscellaneous expenses, including repairs, stationery, books, furniture and printing, one thousand, five hundred and forty-two dollars (\$1,542); for forage, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$787.88); for equipment of firemen, four hundred dollars (\$400); for miscellaneous, expenses from August 15 to September 30, 1901, including the hire of one carromata, two hundred and sixty-four dollars and four cents (\$264.04).

Total, for the Department of Fires and Building Inspection, forty-five thousand, and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-two cents (\$45,028.92).

Department of City Schools:

For salaries of office force, as follows: one clerk, class 7; two clerks, class 9; one clerk at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, and one janitor at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; total, one thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,142.50); for salaries of native teachers, eleven thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$11,197.50); for salaries of employes in the night schools, nine thousand, eight hundred and five dollars and fifty cents (\$9,805.50).

For miscellaneous expenses, including the maintenance of the Chemical Laboratory, and the Municipal Grammar School, transportation of furniture and supplies and books, stationery and printing, three thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,550).

For deficiency expense, as follows: salaries in the night schools, four thousand, five hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$4,526.50), salaries in the office force from August 7 to September 30, 1901, six hundred and ninety dollars (\$690); carromata hire for the City Superintendent from September 21 to September 30, 1901, twenty dollars (\$20).

Total, for the Department of City Schools, thirty thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$30,932).

In all, for the city of Manila, four hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and five cents (\$481,977.05).

Total, of appropriations for all purposes, in money of the United States, two million, four hundred and ninety thousand, one hundred and forty-three dollars and two cents (\$2,490,143.02), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. Disbursing Officers are hereby directed to disburse all funds appropriated by this act in local currency upon the basis of two dollars of local currency for one dollar of money of the United States.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 14, 1901.

[No. 265.]

AN ACT requiring persons whom the collector of customs has reasonable grounds for believing guilty of aiding insurrection seeking to land in the Philippines to take an oath of allegiance and prescribing punishment for the violation thereof.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any person whom the Collector of Customs of any port of the Philippine Islands has reasonable ground to believe guilty of having aided, abetted, or incited insurrection in these Islands against the authority and sovereignty of the United States herein, or against the government constituted by the United States herein, or of coming to these Islands for that purpose, and who, coming from a foreign country seeks to land at such port, shall not be permitted to land

until after he shall take and subscribe before the Collector or his authorized deputy, the following oath:

"I hereby solemnly swear that I acknowledge the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands and of the Government constituted by the United States herein and that while in the Islands I will support and maintain the same, and that I will not at any time hereafter or at any place aid, abet or incite resistance to the authority of the United States or of the government established by the United States in these Islands, and that I take this oath voluntarily without any mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God."

In case the person shall refuse to take and subscribe such oath, he shall be detained in custody until the departure of the next steamer leaving for the port from which he last came, and then shall be deported at the expense of the Insular Government. The Collector of Customs may, while awaiting the sailing of the proper steamer, turn the person over to the police authorities of the port where the landing is sought to be made for safe custody.

SEC. 2. Any person who having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the foregoing section, shall thereafter aid or abet resistance to the authority of the United States in these Islands or of the government established herein by the United States, or who shall incite in any manner whatsoever others to take up or continue in arms against the authority and sovereignty of the United States in these Islands or of the government established herein by the United States, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two and not more than ten years.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 15, 1901.

[No. 266.]

AN ACT creating the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a bureau for the purpose of organizing, directing and controlling, island and inter-island water transportation for governmental purposes and for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient coast guard service which shall be called the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation and which shall be under the general control and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

SEC. 2. The Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation shall be under the immediate control and management of a suitable person, to be selected by the Civil Governor, by and with the consent of the Commission, who shall be known as the Chief of Coast Guard and Transportation and who shall be paid an annual salary of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500), money of the United States, payable monthly.

SEC. 3. The Bureau shall be organized into three divisions, the first of which shall have in charge the construction, maintenance and

operation of the vessels belonging to or under the charge of the Bureau. The second of such divisions shall have in charge the illumination, inspection and superintendence of light houses, buoys, beacons, light vessels, sea marks and their appendages. The third of these divisions shall have in charge the construction of light houses, buoys, beacons, light vessels, sea marks and their appendages. Each of the divisions shall be in charge of a superintendent, appointed by the Civil Governor, by and with the consent of the Commission. They shall each be paid an annual salary of two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500), money of the United States, payable monthly.

SEC. 4. The Chief of Bureau shall co-operate with the Collector of Customs, for the Philippine Archipelago in performing such service as may, in the opinion of the latter, be necessary to enforce the collection of revenues and prevent smuggling and unlawful importations. The Collector of Customs shall have the power, when the public interests require it, to assign to any of the vessels used in the Transportation Division a revenue agent to be carried on board such vessel, who shall be assigned suitable quarters thereon.

SEC. 5. It shall also be the duty of the Chief of Bureau to provide for the transportation, on official business, of all Insular and Provincial officials, their subordinates, agents and employés and of all witnesses, prisoners and guards, when transportation is required in the administration of justice, and of all goods and freights of the Insular or Provincial Governments, or of the various departments or bureaus thereof, and also for the transportation of the Presidentes, Councilors and other officers of municipalities, when traveling to and from the Provincial Capitals, in pursuance of law.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Bureau to co-operate with the Director General of Posts in carrying the mails between the various points in the Islands, under such regulations and schedules as to time as will make the postal service most effective. It shall also be the duty of the Chief of Bureau to see that the agents of the Postal Department have adequate accommodations on board such vessels, when designated by the Director General of Posts for such duty.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Bureau to co-operate with the Chief of Philippines Constabulary in the transportation of provincial inspectors and constabulary and of insular and provincial stores and supplies as the public service may, in the opinion of the Chief of Constabulary, require.

SEC. 8. The Chief of Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, shall prescribe, and from time to time may alter or amend, and cause to be enforced such regulations as he may deem proper for securing efficient, uniform and economical administration of the Coast Guard, Transportation and Light House Services. He is hereby empowered, after proper appropriations are made for that purpose, to make all necessary contracts for the repair and equipment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, of vessels, light houses, light vessels, beacons, buoys and accessories, and to supervise all work of construction and repair, and to authorize all travel required by the subordinate officers and employés of his Bureau; he is also empowered to prescribe the uniform to be worn; also to prescribe the salaries of the respective keepers of light houses, apprentices and boatmen, in such manner as he deems just and proper, but the whole sum allowed for such salaries shall not exceed an average of three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum for keepers, one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum for apprentices.

and one hundred and eight dollars (\$108) per annum for boatmen. He may also supply the isolated light house stations with provisions in addition to their salaries.

SEC. 9. The Chief of Bureau shall, at as early a date as practicable, submit to the Secretary of Commerce and Police a report upon the number of vessels which in his opinion are required for the Coast Guard, Transportation and Light House Services, the type and probable cost of such vessels, the salaries of their officers and crews and an estimate of the cost of their running expenses and necessary repairs and also repair shops and docks.

SEC. 10. The following clerical force is hereby authorized to be employed in this Bureau: One chief clerk, class 5; one disbursing clerk, class 6; one stenographer and typewriter, class 8; three property clerks, class 8; two clerks, class 9; two copyists, class A; two store-keepers, class A; and two assistant store-keepers, class F. That portion of this force which will be especially assigned for work connected with the Coast Guard and Transportation Service will not be appointed until occasion for such appointment arises. The Civil Governor is empowered to appoint as the Chief of Bureau the Captain of the Port of Manila, and the present clerical force employed in the office of the Captain of the Port of Manila shall be utilized, as far as possible, for carrying on the work for the Light House Service and also for the Coast Guard and Transportation Service, until additional appointments are made as provided for herein.

SEC. 11. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 17, 1901.

[No. 267.]

AN ACT amending in several particulars act No. 183, entitled, "An act to incorporate the City of Manila.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 12, of Act No. 183, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Manila," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"Provided nevertheless that the City Attorney and his assistant, and the Prosecuting Attorney and his assistants, and their successors, shall be appointed by the Civil Governor subject to the advice and approval of the Commission."

SEC. 2. Section 17 of said act is hereby amended so that paragraph "dd" thereof shall read as follows:

"To enforce the regulations of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, and by ordinance to prescribe fines and penalties for violations of such regulations."

SEC. 3. Section 20 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"But contracts for completed work of any kind for the use of the city, or any of the departments or offices thereof, involving both labor and materials, where the materials are furnished by the contractor,

not by the city, shall not be deemed to be within the provisions of this section, but such contract shall be made in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this act."

SEC. 4. Section 23 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The clerical force and assistants and laborers in the office of the City Superintendent of Schools shall be paid by the city of Manila, as well as the office expenses for supplies and material incident to carrying on said office."

SEC. 5. Section 24 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence thereof, which reads: "All construction or repairs of school houses ordered by the Municipal Board, subject to the limitations of Act No. 74, shall be carried on under the Department of Engineering and Public Works, and the care and custody of school buildings shall be under the Superintendent of Buildings and Illumination," and substituting therefor the following words:

"The Department of Engineering and Public Works shall have the care and custody of school buildings, and shall have charge of the construction and repair of school houses ordered by the Municipal Board, subject to the limitations of Act No. 74."

SEC. 6. Section 25 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "first" in the seventeenth line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "tenth."

SEC. 7. Section 33 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"He shall supervise the laying of mains and connections for the purpose of supplying gas to the inhabitants of the city. He shall have power, subject to the approval of the Municipal Board, to cause buildings dangerous to the public to be made secure or torn down, and shall supervise and regulate the locations and use of engines, boilers, forges and other manufacturing and heating appliances in accordance with the law and ordinance relating thereto."

SEC. 8. Section 34 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"In addition to the employes authorized in the office of the City Engineer by section 3 of Act No. 185, there may be employed in his office two building inspectors of class 9; one inspector of weights and measures, class I; one clerk for building inspection work, class H; one clerk for building inspection work, class I; one clerk for weights and measures, class I."

SEC. 9. Section 39 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The Prosecuting Attorney shall cause to be investigated the causes of sudden deaths which have not been satisfactorily explained and when there is suspicion that the causes arose from the unlawful acts or omissions of other persons, or from foul play. For that purpose, he may cause autopsies to be made in case it is deemed necessary, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for purposes of such investigations or autopsies, the aid of all surgeons connected with the Police Force of Manila. In case the Prosecuting Attorney shall deem it necessary to have further assistance for the successful accomplishment of the purpose last above stated, he shall make application to the Commissioner of Public Health for the detail of the Chief Health Inspector to assist in such investigation, and the Commissioner of Public Health shall thereupon make such detail, and the Chief Health Inspector shall assist in the investigations herein provided.

"All laws and orders establishing a 'Medical-Legal Department' in the city of Manila are hereby repealed."

SEC. 10. Section 40 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The Clerk of each Court shall execute a bond to the city of Manila in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), with sufficient surety or sureties to be approved by the Judge of the Court, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office by himself and his deputies, and for the payment to the City Assessor and Collector of all sums of money officially received by him or them, in accordance with law. The bonds shall be lodged and filed in the office of the Insular Treasurer. Each clerk may require sufficient bonds of indemnity to be executed to him by his deputies.

"In case of a temporary vacancy in the office of Judge by reason of sickness or absence by the Judge, the Civil Governor, by and with the consent of the Commission, may appoint an acting judge to preside during the disability or absence of the regular judge, and such acting judge shall have all the powers given by law to the regular judge, and shall receive a compensation during the time that he shall act at the same rate as the regular judge. During the period when such acting judge is performing the duties of a regular judge, the regular judge shall receive no salary, except such as he might be entitled to by reason of an earned leave of absence under existing law.

"The limitations upon the criminal jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts hereinbefore stated are subject, nevertheless, to the proviso that said courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of First Instance over all criminal cases arising under the laws relating to gambling and management of lotteries, and to assaults where the intent to kill is not charged or evident upon the trial, to larceny and embezzlement where the amount of money or property stolen or embezzled does not exceed the sum or value of one hundred dollars (\$100), to the sale of intoxicating liquors, to falsely impersonating an officer, to malicious mischief, to trespass on Government or private property, and threatening to take human life; but in all such cases an appeal to the Court of First Instance upon proper application shall be allowed as in other cases."

SEC. 11. Section 42 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"*Appeals to Courts of First Instance.*—An appeal shall lie to the Court of First Instance next to be held within the city, in all cases where fine or imprisonment is imposed by a Municipal Court. To perfect an appeal, the party desiring to appeal shall, within two hours after the rendition of the judgment by the Municipal Court, file with the Clerk of the Court a written statement that he appeals to the Court of First Instance. The filing of such statement shall perfect the appeal. The Judge of the Court from whose decision appeal is taken, shall, within five days after the appeal is taken, transmit to the Clerk of the Court of First Instance a certified copy of the record of proceedings and all the original papers and process in the case, and the Clerk of the Court of First Instance shall docket the appeal in that Court. A perfected appeal shall operate to vacate the judgment of the Municipal Court, and the action, when duly entered in the Court of First Instance, shall stand for the trial *de novo* upon its merits in accordance with the regular procedure in that Court, as though the same had never been tried and had been originally there commenced. Pending an appeal, the defendant shall remain in

custody unless released upon sufficient bail, in accordance with the rules and regulations now or hereafter in force, to await the judgment of the appellate court."

SEC. 12. Section 43 of said act, relating to the duties of the Sheriff of Manila, is hereby amended, by striking out the first four lines and substituting in lieu thereof the following words:

"The Sheriff of the city of Manila, appointed under section 25 of Act No. 136, providing for the organization of courts, shall receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per year."

Said section 43 is also hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"All expenses incident to the repair and alteration of the buildings used by the Supreme Court in the city of Manila, and for the purchase of equipment and supplies of the Supreme Court, including the necessary books and stationery, shall be paid by the Insular Government, and the necessary estimates for repairs, furniture and equipment of that portion of the Supreme Court building occupied by the Supreme Court, shall be made by the Sheriff of the city of Manila. Estimates for the purchase of necessary stationery and books for the use of that Court shall be made by the Clerk of that Court. All that part of Act No. 152 relating to the custody of court houses that is inconsistent with this section is hereby repealed."

SEC. 13. Said act is hereby amended by inserting an additional section, between sections 44 and 45, and relating to the Law Department of the city of Manila. Said new section shall be numbered section 44a and shall read as follows:

"*Assessors in Courts in Manila.*—The aid of assessors in the trial of any civil or criminal action in Courts of Justices of the Peace, Municipal Courts, or Courts of First Instance, within the city of Manila, may be invoked in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure. It shall be the duty of the Advisory Board to prepare one list of the names of twenty-five residents of the municipality, best fitted by education, natural ability and reputation for probity to sit as assessors in the trial of actions in the Municipal Courts and Courts of Justices of the Peace, and a like list of persons to sit as assessors in the trial of actions in the Courts of First Instance within the city. The Advisory Board may at any time strike any name from the list so prepared, by reason of the death, permanent disability or unfitness of the person named; and in case names are so stricken out, other names shall be added in their place, to be selected as in this section provided. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the use of assessors in Courts of Justices of the Peace or Municipal Courts, shall proceed as provided in sections 58 to 62, inclusive, of the Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings, in force October 1, 1901, and the method of summoning assessors and the compensation and oath and duties of assessors shall be as provided in those sections. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the use of assessors in Courts of First Instance shall proceed as provided in sections 154 to 161, inclusive, of said Code of Civil Procedure; and the method of summoning assessors, enforcing their attendance, excusing them from attendance, their compensation, oath, duties and effect of dissent from the opinion of the judge, shall be as provided in the last named sections."

SEC. 14. Section 45 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"*Duties of Chief of Fire Department.*—There shall be, under the

Board, a Chief of the Fire Department. He shall have the management and control of all matters relating to the administration of the department as herein provided, and the organization, government, discipline and disposition of the fire force; shall have charge of fire engine houses, fire engines, hose carts, hooks and ladders, trucks and all other fire apparatus; shall have full police powers in the vicinity of fires; shall have authority to remove any building or other property whenever it shall become necessary to prevent the spreading of fire or to protect adjacent property; shall investigate and report upon the origin and cause of all fires occurring within the city. He shall inspect all buildings erected or under construction or repair within the city and determine whether they provide sufficient protection against fire and comply with the ordinances relating thereto; shall have charge of the city telegraph, telephone and fire alarm service; shall supervise and regulate the stringing, grounding and installation of wires for all electrical connections with a view to avoiding conflagrations, interference with public traffic or safety, or the necessary operations of the fire department; shall supervise, and regulate the manufacture, storage and use of petroleum, gas, acetylene, gunpowder and other highly combustible matter and explosives, and shall see that the ordinances relating to these subjects are enforced."

SEC. 15. Section 60 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The cedula tax for the year 1901 shall be due and payable on the first day of December, 1901, and the cedula tax for 1902 and succeeding years shall be due and payable as other taxes, within three months prior to July 1st of each year."

SEC. 16. Section 64 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The urbana and frontage taxes for the years 1899 and 1900 referred to in this section, are hereby declared to be the urbana and frontage taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, respectively."

SEC. 17. All sections of Act No. 183 and of Act No. 185, and of other acts relating to the city of Manila wherever the words "Department of Fires and Building Inspection" appear, are so amended that the words "Fire Department" shall be substituted in lieu thereof."

SEC. 18. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 19. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 17, 1901.

[No. 268.]

AN ACT creating a bureau of architecture and construction of public buildings.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created, under the Department of Public Instruction, a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, which shall have charge of the construction and repair of public buildings belonging to the Insular Government, and of such

other buildings or proposed buildings as may be assigned to it by the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Chief of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, who shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), payable monthly in money of the United States.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Chief of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings shall be:

1. To make all necessary plans and specifications for the construction and repair of public buildings and to send these plans and specifications, with estimate of cost, through the Secretary of Public Instruction, to the Civil Governor for his approval, and when approved by the Governor they shall be presented to the Commission with a requisition for an appropriation or appropriations for their execution.

2. To provide, in cases where it is required that work shall be done under contract, all means necessary for obtaining bids for the work to be done and to accept bids and award contracts, subject to the approval of the Civil Governor.

3. To superintend, either in person or through an officer of the Bureau appointed for that purpose, all the work of constructing and repairing public buildings authorized by the Insular Government.

SEC. 4. The following employes of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction, in addition to the Chief of the Bureau, are hereby authorized: One superintendent of construction, class 7; one chief clerk, class 8; two clerks, class 9; three draftsmen, class D; and one messenger, class I.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 18, 1901.

[No. 269.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 140 so as to provide that sessions of the Court of First Instance for the provinces of Lepanto and Bontoc shall be held at Cervantes instead of at Cayan.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. That portion of section 3 of Act No. 140, entitled "An Act Defining the Judicial Districts of the Philippine Islands, Prescribing the Salaries of the Judges Thereof, and the Time When and the Place Where Terms of Court of First Instance shall be Held in the Several Provinces," which relates to the time and place of holding Courts of First Instance for the Provinces of Lepanto and Bontoc in the Second District, is hereby amended by striking out the word "Cayan" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Cervantes."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 18, 1901.

[No. 270.]

AN ACT authorizing an increase in the clerical force in the office of the collector of customs at Cebu.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Collector of Customs is hereby authorized to employ seven additional men as guards and checkers, class J, at an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240), payable monthly, to replace one corporal and five enlisted men now acting in that capacity, and whom the Commanding Officer of the Second District, Department of the Visayas, desires to have relieved as soon as practicable.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 18, 1901.

[No. 271.]

AN ACT authorizing the holding of land by religious corporations or associations of whatever sect or denomination.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

Whereas, under the Spanish regime and law it was not lawful for any church or religious association except the Catholic Church and its dependencies to hold land in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of the construction of churches, parsonages, or educational or charitable institutions, and

Whereas, by the Treaty of Paris the Philippine Islands passed under the control of the United States, which recognizes no state religion and treats all sects and denominations alike, therefore:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for all religious associations of whatever sect or denomination, whether incorporated in the Philippine Islands or in some other country or not incorporated at all, to hold land in the Philippine Islands upon which to build churches, parsonages, or educational or charitable institutions.

SEC. 2. Such religious institutions, if not incorporated, shall hold the land in the name of three trustees for the use of such associations; the trustees shall be selected by the directing body in the Philippine Islands for such associations, and vacancies occurring among the trustees by death, resignation or other cause, shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection.

SEC. 3. All laws in conflict with the provisions of sections 1 and 2 hereof are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of the bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 19, 1901.

[No. 272.]

AN ACT amending Chapter XXVI, relating to proceedings in habeas corpus, of act No. 190, providing for a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 529 of Act No. 190, entitled "An Act Providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"*Not to apply in certain Cases.*—Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the discharge of any person convicted of an offense or charged with an offense committed in any other part of the Philippine Islands, or in any part of the United States, and who, agreeable to law, ought to be delivered up to the executive power of the United States, or of any State thereof, where the offense is charged to have been committed; nor of any person suffering imprisonment under lawful judgment; nor shall any writ of habeas corpus be issued against a military officer or soldier who is detaining a prisoner in the Provinces of Batangas, La Laguna, Tayabas, Samar, Cebú and Bohol, and in any unorganized province or territory. It shall be a conclusive answer to a writ of habeas corpus against a military officer or soldier, and a sufficient excuse for not producing the prisoner in all other organized provinces than those herein named, if the Commanding General or any general officer in command of the department or district shall certify that the prisoner is held by him either:

"1. As a prisoner of war; or

"2. As a member of the Army, a civilian employé thereof, or a camp follower and subject to its discipline; but this paragraph shall not apply to pending cases; or

"3. As a prisoner committed by a military court or commission prior to October 1, 1901; or

"4. As a prisoner arrested and held for trial before a military court or commission before October 15, 1901, for a violation of the laws of war committed before the same date; or

"5. As a prisoner guilty of violations of the laws of war committed in the unpacified provinces and territory in this section named and who has escaped into provinces officially declared to be under civil control and has been there captured by military authorities and is held for trial for such violations of the laws of war."

All the other provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in this section.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy exactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 21, 1901.

[No. 273.]

AN ACT creating a Bureau of Archives.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created, under the Department of Public Instruction, a bureau which shall have charge of such public records as may, in accordance with law, or by order of the Civil Governor, be deposited in the Insular Archives. This bureau shall be called the Bureau of Archives.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Chief of the Bureau of Archives, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

SEC. 3. The duties of the Chief of the Bureau of Archives shall be:

1. To have the care and custody of such public records as may, in accordance with law, or by direction of the Civil Governor, be deposited in the Insular Archives.

2. To furnish such information derived from the Insular Archives and such papers or copies of such papers contained therein as may be requested by the Civil Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and Police, the Secretary of Finance and Justice, the Secretary of Public Instruction, the members of the Commission, or such other persons as may be authorized by law to request such information, papers or copies.

SEC. 4. On the written request of the Civil Governor or the Secretary of any Department, the Chief of the Bureau of Archives shall deliver to the head of any bureau under the Governor, or the Secretary making the request, documents relating to the affairs of the bureau in question, and the head of the bureau receiving such documents shall receipt for them to the Chief of the Bureau of Archives, and become responsible for their proper care and custody while in his possession.

SEC. 5. The employes of the Bureau of Archives, in addition to the Chief of the Bureau, shall be as follows: One clerk, class 7; two clerks, class 9; two clerks, class F; two clerks, class H; one clerk, class I; three clerks, class J; and two porters with annual salaries of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) each.

SEC. 6. The number of authorized employes in the office of the Executive Secretary is hereby diminished by two clerks of class 9; two clerks of class F; two clerks of class H; one clerk of class I; three clerks of class J; and two porters with annual salaries of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) each; and these clerks, now employed as assistants to the keeper of the Spanish Archives, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Archives.

SEC. 7. The salaries mentioned in this act are stated in money of the United States, but they may be paid either in money of the United States or in sums of local currency equivalent in value to the amounts stated in the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 21, 1901.

[No. 274.]

AN ACT prohibiting the unauthorized destruction of timber on public lands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The making of so-called "caingins," or clearings, on public lands, by felling or burning trees, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the foregoing provision of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) in money of the United States, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days (30), or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense, and shall pay charges on timber unlawfully cut or burned in accordance with the rates fixed in General Order No. 92, Office of the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, issued June 27, 1900, or in lieu of such payment, shall suffer one day's imprisonment for each dollar of unpaid charges.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Civil Governors of Provinces, of the Philippines Constabulary and of Municipal Presidents to arrest and turn over to the proper authorities for trial all persons within the territory under their respective jurisdictions who violate the provisions of this act, and Municipal Presidents are hereby empowered to use the municipal police in making such arrests.

SEC. 4. Where the person or persons found making "caingins" are members of a non-Christian tribe, or are ignorant of the law, they shall be dismissed with a warning, in the case of a first offense, but, upon conviction for a second offense, shall be punished as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 21, 1901.

[No. 275.]

AN ACT amending act No. 55, relating to cruelty to animals in transportation, so as to require proper means of securing animals in transit and of loading and unloading them.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 1, of Act No. 55, entitled "An Act Providing for Wholesome Food Supplies and Preventing Cruelty to Animals in Transportation," is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following words: "The owners or masters of steam, sailing or other vessels, carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one port in the Philippine Islands to another, or from any foreign port to any port within the Philippine Islands, shall provide suitable means for securing such animals while in transit so as to avoid all cruelty and unnecessary suffering to the animals, and suitable and proper facilities for loading and unloading cattle or other animals upon or from vessels upon which they are transported, without cruelty or unnecessary suffering. It is hereby made unlawful to

load or unload cattle upon or from vessels by swinging them over the side by means of ropes or chains attached to the horns."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect November 1, 1901.

Enacted, October 23, 1901.

[No. 276.]

AN ACT in amendment of act No. 226 authorizing the provincial board for the province of Cebu to use the funds therein mentioned for the relief of needy persons.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 226, entitled "An act appropriating two thousand, three hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-six cents (\$2,383.96), in money of the United States, for the Provincial Government of Cebu," is hereby amended by adding at the end of section 1 of said act the following words:

"The Provincial Board is hereby authorized to use the funds mentioned in this section, in its discretion, for the relief of inhabitants of the province who are in need of assistance, in cases where such relief will tend to promote the pacification of the province."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 23, 1901.

[No. 277.]

AN ACT defining the law of libel and threats to publish a libel, making libel and threats to publish a libel misdemeanors, giving a right of civil action therefor, and making obscene or indecent publications misdemeanors.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A libel is a malicious defamation, expressed either in writing, printing, or by signs or pictures, or the like, or public theatrical exhibitions, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or to impeach the honesty, virtue or reputation, or publish the alleged or natural defects of one who is alive, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

SEC. 2. Every person who wilfully and with a malicious intent to injure another, publishes or procures to be published, any libel, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 3. An injurious publication is presumed to have been malicious if no justifiable motive for making it is shown.

SEC. 4. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the court, and if it appears to the court that the matter charged as libelous, is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; otherwise he shall be convicted; but to establish this defense, not only must the truth of

the matter so charged be proven, but also that it was published with good motives and for justifiable ends.

SEC. 5. To sustain a charge of publishing a libel, it is not needful that the words or things complained of should have been read or seen by another. It is enough that the accused knowingly parted with the immediate custody of the libel, under circumstances which exposed it to be read or seen by any other person than himself.

SEC. 6. Every author, editor, or proprietor of any book, newspaper or serial publication, is chargeable with the publication of any words contained in any part of such book or number of each newspaper or serial, as fully as if he were the author of the same.

SEC. 7. No reporter, editor, or proprietor of any newspaper is liable to any prosecution for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative, or other public official proceedings, or of any statement, speech, argument or debate in the course of the same, except upon proof of malice in making such report, which shall not be implied from the mere fact of publication.

SEC. 8. Libelous remarks or comments connected with matter privileged by the last section, receive no privilege by reason of being so connected.

SEC. 9. A private communication made by any person to another, in good faith, in the performance of any duty, whether legal, moral or social, solely with the fair and reasonable purpose of protecting the interests of the person making the communication or the interests of the person to whom the communication is made, is a privileged communication, and the person making the same shall not be guilty of libel nor be within the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. Every person who threatens another to publish a libel concerning him, or any parent, husband, wife or child of such person, or any member of his family, and every person who offers to prevent the publication of any libel upon another person, with intent to extort any money or other valuable consideration from any person, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 11. In addition to the criminal action hereby prescribed, a right of civil action is also hereby given to any person libeled as herein-before set forth against the person libeling him, for damages sustained by such libel, and the person so libeled shall be entitled to recover in such civil action, not only the actual pecuniary damages sustained by him but also damages for injury to his feelings and reputation, and in addition such punitive damages as the court may think will be a just punishment to the libeler and an example to others. Suit may be brought in any Court of First Instance having jurisdiction of the parties. The presumptions, rules of evidence and special defenses herein provided for criminal prosecutions shall be equally applicable in civil actions under this section.

SEC. 12. Any person who writes, composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, or keeps for sale, distributes or exhibits, any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, or other matter, or who designs, copies, draws, engraves, paints, or otherwise prepares any obscene picture or print or who moulds, cuts, casts or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figure, or who writes, composes or prints any notice or advertisement of any such writing, paper, book, print or figure, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 13. All laws and parts of laws now in force, so far as the same

may be in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed; provided: that nothing herein contained shall operate as a repeal of existing laws in so far as they are applicable to pending actions or existing causes of action, but as to such causes of action or pending actions existing laws shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 14. All criminal actions under the provisions of this act shall be begun and prosecuted under the sole direction and control of the ordinary prosecuting officers, anything in the existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 24, 1901.

[No. 278.]

AN ACT providing that the time within which the cedula tax for the year 1901, shall be due and payable in each province may be extended in the discretion of the Provincial Treasurer to a period not later than the first day of January, 1902.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Treasurer of any province is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to extend the time within which the cedula tax for the year 1901, shall be due and payable in his province to a period not later than the first day of January, 1902, by posting notices in four conspicuous places in each municipality of the province, and at the door of the provincial building, stating that such postponement has been made. In the provinces where such postponement shall be made as in this section provided, persons failing to pay the cedula tax within the time originally fixed by the Provincial Treasurer in accordance with law, but who shall pay the same before the date fixed by the Treasurer for the expiration of the extension of the time as provided in this act, shall not be subject to the penalties provided in section 30 of Act No. 133, any provisions in said Act No. 133 to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 24, 1901.

[No. 279.]

AN ACT prescribing the method of executing leases of real estate to or by the Insular Government.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All leases of houses or other real estate or other contracts for the use and occupancy of property made to or by the Insular Government or any Department or Bureau thereof, shall be executed for and in behalf of the Insular Government by the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill,

the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 25, 1901.

[No. 280.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 83, as amended by Act No. 133, and authorizing the Civil Governor to temporarily fill vacancies in provincial offices.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION. 1. Section 21 of the Provincial Government Act No. 83, as amended by Act No. 133, is hereby amended by adding at its close the following words: "In case of suspension or absence of any provincial officer, the Civil Governor shall have power to appoint a person to perform the duties of the office during such absence or suspension."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 25, 1901.

[No. 281.]

AN ACT amending section 1 of Act No. 196, authorizing the loan from the insular treasury of twenty-five thousand dollars to the provinces of Capiz, Ambos Camarines and Iloilo, by permitting the provincial board to purchase rice and to pay wages in rice instead of money.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Act No. 196, authorizing the loan of twenty-five thousand dollars each to the provinces of Capiz, Ambos Camarines and Iloilo for the construction of roads, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"The provincial board shall have the discretion to authorize the expenditure of a proper part of said sum for the purchase of rice and the payment of wages in rice instead of money, as the necessities of the situation seem to demand."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 26, 1901.

[No. 282.]

AN ACT amending paragraphs 365 and 366 of section 11 of the Tariff Revision Law of 1901.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whereas, paragraphs 365 and 366 of section 11 of the Tariff Revision Law of 1901, contain clerical errors in the insertion of decimal points which ought not to have been inserted, said paragraphs are hereby, by special direction of the Secretary of War, amended so as to read as follows:

“365. On all other goods, wares, merchandise and effects not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

“366. On crude materials not otherwise enumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.”

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of “An Act Providing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws,” passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 28, 1901.

[No. 283.]

AN ACT appropriating fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), in money of the United States, for making repairs and additions to the building to be occupied by the public printing office, for grading and laying out the grounds about the building and repairing the fence surrounding these grounds.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for making repairs and additions to the building to be occupied by the Philippine Public Printing Office, for grading and laying out the grounds about the building, and for repairing the fence surrounding these grounds.

SEC. 2. The money appropriated by this act shall be expended under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of “An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws,” passed September 26, 1900

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 29, 1901.

[No. 284.]

AN ACT establishing in Manila an insular museum of ethnology, natural history and commerce, and appropriating eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), in money of the United States, for maintaining the same and for paying the expenses of collecting, caring for and preserving the objects illustrating the ethnology of the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established in Manila, under the Department of Public Instruction, an insular museum of ethnology, natural history and commerce, and the same is hereby placed, temporarily, under the immediate direction of the Chief of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

SEC. 2. The sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for paying the expenses of collecting objects illustrating the ethnology, natural history and commerce of the Philippine Islands, for caring for and preserving these objects, and for meeting the necessary expenses involved in maintaining the Museum of Ethnology, Natural History and Commerce established by this act.

SEC. 3. The disbursing officer of the funds provided under this act is hereby authorized to advance to the Chief of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes, upon his request, from time to time, such sums out of this appropriation as he may find necessary for the purchases, either personally or through agents by him designated for that purpose, and for the collecting of objects by this act authorized to be purchased or collected, all such expenditures to be properly accounted for in accordance with law.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 29, 1901.

[No. 285.]

AN ACT providing clerical assistance in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce and Police, the Department of Finance and Justice and the Department of Public Instruction.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. One stenographer and typewriter of class 9 is hereby authorized in each of the following departments: Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce and Police, Department of Finance and Justice and Department of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted October 29, 1901.

[No. 286.]

AN ACT reorganizing the Police Department of the city of Manila.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Police Department of the city of Manila, from and after the passage of this act, shall consist of the following officers and men, viz: one chief of police who shall be paid at the rate of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum; one assistant chief of police and inspector who shall be paid at the rate of two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum; one assistant inspector who shall be paid at the rate of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one surgeon who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum; one assistant surgeon who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; one chief clerk of class 6; one storekeeper and property clerk of class 8; two stenographers and typewriters each of class 8; one interpreter and translator of class 8; three clerks of class 9; three clerks of class D; two interpreters of class A; four interpreters of class D; two messengers of class K; six captains who shall each be paid at the rate of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum; three lieutenants who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum; three lieutenants who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; twenty first class sergeants who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; twenty first class roundsmen who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum; three hundred first class patrolmen who shall each be paid at the rate of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; twenty-eight third class sergeants who shall each be paid at the rate of three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum; twenty-eight third class roundsmen who shall each be paid at the rate of three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum; three hundred and sixty third class patrolmen who shall each be paid at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum.

SEC. 2. There is also hereby created as a part of such Police Department of Manila a Secret Service Force, consisting of the following officers and men, viz: one chief of Secret Service, who shall be paid at the rate of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum; one detective who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum; one detective who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, six hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum; one detective who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum; one detective who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, four hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum; six detectives who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; one detective who shall be paid at the rate of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; three detectives who shall each be paid at the rate of six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum; three detectives who shall each be paid at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum; six detectives who shall each be paid at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum; one messenger who shall be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; one clerk of class 9.

SEC. 3. There is also hereby created as a part the said Police Depart-

ment a River and Harbor force, consisting of the following officers and men, viz: one captain who shall be paid at the rate of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum; three first class sergeants who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; three first class roundsmen who shall each be paid at the rate of one thousand and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum; twenty-four first class patrolmen who shall each be paid at the rate of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; three third class sergeants who shall each be paid at the rate of three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum; three third class roundsmen who shall each be paid at the rate of three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum; twenty-four third class patrolmen who shall each be paid at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum; one sailing master who shall be paid at the rate of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum; one mate who shall be paid at the rate of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum; one engineer who shall be paid at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum; one assistant engineer who shall be paid at the rate of three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum; four firemen who shall each be paid at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum; eight deck hands who shall each be paid at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum; four boatmen who shall each be paid at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum.

SEC. 4. The duties of the Chief of Police shall be as prescribed in section 35 of the Charter of Manila. The duties of the Assistant Chief of Police and Inspector shall be to act as Chief of Police in the absence or inability to act of the Chief of Police and under the direction of such Chief to look after the discipline of the Police Force and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Chief. Section 36 of the Charter of Manila, in so far as it conflicts with these provisions, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The Chief of the Secret Service shall, under the Chief of Police, have charge of the detective work of the department and of the Detective Force hereby provided, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief of Police or may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

SEC. 6. The several captains, lieutenants and sergeants hereby provided for shall, under the direction of the Chief of Police, have charge of the roundsmen placed under their command by the Chief of Police, and shall see to the efficient policing of their respective beats and the maintenance of discipline over the men respectively placed in their charge, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Chief of Police or by law or ordinance.

SEC. 7. The various roundsmen and patrolmen hereby provided for will perform such police duty in maintaining law and order within the police jurisdiction of the city of Manila as is required of them by their superior officers pursuant to law and the ordinances of the city of Manila.

SEC. 8. The special duties of the River and Harbor Police hereby provided for shall be to see that all laws and ordinances and lawful orders emanating from the Chief of Police, the Collector of Customs of the Philippine Archipelago, the Captain of the Port and the Board of Health that relate to the policing of the Pasig River and Manila Bay, are complied with and to arrest all violators of the same and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Chief of Police or by law or ordinance.

SEC. 9. The sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen provided for by this act are hereby divided into three classes. Those of the first class shall have a thorough knowledge of the English language and be familiar with the duties of a policeman; those of the second class shall have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language to transact ordinary business; those of the third class shall consist of those who do not speak the English language but speak, read and write the Spanish language. A second class sergeant, roundsman or patrolman shall be paid twenty-five per cent. more than those of the third class, and whenever any sergeant, roundsman or patrolman of the latter class shall have acquired a fair knowledge of the English language and is otherwise competent, he may be promoted by the Chief of Police to a position in the second class.

SEC. 10. The Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon hereby provided for shall give all requisite medical and surgical attention to the officers and men of the Police Department, and perform such other professional work as may be requested of them by the Chief of Police or by law or ordinance. The clerks, storekeeper, interpreters and messengers hereby provided for, shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Chief of Police, or by law or ordinance. The sailing master, engineers, firemen, deck hands and boatmen of the River and Harbor Police shall operate the harbor boat which may be provided for policing the river and harbor and perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Chief of Police or by law or ordinance.

SEC. 11. Each officer and member of the Police Force shall be required to pay for his own uniform, which will be supplied to him by the Police Department.

SEC. 12. The appropriation for the current quarter for the maintenance of the existing Police Force of the city of Manila is hereby declared to be available for the Police Department as reorganized by this act.

SEC. 13. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 31, 1901.

[No. 287.]

AN ACT making available all funds previously appropriated for payment of scouts and scout interpreters for services rendered down to the date in the month of October, 1901, when said scouts and scout interpreters were mustered out of the service of the Philippine Archipelago, irrespective of the quarter for which such appropriations were originally made.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All funds previously appropriated for the payment of scouts and scout interpreters employed exclusively with scout organizations, are hereby made available for disbursement without regard to the quarter in which and for which such funds were originally appropriated, for services rendered up to and including the 30th day of September, 1901, or to the date thereafter, not exceeding 30 days additional, when such scouts and scout interpreters who did not enlist

in the regular military establishment of the United States, were mustered out of the service of the Philippine Government.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 31, 1901.

[No. 288.]

AN ACT repealing paragraph (d) of section 8 of the municipal code and all acts amendatory thereof, so far as concerns the town of Pilar in the province of Sorsogon.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (d) of section 8 of the Municipal Code and all acts amendatory thereof are hereby repealed so far as concerns the town of Pilar in the Province of Sorsogon and the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 31, 1901.

[No. 289.]

AN ACT appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in insular currency for the construction and repair of public wharves and landing facilities in the Military Department of Mindanao and Joló.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in insular currency, for the purchase of materials for the construction and repair of public wharfs and landing facilities in the Military Department of Mindanao and Joló. The funds by this act appropriated are available only for the payment of the draftsman hereinafter provided for, and for the purchase of tools, implements and materials for the construction and repair of public wharfs and landing facilities at Zamboanga, Joló, Paran-parang, Puerto Princesa and Cagayan, in said Department. The allotments of said funds to the work to be performed at the several places named shall be made under the direction of the General of the United States Army, commanding in the Department of Mindanao and Joló, and he is authorized to vary the allotments from time to time, as may be found to be in the interest of the public service, to the end that such funds as are not needed at one place may be expended elsewhere, within the limits of the general project in view and the appropriation hereby made.

SEC. 2. The General commanding said Department is also hereby

authorized to employ and to pay from the funds herein appropriated one draftsman, at a monthly compensation of one hundred dollars (\$100), in insular currency, to date from the first day of August, 1901, to be employed in connection with the work for which the within appropriation is made, and likewise in the preparation of a map of Mindanao and adjacent islands.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 1, 1901.

[No. 290.]

AN ACT Providing an inexpensive method of administration upon the estates of civil employes of the Philippine Government who are citizens of the United States and who die in the service of the Insular Government, leaving small estates upon which no regular administration is deemed advisable.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever any civilian employé, who is a citizen of the United States in the service of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands or any branch thereof, shall die in that service leaving estate in the Philippine Islands, no part of which is real estate, and the entire assets belonging to said estate shall be personal and shall not exceed in value the sum of five hundred dollars, and no regular administration in accordance with the provisions of law provided in the Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands shall have been had, the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago is authorized, and it is hereby made his duty, to take possession of the estate of such deceased person and to make a complete inventory thereof, and to file the same with the Auditor of the Philippine Archipelago. Upon taking possession of such estate, the Treasurer shall ascertain by the best means within his power, the names and residences of the persons who are lawfully entitled to the same and shall transmit the same to the persons whom he shall adjudge to be lawfully entitled thereto, upon receiving proper vouchers for the same. Before transmitting such estate to its lawful owners, the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay therefrom the burial expenses of such deceased person and all expenses by the Treasurer necessarily incurred in securing possession of the estate, in ascertaining the true owners thereof, and in transmitting the same to the true owners, and in payment of such debts as he shall adjudicate are justly due from the deceased at the time of his death. The accounts of the Treasurer in the performance of this duty shall be audited like his other accounts, and for the moneys and property received by him in performance of the duties by this act prescribed, his official bond shall be held as security. If the Treasurer shall find it to be for the interest of the parties entitled to the estate to convert any portion thereof which is not in the form of cash into cash by sale, he is hereby authorized to make such sale by auction or otherwise as he shall determine to be most advantageous to the estate.

SEC. 2. In case the Treasurer shall have performed his duties in accordance with section 1 of this act and shall have paid over the sum due from the funds of said estate to the persons whom he has adjudged to be entitled thereto, such settlement of the estate shall be deemed a lawful settlement thereof, and the Treasurer shall not be accountable to any other person for the estate so administered by him.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to the estates of persons of the class named in section 1 who have died before the passage of this act, as well as to those who shall die hereafter.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act contained shall prohibit the lawful heirs of any person whose estate has been settled in accordance with the provisions of this act from bringing suit in any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties, against the persons who have received the estate by virtue of the provisions of this act, and from recovering the same from such persons upon proof that the estate has been delivered to persons not entitled to the same.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 1, 1901.

[No. 291.]

AN ACT appropriating four hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$420,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, in money of the United States, to pay various expenses incurred in the United States for the benefit of the Insular Government.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$420,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the following expenses incurred in the United States for the benefit of the Insular Government:

THE BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

For the purchase of arms, supplies and ammunition, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$170,000).

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For traveling expenses of teachers from the United States, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Hereafter to be established.

For the purchase of printing plant, supplies, and freight on the same, two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in

accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 2, 1901.

[No. 292.]

AN ACT defining the crimes of treason, insurrection, sedition, conspiracies to commit such crimes, seditious utterances whether written or spoken, the formation of secret political societies, the administering or taking of oaths to commit crimes or to prevent the discovering of the same, and the violation of oaths of allegiance, and prescribing punishment therefor.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Every person, resident in the Philippine Islands, owing allegiance to the United States or the Government of the Philippine Islands, who levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, is guilty of treason, and, upon conviction, shall suffer death or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Every person, owing allegiance to the United States or the Government of the Philippine Islands, and having knowledge of any treason against them or either of them, who conceals, and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the Provincial Governor in the Province in which he resides, or to the Civil Governor of the Islands, or to some Judge of a Court of Record, is guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person who incites, sets on foot, assists or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands, or the laws thereof, or who gives aid or comfort to any one so engaging in such rebellion or insurrection, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than ten years and be fined not more than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. If two or more persons conspire to overthrow, put down or destroy by force, the Government of the United States in the Philippine Islands or the Government of the Philippine Islands, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay, the execution of any law of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or by force to seize, take, or possess, any property of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands, contrary to the authority thereof, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not more than six years.

SEC. 5. All persons who rise publicly and tumultuously in order to attain by force or outside of legal methods any of the following objects, are guilty of sedition:

1. To prevent the promulgation or execution of any law or the free holding of any popular election.

2. To prevent the Insular Government, or any Provincial or Municipal Government or any public official, from freely exercising

its or his duties or the due execution of any judicial or administrative order.

3. To inflict any act of hate or revenge upon the person or property of any official or agent of the Insular Government or of a Provincial or Municipal Government.

4. To inflict, with a political or social object, any act of hate or revenge, upon individuals or upon any class of individuals in the Islands.

5. To despoil, with a political or social object, any class of persons, natural or artificial, a Municipality, a Province, or the Insular Government or the Government of the United States, or any part of its property.

SEC. 6. Any person guilty of sedition as defined in section 5 hereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars and by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

SEC. 7. All persons conspiring to commit the crime of sedition shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall utter seditious words or speeches, write, publish, or circulate, scurrilous libels against the Government of the United States or the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands or which tend to disturb or obstruct any lawful officer in executing his office, or which tend to instigate others to cabal or meet together for unlawful purposes, or which suggest or incite rebellious conspiracies or riots or which tend to stir up the people against the lawful authorities or to disturb the peace of the community, the safety and order of the Government, or who shall knowingly conceal such evil practices, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 9. All persons who shall meet together for the purpose of forming, or who shall form any secret society or who shall after the passage of this Act continue membership in a society already formed having for its object in whole or in part, the promotion of treason, rebellion or sedition, or the promulgation of any political opinion or policy, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 10. Until it has been officially proclaimed that a state of war or insurrection against the authority or sovereignty of the United States no longer exists in the Philippine Islands, it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate orally or by writing or printing or like methods, the independence of the Philippine Islands or their separation from the United States whether by peaceable or forcible means, or to print, publish or circulate any handbill, newspaper, or other publication, advocating such independence or separation.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 11. Every person who shall administer, or be present and consent to the administering of, any oath or any engagement, purporting to bind the person taking the same to commit any crime punishable by death or by imprisonment for five years or more, or who shall attempt to induce or compel any person to take any such oath or engagement or who shall himself take any such oath or engagement, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 12. Any person who administers, or who is present at, and consenting to, the administering of any oath or engagement purporting to bind the person taking the same, either;

1. To engage in any seditious purpose, or
2. To disturb the public peace or commit or endeavor to commit any criminal offense, or
3. To fail or refuse to inform and give evidence against any associate, confederate or other person, or
4. To fail or refuse to reveal or discover any unlawful combination or confederacy or any illegal act done or to be done or any illegal oath or obligation or engagement which may have been administered or tendered to, or taken by, any person or the import of any such oath, obligation or engagement:

And likewise any one who attempts to induce or compel any person to take any such oath or engagement, and likewise any person who takes any such oath or engagement, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 13. Any person who under such compulsion as would otherwise excuse him, offends against either of the last two preceding sections, shall not be excused thereby, unless within the periods hereinafter stated, he declares the same, and what he knows touching the same, and the persons by whom such oath or obligation or engagement was administered or taken, by information upon oath before a Justice of the Peace, Judge of a Court of First Instance or Provincial Fiscal of the Municipality, or Province, in which such oath or engagement was administered or taken. Such declaration may be made by him within fourteen days after the commission of the offense, or, if he is hindered from making it, by actual force or sickness, then within eight days after cessation of such hindrance, or on his trial, if that happens before the expiration of either of those periods.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall have taken any oath before any military officer of the Army of the United States or before any officer under the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands, whether such official so administering the oath was specially authorized by law so to do or not, in which oath the affiant in substance engaged to recognize or accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands or to maintain true faith and allegiance thereto or to obey the laws, legal orders and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities and who shall, after the passage of this act, violate the terms and provisions of such oath or any of such terms or provisions, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the organized provinces of Batangas, Cebú and Bohol, nor to any province where civil government has not been established, so long as insurrection against the authority of the United States exists therein, unless the Commanding General of the Army of the United States, Division of the Philippines, shall authorize and direct prosecutions in the civil courts in such territories for offenses under this act, in which event it shall apply.

SEC. 16. All laws and parts of laws now in force, so far as the same may be in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed; provided: that nothing herein contained shall operate as a repeal of existing laws in so far as they are applicable to pending actions or existing causes of actions, but as to such causes of actions, or pending actions, existing

laws shall remain in full force and effect, this act being entirely prospective.

SEC. 17. A foreigner, residing in the Philippine Islands, who shall commit any of the crimes specified in the preceding sections of this Act, except those specified in sections 1 and 2 shall be punished in the same way and with the same penalty, as that prescribed for the particular crime therein.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 4, 1901.

[No. 293.]

AN ACT declaring the Rancheria of Tubo to be a part of the Province of Abra.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Rancheria of Tubo, lying between the provinces of Lepanto and Abra, is hereby declared to be a part of the province of Abra.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 5, 1901.

[No. 294.]

AN ACT authorizing the exercise of the right of eminent domain as to personal property and property that is partly personal and partly real, and providing the method of procedure for exercising that right.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The government of the Philippine Islands and that of any province or department thereof, and of any municipality, shall have the right to condemn private personal property and property that is partly personal and partly real, for public use, and shall exercise that right substantially in the manner provided in sections 241 and 253 inclusive, of Act 190, entitled, "An Act Providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," which sections relate to the exercise of the right of eminent domain in relation to real estate.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners to be appointed in accordance with section 243 of said Code for condemnation of personal property and property that is partly personal and partly real shall be three judicious and disinterested residents of the province in which the property to be condemned, or some portion of the same, is situated; or if the same is situated in the city of Manila, then such residents of the city of Manila.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to perform their duty, before any authority authorized to administer oaths; they shall receive evidence, examine the property sought to be condemned, hear

the parties or their counsel, assess the value of the property taken and used, as is provided in Section 244 of said Code; but, in the case of personal property, they shall assess only the actual value of the property taken and used, and shall allow no consequential damages to the owners of such property.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall make report as is provided in Section 245 of said Code, and the Court shall take action upon such report as provided in Section 246, of said Code, the provisions of said sections being hereby made applicable to property that is personal and to such as is partly real and partly personal, as well as to land.

SEC. 5. After the rendition of judgment of condemnation by the Court, the plaintiff shall have the right to take possession of the property so condemned and appropriate the same to the public use defined in the judgment, in the same manner as though the property condemned had been real estate, in the manner defined in Section 247 of said Code.

SEC. 6. Exceptions to the judgment of the Court shall be allowed as in other proceedings, but no stay of judgment shall be allowed pending such exceptions, the effect of exceptions in this respect being governed by Section 248 of said Code, which is hereby made applicable, to personal property and property partly personal and partly real.

SEC. 7. The cost of the action, the fees of the Commissioners, powers of guardians, and the effect of the action upon persons not made parties defendant to the proceedings and not having actual or constructive notice thereof in such manner as the law requires, shall be governed by sections 249, 250, 252, 253 of said Code.

SEC. 8. The record of the final judgment, in an action for the condemnation of property under this act, shall state definitely the particular property and items thereof condemned for the public use, and the nature of the public use. The effect of such judgment and the payment or tender of payment in accordance with law of the amounts awarded for the property condemned, shall be to vest in the plaintiff the title to the property so described.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 5, 1901.

[No. 295.]

AN ACT appropriating six thousand dollars (\$6,000), in money of the United States, for payment of the sum determined to be equitably due the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company for disbursements in connection with the construction of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000), in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the sum determined to be equitably due the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of New York for disbursements in connec-

tion with the construction of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant. The funds hereby appropriated are to be disbursed by the Disbursing Officer of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 6, 1901.

[No. 296.]

AN ACT creating a Bureau of Public Printing.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created, under the Department of Public Instruction, a Bureau of Public Printing, which shall have charge of and execute the printing required by the Insular Government, and such other printing as it may by law or by the order of the Civil Governor be authorized to undertake, anything in prior acts of the Commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Chief of the Bureau of Public Printing, who must be a practical printer and versed in the art of bookbinding, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) and who shall be known as the Public Printer.

The duties of the Public Printer shall be:

1. To take charge of all matter which is to be printed, engraved, lithographed or bound; to keep an account thereof in the order in which it is received; to cause the work to be promptly executed; and to assign any employé of any department of the Public Printing Office, temporarily, to another department thereof, providing the interests of the public service will thereby be advanced.

2. To superintend all printing, engraving, lithographing and binding done at the Philippine Public Printing Office; to see that the sheets or volumes are promptly delivered to the person who is authorized to receive them, and the receipt of the person authorized to receive them shall be a sufficient voucher for their delivery.

3. To make an annual report to the Civil Governor, through the Secretary of Public Instruction, and in it to specify the titles, and the number of copies of each form, sheet, document, pamphlet or volume printed, indicating in each case the authority under which the printing was done, and also to specify in said report the exact number of copies of books bound, giving the titles of the books and indicating in each case the authority under which the binding was done, and showing in detail at the same time the cost of the printing done under the orders of each of the several officers having authority to approve orders or requisitions for printing, and giving account of stock and supplies used and the amount on hand, and to make such other reports from time to time as the Secretary of Public Instruction shall require.

4. To employ workmen who are thoroughly skilled in their respective branches of industry as shown by trial of their skill under his direction, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

5. To deposit in the library of the Commission two copies of each

document, pamphlet or volume printed, which shall be properly bound, indexed and preserved in this library; also to preserve in the office of the Public Printer one copy of each form, sheet, document, pamphlet or volume printed, numbered according to the numbers of the orders under which they are printed; also to forward to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., one copy of each publication of a public nature.

SEC. 3. The Public Printer shall give a bond in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) conditioned faithfully to discharge all the duties of his office, and to account for all moneys and other property coming into his hands as such Public Printer.

SEC. 4. There shall be a Chief Clerk of class 4, in the Bureau of Public Printing, appointed by the Public Printer subject to the confirmation of the Civil Governor, who shall be a practical printer and versed in the art of bookbinding; one foreman of composing room, one foreman of bookbindery, one foreman of press-room, and one chief electrician-machinist, of class 5, all of whom must be practically and thoroughly acquainted with their respective trades; a chief proof-reader, who must be a practical printer, an electrotypist, who must also be skilled in the process of stereotyping, a photo-engraver, and an estimate clerk, who must be a practical printer, of class 6; an assistant foreman of composing-room, an assistant foreman of bookbindery, an assistant foreman of press-room, an electrotype finisher, and a compositor in charge of making up and imposing, of class 7; a clerk in charge of stores and paper warehouse, a stenographer and typewriter and one clerk, of class 9; two watchmen, class D; two messengers, at an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) each; and such other laborers, skilled and unskilled, as may, from time to time, be recommended as necessary by the Public Printer and approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

SEC. 5. The Public Printer shall cause to be stereotyped or electrotyped all matter when the Secretary of Public Instruction shall certify that there is reason to believe that a large number of copies will be needed, or that there will be a demand for the printing of other copies after the first order shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 6. On or before the twenty-fifth day of December the Public Printer shall submit to the Secretary of Public Instruction an estimate of paper and supplies of all kinds which will be required for the Public Printing Office during the half year beginning with the first of July following, and on or before the twenty-fifth of June a similar estimate for the half year beginning with the first of January following.

SEC. 7. All moneys received during any month from sales of copies of forms, sheets, documents, pamphlets or volumes, and of all paper shavings and other waste and condemned material shall be deposited by the Public Printer in the Insular Treasury within the first five days of the succeeding month together with a detailed statement of the moneys so received and deposited, and a detailed statement of the moneys so received and deposited shall be included in his annual report to the Civil Governor, and no sales shall be made on credit.

SEC. 8. All printing offices belonging to the Insular Government which are now in operation or may hereafter be put into operation shall by law be considered a part of the Philippine Public Printing Office, and shall be under the control of the Public Printer, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may abolish any of these offices whenever, in his judgment, the economy of the public service would be thereby advanced.

SEC. 9. All work done in the Public Printing Office shall be ordered on blanks prepared for that purpose by the Public Printer, and these blanks shall be numbered consecutively in a series for the Civil Governor and one for each department, and must be signed by the Civil Governor or the Secretary of the Department for which the work is to be done, as the case may be, and the Governor or the Secretary signing the requisition shall specify and determine the number of copies to be printed and shall be held responsible for all work thus ordered. The Public Printer is authorized to execute all printing necessary for the conduct of his office and include an account of the same in his annual report.

SEC. 10. The foremen of the several departments of the Public Printing Office shall make out estimates of the quantity and kind of material required for their respective departments and file written requests therefor with the Public Printer, stating the time when it will be needed. The Public Printer may furnish to the foremen supplies on these requisitions and they shall receipt to him and be held accountable for all material so received.

SEC. 11. If the Public Printer, Chief Clerk, any foreman or other employé shall, by himself, or through others, corruptly collude, or have any secret understanding with any person to defraud the Insular Government or whereby the Insular Government shall be made to sustain a loss, he shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit his office and be imprisoned for a term of not more than seven years and fined in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. Neither the Public Printer, Chief Clerk, any foreman, nor any of their assistants shall, during continuance in office, have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical or in any printing, binding, engraving or lithographing of any kind, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing, binding, lithographing or engraving; and for every violation of this section the party offending shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. The Public Printer is hereby authorized, whenever the warehouse space at his disposal is inadequate to contain supplies that must be stored, to procure suitable storage room as near the Public Printing Office as practicable for the temporary storage of papers and other supplies for the Public Printing Office: provided, that no contract for lease of buildings or accommodations for this purpose shall be made or entered into for a longer period than one year, and that every such contract shall be first submitted to the Civil Governor for his approval and be approved by him.

SEC. 14. In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Public Printer, the Chief Clerk of the Public Printing Office shall perform the duties of the Public Printer until a successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease; but the Civil Governor may, in his discretion, authorize and direct any other officer of the Insular Government, whose appointment is vested in the Civil Governor, to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed or the sickness or absence of the Public Printer shall cease.

SEC. 15. The Public Printer shall furnish to all applicants giving notice before the matter is put to press, not exceeding two hundred and fifty to any one applicant, copies of bills, reports and documents,

said applicants paying in advance the cost of such printing, with ten per centum added: provided, that such requests shall have received the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction: and provided, furthermore, that the work necessary to satisfy the requests shall not interfere with the printing for the Government.

SEC. 16. The Public Printer shall cause work to be done for the Insular Government in the Public Printing Office at night as well as through the day when the exigencies of the public service require it: provided, that the pay of all employes engaged on night work, between the hours of five postmeridian and eight antemeridian, shall be twenty per centum in addition to the amount paid for day labor.

SEC. 17. The Public Printer may employ such a number of apprentices, or pupils from the Manila Trade School, as in the judgment of the Secretary of Public Instruction will be consistent with the economical service of the office, and this number shall be determined by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

SEC. 18. The forms and style in which the printing or binding ordered by the Civil Governor, or by the Secretary of any department, shall be executed and the material and the size of type to be used shall be determined by the Public Printer, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of Public Instruction, having proper regard for economy, workmanship and the purposes for which the work is needed.

SEC. 19. Wherever in this act sums of money are mentioned they are stated in money of the United States, but they may be paid either in money of the United States or in local currency as the appropriating act may provide.

SEC. 20. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 7, 1901.

[No. 297.]

AN ACT appropriating eleven thousand (11,000) pesos for the purchase of land and buildings in Baguio, Benguet, for the use of the insular government and of the provincial government of Benguet.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of eleven thousand (11,000) pesos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of two houses and eighty acres of land at Baguio, in the Province of Benguet, for the use of the Insular Government and of the Provincial Government of Benguet.

SEC. 2. These funds shall be disbursed by the Disbursing Officer of the United States Philippine Commission.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 11, 1901.

[No. 298.]

AN ACT providing for the employment of five (5) additional clerks of class 9 in the office of the Auditor of the Philippine Archipelago, and making an appropriation therefor, and also appropriating five hundred dollars (\$500) as a deficiency to pay temporary clerks previously authorized.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given for the employment of five (5) additional clerks of class 9, in the office of the Auditor of the Philippine Archipelago, and the sum of eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$833.33) is hereby appropriated for the payment of the salaries thereof from the eleventh day of November, 1901, to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1901.

SEC. 2. The sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) is hereby appropriated as a deficiency appropriation to pay temporary clerks heretofore employed in the office of the Auditor of the Philippine Archipelago, for bringing up arrears of work.

SEC. 3. The term "dollars," wherever used in this act, means dollars in money of the United States.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 11, 1901.

[No. 299.]

AN ACT authorizing an increase in the clerical force in the offices of the Sheriff and City Attorney of the city of Manila.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following additional employés are hereby authorized in the office of the Sheriff of the city of Manila: One clerk of class D, two deputies to act as bailiffs for the Courts of Justices of the Peace, at a monthly salary of fifteen (\$15) dollars each, and two bailiffs of class K, to attend upon the Courts of First Instance.

SEC. 2. The following additional employés are hereby authorized in the office of the City Attorney of the city of Manila: One clerk of class 9, and one clerk of class C.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 11, 1901.

[No. 300.]

AN ACT amending sections 47, 52, 53 and 63 of Act No. 136, providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 47 of Act No. 136, providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"But, whenever it is impracticable for either the Attorney General or Solicitor General personally to repair to any province in the Islands and assist the Provincial Fiscal there in the discharge of his duties or in any prosecution against an officer of any branch of the government, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section E of section 45, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General, with the prior approval of the Civil Governor, to appoint some person who may be eligible to the office of Attorney General temporarily to represent him in such prosecution. The person so appointed shall have all the power of the Attorney General or Solicitor General in conducting the prosecution for which he may have been especially appointed as in this section provided. The compensation of the person so appointed shall be fifteen dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in the service of the government, and actual traveling expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties."

SEC. 2. Section 52 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"Whenever it shall be made to appear that the Judge of any Court of First Instance, after holding the regular terms of court in his district, will have time exceeding one month's duration that cannot be occupied in his regular judicial work, such Judge may be designated in writing by the Secretary of Finance and Justice to assist the Attorney General in the performance of the duties of his office in the city of Manila for the period of time when he will otherwise be disengaged. Upon such designation, it shall be the duty of the Judge so assigned to assist the Attorney General in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by virtue of the provisions of chapter 3 of this act. The Judge so assigned shall receive, as an allowance for expenses, an additional compensation of four dollars per day for each business day he is so engaged."

SEC. 3. Section 53 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"But in those provinces of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Judicial Districts in which provincial governments have not been organized, the Court may hold special sessions at such times and places therein as the Judge may determine will best promote the public interests and convene private individuals; but the regular terms of courts in those regions as provided by law shall be held at the times and places required by law."

SEC. 4. Section 63 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"Provided, nevertheless, that the Judge, Fiscal and Clerk for the Fourteenth Judicial District shall receive each an allowance of three pesos per day for subsistence while necessarily absent from Joló in the performance of official duties at regular or special sessions of the court in other parts of the district; and further provided that the Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, the Clerk and Fiscal of the

Comandancia of Dapitan, and the districts of Zamboanga, Cottabato, Davao and Basilan, shall receive a like compensation, for the same purpose, when absent from their respective places of residence in the district in performance of official duties at regular or special sessions of the court in other parts of the district; but the Judge shall not receive such allowance while holding court in the Province of Misamis."

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 16, 1901.

[No. 301.]

AN ACT in amendment of Act No. 25 relating to the appointment and removal of subordinate officers and employes in certain bureaus.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Act. No. 25 entitled, "An Act Providing for the Appointment and Removal of Subordinate Officers and Employes in Certain Departments and Bureaus of the Government of the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"Provided, nevertheless, that in case there is no head or acting head of any such office or bureau, or other office or bureau established by law, at the time when subordinate appointments to, or removals from, positions therein become necessary, such appointments and removals may be made by the Secretary of the Department under which the office or bureau is established.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 18, 1901.

[No. 302.]

AN ACT making temporary provisions for the fees of officers of courts in criminal proceedings, and authorizing provincial fiscals to administer oaths in certain cases.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Until provision is made covering the subject by a Code of Criminal Procedure, clerks of courts and officers of courts, whether governors, sheriffs, their deputies or special deputies, shall be entitled, for issuing or serving all process and the performance of all duties in criminal proceedings, to receive the same fees as those to

which they would be entitled for like service by virtue of the provisions of Act No. 190, providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings. Such fees, incurred in behalf of the government in proceedings before a justice of the peace, shall be paid by the municipality in which the trial or preliminary investigation is held. Such fees shall be taxed against the defendant as a part of the costs to be paid if he be convicted and sentenced to pay the costs. But, if the services are rendered in the prosecution of a case in a court of first instance, the fees shall be paid out of the provincial treasury of the province in which the prosecution is held and taxed against the defendant as in prosecutions before a justice of the peace. On the first day of each month the Justice of the Peace of each municipality shall present to the Municipal Treasurer a detailed statement of the fees accruing to officers of courts from the municipal treasury during the preceding month by virtue of this act. The account thus rendered shall forthwith be audited by the Municipal Presidente and Treasurer, and the officer entitled thereto shall thereupon receive from the municipal treasury the amount of his fees as allowed by these auditors. For the purpose of the auditing herein provided, the auditors shall examine the records of the Justice of the Peace or any other papers or persons deemed necessary. Also, on the first day of each month, the Clerk of the Court of First Instance for each Province shall present to the Provincial Treasurer a detailed statement of the fees accruing to the Clerk or any officer of the court from the provincial treasury during the preceding month by virtue of this act. Such accounts shall forthwith be audited by the Provincial Treasurer, and the officer entitled to the same shall thereupon receive from the provincial treasury the amount thus allowed by the Treasurer. For the purpose of this auditing, the Treasurer shall examine the records of the Justice of the Peace or any other papers or persons deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. The Fiscal of any province may, if he deems it wise, conduct investigations of crimes and misdemeanors by taking oral evidence of reputed witnesses, and for this purpose may issue subpoenas summoning witnesses to appear and testify under oath before him, and the attendance or evidence of absent or recalcitrant witnesses may be enforced by application to the Justice of the Peace of the municipality in which the investigation is being held, or the Court of First Instance of the Province. No witness summoned to testify under this section shall be under obligation to give testimony tending to criminate himself. This section shall not be construed to authorize a Provincial Fiscal to act as Justice of the Peace in any preliminary investigation, but only as authorizing him to secure the attendance of witnesses before him in making necessary investigation for the purpose of instituting or carrying on criminal prosecutions. For the purposes named in this section, each Provincial Fiscal is hereby authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 21, 1901.

[No. 303.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 82, entitled "The Municipal Code" and Act No. 225, amendatory thereof.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 82, entitled "The Municipal Code" is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By striking out of Section 3, everything after the word "qualified" in the eighth line and inserting instead, the following words: *provided*, that the President and Vice-President elected in 1901 shall hold office until the first Monday in January, 1903, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified; *provided further*, that Councilors elected prior to June 1, 1901, shall divide themselves by lot into two classes, the seats of those of the first class to be vacated on the first Monday in January, 1902, and those of the second class one year thereafter or when their successors are duly chosen and qualified, and that Councilors elected subsequent to June 1, 1901, shall divide themselves by lot into two classes, the seats of those of the first class to be vacated on the first Monday of January, 1903, and those of the second class one year thereafter or when their successors are duly chosen and qualified. After the passage of this act there shall be no elections for Councilors in December of 1901, in municipalities where elections have been held subsequent to June 1, 1901."

(b) By adding at the close of section 4 (b) the words "and the Commission shall approve it."

(c) By adding at the close of section 6 the words "Provided, that officers, soldiers, sailors or marines of the Army or Navy of the United States shall not be considered as having acquired legal residence within the meaning of this section by reason of their having been stationed in the municipalities for the required six months."

(d) By adding at the close of sub-section (b) of section 13, the following words: "The Provincial Governor shall issue to each legally elected municipal officer a certificate of election. Certificates of election in blank, sufficient in number for the needs of each province, shall be supplied to the Provincial Governor by the Provincial Supervisor, who shall purchase them from the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands."

(e) By adding a new paragraph to section 13, as follows: "(c) Upon the election of a new president and vice-president, an accounting shall be had between the incoming and the outgoing municipal officers, and the latter shall turn over to the former all municipal books, records, accounts and moneys. The incoming officials shall inform the Provincial Fiscal of any irregularities in the management of the municipal funds which they may discover."

(f) By adding after the word "barrio" in the third line from the end of paragraph (b) of section 37, the words: "shall be a duly qualified elector;" and by adding at the close of the same paragraph the following words: "Each Councilor shall be empowered to appoint a substitute lieutenant, who shall be a duly qualified elector, for each barrio, or part of barrio, which comes under his immediate supervision, to take the place of the lieutenant of such barrio, or part of barrio, during his temporary absence or inability to perform his duties."

(g) By adding at the close of paragraph (b) of section 39 the follow-

ing words: "The Provincial Governor, with the advice and consent of the Provincial Board, shall fill temporary vacancies in the offices of Vice-President, Municipal Treasurer or Municipal Councilor, and whenever a President, Vice-President or Councilor is suspended, shall appoint some person to discharge his duties until he is reinstated or until he is removed and the vacancy thus occasioned is filled."

(h) By striking out of sub-section (a) of section 43, the words "land or buildings" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof the words "lands, buildings and improvements."

(i) By inserting in sub-section (b) of section 43, after the word "lands" in the second line, the word "buildings."

(j) By changing sub-section (c) of section 43, to read as follows: "The granting of the privilege of fisheries in fresh-water streams, lakes and tidal streams included within the municipality and not the property of any private individual, and in the marine waters included between two lines drawn perpendicular to the general coast line from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at high tide, and a third line parallel with the general coast line and distant from it three marine leagues. Where fresh-water lakes are not included within the limits of any one municipality, or where fresh-water or tidal streams form boundaries between municipalities, disputes which may arise as to the waters within which any municipality may exercise the right of taxing the granting of the privilege of fisheries, shall be referred by each municipality to the Provincial Board of the Province to which it belongs, and the Provincial Board shall recommend to the Commission such legislation as it may deem desirable."

(k) By inserting after the word "deputies" in the last line of section 48, the words "or by the Municipal Treasurer," so that the section shall read: "Taxes, imposts and all other revenues of the municipality shall not be leased or farmed by the Municipal Council, but shall be collected by the Provincial Treasurer, or his authorized deputies, or by the Municipal Treasurer, as hereinafter provided."

(l) By inserting after the word "land" in the third line of section 51, the word "buildings;" and by inserting in the eighth line of the same section, after the word "oath," the words, "Provided, that in case the property owner lives at a point remote from the office of the Municipal Secretary, the statement may be subscribed and verified by oath before any Municipal Secretary, or before any person authorized to administer oaths by section 349, of Act No. 190."

(m) By changing section 72 to read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Provincial Treasurer to be present in the municipality, in person or by deputy, for at least two days every month during the year, prepared to receive payment of all revenues due to the municipality from any source whatever, except fines as provided in section 18, sub-section (h), fees for the granting of the privilege of fisheries, the issuing of certificates of ownership of large cattle, and of the transfer of title to the same, tolls from ferries operated by the municipality, fees from municipal stables, municipal pounds, municipal markets, municipal slaughter houses, municipal bath houses, and municipal cemeteries; license fees for theatrical performances, horse races, circuses, cock pits and cock fighting, and the training of fighting cocks; which shall be collected by the Municipal Treasurer in the manner prescribed by ordinance of the Municipal Council. The Provincial Treasurer or his deputy shall give receipts for all municipal funds collected by him,

showing the date of each payment, the name of the person making it, the amount of the payment, and on what account it was collected. He shall give notice to the President of the coming of himself or his deputy, one week before the monthly visit of himself or deputy to the municipality, and the President shall cause the same to be posted at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio. The Municipal Treasurer shall turn over to the Provincial Treasurer or his deputy upon his visit to the municipality, all revenues collected subsequent to the last visit of the Treasurer or his deputy, together with his duplicate receipts for the same. . The Provincial Treasurer or his deputy shall not remove such funds from the municipality, but shall pay them into the municipal treasury before leaving, and they shall thereupon become available for appropriation by the Municipal Council. The Provincial Treasurer or his deputy shall be at liberty at all times to inspect the accounts and receipts of the Municipal Treasurer, and to count the money in the Municipal Treasury; and he shall audit the accounts and count the cash at least once during each quarter of the fiscal year."

(n) By adding at the close of section 94, the following words: "But, if the Provincial Board shall determine that there has been an illegality committed in the election of any officer, or that any candidate returned is not eligible, it shall annul his election and shall order a special election as provided for similar cases in section 13, subsection (b)."

(o) By inserting at the end of section 99, as amended by Section 1 of Act 225, the following words: "Where it is provided by this act that funds derived from certain taxes shall be paid in part to the municipality where they are collected and in part to the provincial government, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall pay that portion of such funds which would be due to the provincial government, if such government existed, into the Insular Treasury, and the additional assistance necessitated by his discharging the duties of provincial treasurer, when authorized, shall be paid for out of insular funds. He shall further make requisition upon the Insular Government for the return of that portion of the internal revenue due to the municipalities of his province when they have organized under the Municipal Code."

(p) By adding at the close of section 103, the following words: "All blank forms for the use of the municipality shall be prescribed by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, subject to the approval of the Civil Governor, and the Treasurer of the Archipelago shall keep a sufficient quantity of such forms on hand, and shall furnish them to the provincial supervisors upon application. The cost of such purchases for each municipality shall be treated by the Provincial Treasurer as a charge against the revenues of the municipality collected by him or his deputies."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 27, 1901.

[No. 304.]

AN ACT to amend section 4, of Act 296, entitled, "An Act Creating a Bureau of Public Printing."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Act No. 296, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Public Printing," is hereby amended by striking out the last three lines of the section and substituting therefor the following: "and such other temporary, clerical, technical, and professional employes, and skilled and unskilled laborers as may from time to time be recommended as necessary by the Public Printer, and previously approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 27, 1901.

[No. 305.]

AN ACT amending section 4, of Act No. 268, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 4, of Act 268, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The following employes of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, in addition to the Chief of the Bureau, are hereby authorized: One superintendent of construction, class 7; one chief clerk and one draughtsman, class 8; two draughtsmen and two clerks, class 9; five draughtsmen, class H; and one messenger at an annual compensation of \$150.00."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 27, 1901.

[No. 306.]

AN ACT to amend section 5 of the "Civil Service Act," and sections 3 and 4 of Act No. 167, extending the provisions of the Civil Service Act and for other purposes by providing for further extensions of this Act.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Act No. 5, entitled "The Civil Service Act," is hereby amended by striking out in paragraph (m) the words "The Provost Marshal General of Manila," and inserting in lieu thereof the

words "The Municipal Government of Manila, subject to the provisions of Act No. 183;" and section 3 of Act No. 167, entitled "An Act to Amend sections 2, 3 and 14 of Act No. 102, entitled 'An Act regulating the salaries of officers and employes in the Philippine Civil Service' and to amend sections 5 and 20 of the Civil Service Act, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph:

"(u) The chiefs or heads of all bureaus organized after July 16, 1901, subject to the provisions and limitations of the acts organizing such bureaus," so that section 5 of Act No. 5, entitled "The Civil Service Act," with the amendments already provided by section 3 of Act No. 167, shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. This act shall apply, except as hereinafter expressly provided, to all appointments of civilians to executive positions under:

- (a) The Executive Secretary.
- (b) The United States Philippine Commission.
- (c) The Treasurer for the Islands.
- (d) The Auditor for the Islands.
- (e) The Collector of Customs for the Islands.
- (f) The Collector of Inland Revenue for the Islands.
- (g) The Director of Post for the Islands.
- (h) The Civil Service Board.
- (i) The Bureau of Forestry.
- (j) The Bureau of Mines.
- (k) The General Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (l) The Wardens of Penitentiaries and Prisons.
- (m) The Municipal Government of Manila, subject to the provisions of Act No. 183.
- (n) The Captain of the Port at Manila.
- (o) The Insular Purchasing Agent.
- (p) The Superintendent of the Government Cold Storage and Ice Plant.
- (q) The Officer in Charge of the Improvements of the Port of Manila.
- (r) The Chief of the Weather Bureau, subject to the provisions of the act creating the Weather Bureau.
- (s) The Board of Health of the Philippine Islands, subject to the provisions of the act creating the board.
- (t) The Superintendent of the Government Laboratories, subject to the provisions and limitations of Act No. 156.
- (u) The chiefs or heads of all bureaus organized after July 16, 1901, subject to the provisions and limitations of the acts organizing such bureaus."

SEC. 2. Section 4, of Act No. 167, is hereby amended by inserting in the twentieth line, after the words "directors of laboratories" and before the words "or of one private secretary" the words "the chief or head of any bureau organized after July 16, 1901, unless otherwise expressly provided by law;" and by inserting in the thirtieth line after the words "the members of the Board of Health of the Philippine Islands" and before the words "and of the Superintendent and Directors of Government Laboratories," the words "the Attending Physician and Surgeon of the Philippine Civil Hospital, the Chief of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the Chief of the Bureau of Architecture," so that section 4 of Act No. 167 shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Section 20 of Act No. 5, entitled 'the Civil Service Act' is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. The requirements of this act for entrance into the Civil

Service, or for promotion by competitive examination, shall not apply to the selection of the Executive Secretary; the Secretary of the United States Philippine Commission; the Treasurer for the Islands; the Auditor for the Islands; the Collector of Customs for the Islands; the Deputy Collector of Customs for the Islands; the Collector of Inland Revenue for the Islands; the Director of Posts for the Islands; the Head of the Bureau of Forestry; the Head of the Bureau of Mines; the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; the members of the Civil Service Board; the Insular Purchasing Agent; the Superintendent of the Government Cold Storage and Ice Plant; the Officer in Charge of the Improvements of the Port of Manila; the Chief of the Weather Bureau, his three assistants and the Secretary of the Bureau; the members of the Board of Health of the Philippine Islands; the Superintendent of Government Laboratories and Directors of Laboratories; the chief or head of any bureau organized after July 16, 1901, unless otherwise expressly provided by law; or of one private secretary for the Civil Governor, and for each member of the United States Philippine Commission, except the President. But, after eighteen months from the date when the Board shall certify that it has a sufficient list of eligibles to supply vacancies, vacancies occurring in all the foregoing offices, except in the private secretaryships above described, and in the offices of the Officer in Charge of the Improvement of the Port of Manila, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, the three assistants and Secretary of such Bureau, the members of the Board of Health of the Philippine Islands, the attending Physician and Surgeon of the Philippine Civil Hospital, the Chief of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the Chief of the Bureau of Architecture, and of the Superintendent and Directors of Government Laboratories, shall be filled without examination from a class to be composed of the first, second and third assistants in all the foregoing offices, or bureaus, the intention of this provision being that the appointing power may, by virtue hereof, transfer from one office to another a person deemed competent to fill the vacancy. In case there are no assistants in the foregoing offices designated as such by law, the Civil Service Board may, in its discretion, include in such eligible list, by rule, one of the subordinates in such office ranking next to the head thereof.' "

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 29, 1901.

[No. 307.]

AN ACT providing for the establishment of provincial boards of health and fixing their powers and duties.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Provincial Board of Health in each of the several provinces of the Philippine Islands, which Board shall be organized at such time as the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands may direct, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. Each Provincial Board of Health shall consist of a President, who shall be a duly qualified physician; the President of the Municipal Board of Health of the capital of the province, and the Provincial Supervisor. The Provincial Secretary shall act as the Secretary of the Board. With the authority of the proper military or naval commander, the senior medical officer of the army or navy on duty at the capital of the province shall be an honorary and consulting member of the Provincial Board of Health, but shall not be entitled to a vote. The Provincial Fiscal shall be the legal adviser of the Board.

SEC. 3. The President of each Provincial Board of Health shall be appointed by the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, with the advice and consent of the Commission.

SEC. 4. The salaries of presidents of provincial boards of health shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Public Health, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be payable monthly in money of the United States: *Provided*, that they shall not exceed:

(a) In the provinces of Marinduque, Romblon, Masbate, Abra and Bataan, nine hundred dollars (\$900) per year;

(b) In the provinces of Isabela, Zambales, Eastern Negros, Surigao, Tayabas, Union, Cagayan, Sorsogon, Rizal, Antique, Cápiz, Cavite, Tarlac, Bohol, Misamis, Nueva Ecija and Laguna, one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year;

(c) In the provinces of North Ilocos, South Ilocos, Bulacan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Albay, Batangas, Camarines, Western Negros and Leyte, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350) per year;

(d) In the provinces of Cebú and Iloilo, one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year;

(e) In provinces or districts not included under paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section, the salaries of presidents shall be fixed by the Commission when the organization of the Provincial Board of Health for such province or district is directed.

(f) Provincial supervisors, provincial secretaries, presidents of municipal boards of health of capitals of provinces and honorary members of provincial boards of health shall receive no compensation for the performance of the duties prescribed for them in connection with provincial boards of health.

(g) Members of Provincial Boards of Health shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses when absent from the capitals of their several provinces upon official business, subject to the conditions imposed by law upon the provincial officials of their respective provinces when traveling on official business.

SEC. 5. Subject to the supervision and control of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, each Provincial Board of Health shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary condition of its province, including the health of domestic animals; shall exercise general control over all municipal boards of health within the province; shall cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws and shall enforce the regulations of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands within the province. During epidemics of contagious or infectious disease affecting the inhabitants or domestic animals of the province, and at other times when it shall deem necessary, it shall appoint such sanitary inspectors as the Provincial Board may authorize; and it shall perform such other duties with reference to the health and sanitation of the province as the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands may direct. It shall hold regular meetings on the second and

fourth Tuesdays of each month, and special meetings at the call of the President or of a majority of the voting members of the Board. It shall make no contracts and incur no liabilities in excess of the amounts duly appropriated for its use by the Provincial Board or by the central legislature of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 6. The President of each Provincial Board of Health shall be its chief executive officer and shall exercise general supervision and control over the various branches of its work. In a case of emergency, and when a quorum of the board cannot be obtained, he may exercise the power conferred upon the Provincial Board of Health by this act, but he shall report his action to the board for ratification at the earliest practicable time. On or before the tenth days of March, June, September and December of each year, he shall prepare and submit to the Provincial Board quarterly estimates, showing the probable expense of properly conducting the work of the Board for the coming three months. He shall make such reports as the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands may direct.

SEC. 7. The Provincial Fiscal, in investigating the causes of sudden deaths which have not been satisfactorily explained, and when there is suspicion that the causes arose through the unlawful acts or omissions of other persons, or from foul play, and in causing autopsies to be made in case he deems them to be necessary, shall be entitled to demand and receive, for purposes of such investigations or autopsies, the aid of the President of the Provincial Board of Health.

All laws and orders establishing a "Medical-Legal Department" in the Philippine Islands are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. In case of the absence of the President from the province, or of illness incapacitating him for the discharge of his duties, the President of the Municipal Board of Health of the capital of the province shall temporarily discharge them.

SEC. 9. The Provincial Supervisor shall act as sanitary inspector and as sanitary engineer for the Board.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health shall keep its records, compile its statistics, and shall render such other clerical assistance in connection with the legitimate work of the Board as it may direct.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 2, 1901.

[No. 308.]

AN ACT providing for the establishment of Municipal Boards of Health, and fixing their powers and duties.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There may be a Municipal Board of Health in each of the several municipalities of the Philippine Islands, which Board shall be organized at such time as the Provincial Board of Health for the province in which the municipality is situated may direct, and the Provincial Board approve.

SEC. 2. Each Municipal Board of Health shall consist of:

(a) A President, who shall be a duly qualified physician, or an undergraduate of medicine;

(b) A member who shall be chosen by a majority vote of the Municipal Council;

(c) A male school-teacher of the municipality, who shall be appointed by the Division Superintendent of Public Instruction for the division in which the municipality is situated;

(d) The Municipal Secretary, *ex officio*;

(e) A pharmacist, if there be one resident within the municipality, who shall be appointed an honorary member by the Municipal President;

(f) The senior medical officer of the army or navy, if there be any such on duty in the municipality, who, with the authority of the proper military or naval commander, shall act as an honorary and consulting member of the Board. The Municipal Secretary, the pharmacist member and the military or naval member of the Board shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 3. The President of the Municipal Board of Health shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Public Health, upon the recommendation of the Provincial Board of Health of the province in which the municipality is situated. His salary shall be fixed by the Municipal Council, and shall not be less than the salary of the Municipal Secretary nor greater than the salary of the Municipal President. The other members of the Board shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 4. The Municipal Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Board. He shall keep its records, compile its statistics, and shall render such other clerical assistance in connection with the legitimate work of the Board as it may direct.

SEC. 5. The Municipal Board of Health shall hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, and special meetings at the call of the President, or of a majority of the members. Subject to the supervision and control of the Provincial Board of Health, it shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary condition of the municipality and of its several barrios. It shall cause to be prosecuted all violators of sanitary laws, and shall enforce the regulations of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands and of the Provincial Board of Health for the province in which the municipality is situated. It shall have power and authority to abate nuisances endangering the public health, to remove the cause of any special disease or mortality, and to make and enforce such quarantine regulations with reference to its municipality as it shall deem necessary. It shall draft and recommend to the Municipal Council suitable ordinances for carrying into effect the provisions of subsections, (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r) and (s) of section 39 of the Municipal Code. During epidemics of contagious or infectious diseases affecting the inhabitants or the domestic animals of the municipality, or of any of its barrios, and at such other times as it may be deemed necessary by the Municipal Council, it shall appoint such sanitary inspectors as the Municipal Council may authorize. It shall perform such other duties with reference to the health and sanitation of the municipality as the Provincial Board of Health for the province in which the municipality is situated shall direct.

SEC. 6. The President of the Municipal Board of Health shall be its chief executive officer, and shall exercise general supervision and control over the various branches of its work. Subject to the provisions of law with reference to public vaccinations, he shall conduct such vaccinations for the people of his municipality. In a case of emergency, when a quorum of the Board cannot be obtained, he may exercise the powers conferred upon a Municipal Board of Health by this act, but he shall report his action to the Municipal Board of

Health for ratification at the earliest practicable time. On or before the tenth days of March, June, September and December, he shall prepare and submit to the Municipal Council quarterly estimates, showing the probable expense of properly conducting the work of the Board for the coming three months. He shall make such reports and discharge such other duties with reference to the health and sanitation of the municipality as the Provincial Board of Health for the province in which the municipality is situated, or the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, may direct.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 2, 1901.

[No. 309.]

AN ACT providing for the compulsory vaccination of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In municipalities where municipal boards of health have not been established, or where said boards have been established but their presidents are unable, without assistance, to thoroughly protect by vaccination the inhabitants of their respective municipalities against small-pox, the Commissioner of Public Health shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of carrying on public vaccinations, such public vaccinators or other employes as the Commission shall authorize.

SEC. 2. Every person living in the Philippine Islands who cannot furnish satisfactory evidence, either by a certificate of recent date from a president of a municipal board of health, public vaccinator, duly qualified physician, or such other person as the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands may designate, or otherwise, to the effect that he is immune against small-pox, shall submit to vaccination as often as may be required by a municipal or provincial board of health or by the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands; and such vaccination shall be performed gratis.

SEC. 3. Every parent, guardian, or person having charge of one or more children over three months of age shall see that they are presented for examination and vaccination at such place and time as may be specified by a president of a municipal board of health or a public vaccinator, and that they are returned on the eighth day after such presentation to said place so that the result of the vaccination may be verified: Provided, that any person may call upon a president of a municipal board of health or a public vaccinator to perform vaccinations at the residence of such person, in which cases the vaccinations shall be performed as requested, and the person performing them shall collect the sum of one peso for each person so vaccinated. The funds accruing from such charges for vaccination shall be paid weekly by the persons collecting them into the treasury of the municipality where the vaccination is performed.

SEC. 4. On the presentation for vaccination of any child which is found, by reason of its health, to be unfit for the operation, presidents of municipal boards of health or public vaccinators shall postpone such vaccination, but shall give due notice to parents, guardians or

other persons having charge of such child to return it at some fixed time, which instruction shall be obeyed by its parent, guardian or other person in charge.

SEC. 5. Every parent, guardian or other person in charge of one or more children who shall be found guilty of neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act shall be fined five dollars (\$5.00), in money of the United States, for each offense. One half of the fine shall be paid to the person or persons giving the information leading to conviction, and the other half shall be paid into the Municipal Treasury.

SEC. 6. The presidents, principals, boards of directors, managers, or any person or persons having charge of universities, colleges, academies, seminaries, public or parochial schools, orphanages or asylums, or other places where children are educated, reared or cared for, shall present such children for vaccination within said institution at such times as may be specified by presidents of municipal boards of health or public vaccinators. Any such person or persons refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense.

SEC. 7. Any person reported as unprotected against small-pox who is unable to submit satisfactory evidence of vaccination as provided in section 2, and who resists vaccination when directed to submit to it by the proper authorities shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50), in money of the United States, for each offense.

SEC. 8. Presidents of municipal boards of health, public vaccinators, and all other persons authorized to vaccinate against small-pox under the provisions of this act, shall furnish each person successfully vaccinated by them a certificate to the effect that he has been so vaccinated, setting forth the date of the vaccination, the number of marks made and their location, and shall also record this information in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, for each municipality, which book in case of his death or removal from office, shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Municipality.

SEC. 9. Presidents of municipal boards of health and public vaccinators shall begin the work of public vaccination immediately after their appointment and on the first day of January of each year thereafter, and shall continue it until every person liable to vaccination in the territory assigned to them has become thoroughly protected against small pox, or until such time as may be designated by provincial boards of health, or the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 10. Each municipal council shall furnish a suitable room or rooms in its municipality for the purpose of carrying on the work of public vaccination.

SEC. 11. In municipalities where municipal boards of health exist, public vaccinators, if employed, shall be subordinate to them and shall comply with all directions from such boards which are not in conflict with the sanitary laws of the Philippine Islands or with the regulations of their respective provincial boards of health or of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands. In municipalities where municipal boards of health have not been established, public vaccinators shall be subordinate to their respective provincial boards of health, and, where there are no provincial boards of health, to the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 12. Presidents of municipal boards of health and public vacci-

nators shall report to municipal boards of health all births that may come to their notice, giving in each case the sex of the child, the name of its parents, and the date of its birth.

SEC. 13. The Commissioner of Public Health is hereby authorized to sell any vaccine virus not needed for public vaccinations to the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, to private hospitals or institutions, and to pharmacists, physicians or other persons requiring it, at such prices as may be fixed by the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, accounting for the proceeds of such sales in accordance with law.

SEC. 14. All expenses incurred in the operation of vaccine institutes, and in carrying on public vaccinations in the Philippine Islands, except the salaries of presidents of provincial or municipal boards of health, shall be paid from the funds of the Insular Treasury, and shall be disbursed by the Disbursing Officer of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 2, 1901.

[No. 310.]

AN ACT regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands shall appoint a Board of Medical Examiners for the Philippine Islands, with the advice and consent of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, consisting of three physicians, who shall be graduates of a legally-chartered and reputable medical college and shall hold the degree of doctor of medicine. They shall hold office for three years after their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified: *Provided*, that the first appointees shall be appointed for a period of one, two and three years, respectively, as specified in their respective certificates of appointment from the Commissioner of Public Health; and *provided further*, that no member of the faculty of any school, college or university where medicine or surgery is taught shall be eligible for appointment on said Board. Each person appointed to the Board shall qualify by taking and subscribing the following oath of office:

"I, ———, having been appointed a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Philippine Islands, do hereby solemnly swear that I am a graduate in good standing of the legally-chartered medical college or university at ———, in the city of ———, that I will well and truly perform all the duties of said office, that I will faithfully account for all moneys coming into my hands as such officer, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that I take this oath without any mental reservation whatsoever; so help me God."

The oath shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands. The Commissioner of Public Health shall fill any vacancy which may occur on the Board within one month after the vacancy occurs, and may remove any member of said Board for continued neglect of duty, incompetency, or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct with the advice and consent of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. The Board of Medical Examiners shall appertain to the Department of the Interior, so far as executive action may be required in connection with it. It shall organize immediately after the appointment of its members, and annually thereafter on the anniversary of its first organization, by electing from its members a president, who shall be its chief executive officer, and a Secretary-Treasurer. It shall procure and keep a seal with which to attest its official acts. The members of the Board, except the Secretary-Treasurer, shall receive as compensation the sum of two and one-half dollars (\$2.50) each for each candidate examined for registration as doctor or licentiate of medicine, and one dollar (\$1.00) each for each candidate examined for registration as undergraduate of medicine or midwife. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive compensation at the rate of two hundred dollars (\$200) per year, one-half of which amount shall be paid on the 30th of June and one-half on the 31st of December of each year. The amounts due the members of the Board of Examiners for compensation shall be paid from insular funds and disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands. The Secretary-Treasurer shall execute a bond for five hundred dollars, (\$500) with good and sufficient sureties, which shall be approved by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, conditioned that he will pay to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago all moneys received by him as treasurer, and that he will faithfully discharge all the duties of his office. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and a register of all persons to whom certificates of registration as doctors of medicine, licentiates of medicine, undergraduates of medicine, or midwives, have been granted under the provisions of this act, setting forth the name, age, sex and place of business of each, his postoffice address, the name of the medical college or university from which he graduated or in which he has studied, if any, and the date of such graduation or term of study, together with the time spent in the study of medicine elsewhere, if any, and the names and locations of all institutions which have granted to him degrees or certificates of clinics or lectures in medicine and surgery, and all other degrees granted to him from institutions of learning.

SEC. 3. The Board of Medical Examiners shall meet in the city of Manila for the purpose of examining candidates desiring to practice medicine in the Philippine Islands on the second Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year after giving thirty days' written or printed notice of such meeting to each candidate who has filed his name and address with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board. The Board of Medical Examiners shall issue a certificate of registration to any person who furnishes satisfactory proof of having received a diploma as doctor of medicine from a chartered medical school or college in good standing or a degree as licentiate of medicine and surgery from the Saint Thomas University in the city of Manila, or who has received permission to appear before a medical board for examination with a view to obtaining a license to practice medicine, in accordance with the provisions of Circular Order of the Military Governor No. 5, issued February 25, 1900, and Circular Order No. 6, same authority, issued April 1, 1900, and who shall pass a successful examination before the Board as hereinafter described. The Board shall issue four forms of certificates of registration to persons who have been examined and favorably passed upon by the Board: One, for persons holding the degree of doctor of medicine; another, for persons holding the degree of licentiate of medicine; a third, for undergradu-

ates in medicine, or "cirujanos ministrantes;" and a fourth, for midwives. Each certificate shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Board. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Board shall collect a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each certificate of registration as doctor or licentiate of medicine, and a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each certificate of registration as "cirujano ministrante," or as midwife, issued by the Board.

SEC. 4. The Board shall, on or before the 30th of June of each year, make a report to the Secretary of the Interior of its proceedings during the past year, and of all moneys received and disbursed by it within that period.

SEC. 5. After March 1, 1902, it shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in any of its branches in the Philippine Islands, unless he holds a certificate of registration from the Board or has otherwise complied with the provisions of this act. Any person in continuous practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery in any of their branches in the Philippine Islands prior to the passage of this act may become a registered practitioner by submitting to the Board of Medical Examiners for the Philippine Islands a diploma of doctor or licentiate of medicine from a reputable medical school or college; *Provided*, that any person now a member of the highest class in the Saint Thomas University in the city of Manila who shall have pursued his studies in medicine and surgery in the said university for not less than five years, and shall receive a degree of licentiate in medicine and surgery from said university in the month of March, 1902, may likewise become a registered practitioner by submitting to the Board of Medical Examiners such degree on or before the first day of April, 1902. For the purposes of this section a physician who has been in the regular practice of his profession in these Islands, but whose practice has been interrupted by trips abroad for study or pleasure only, shall be deemed to have been in continuous practice. *Provided further*, that any person who has passed the requisite examination before a board of examiners convened pursuant to Special Orders No. 5, Office of the United States Military Government in the Philippine Islands, dated February 25, 1900, and Circular No. 6, same authority, dated April 1, 1900, shall not be required to undergo another examination, but shall be entitled to be registered and to receive a certificate of registration as a licentiate of medicine. The fee for such certificate shall be ten dollars (\$10.00); *provided further*, that any person who has studied medicine in the Saint Thomas University of the city of Manila for a period of not less than two years, and has received the title of "cirujano ministrante" from said university may be registered to practice medicine in remote towns of a province where no civilian doctor of medicine or licentiate of medicine is available, upon passing a satisfactory examination before the Provincial Board of Health for the province in which he desires to practice and paying to its Provincial Treasurer a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for a certificate of registration, which shall thereupon be issued to him by the President of the Provincial Board of Health.

SEC. 6. Every person hereafter desiring to begin the practice of medicine or surgery in the Philippine Islands shall apply to the Board of Medical Examiners for a certificate of registration as doctor of medicine, and such applicant shall submit to an examination in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pathology and Bacteriology, Hygiene, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and

Children, Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Medical Jurisprudence; and shall present a diploma of doctor of medicine from a medical school or college recognized as reputable by the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands. Examinations may be written or oral, or both. In case any applicant shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination, he shall not be permitted again to present himself for examination until a period of six months has elapsed.

SEC. 7. Every person holding a certificate of registration from the Board of Medical Examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in the province or provinces within which he may desire to practice, or in the city of Manila, as the case may be, before engaging in the practice of medicine, surgery or midwifery, and until such certificate is so recorded, the holder thereof shall not exercise any of the privileges to practice medicine conferred therein. The holder of the certificate shall pay the Registrar the usual fees for recording such certificate.

SEC. 8. The Board of Medical Examiners may refuse to issue any of the certificates provided for in this act to an individual convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of any offense involving immoral or dishonorable conduct. In case of such refusal, the reason therefor shall be stated to the applicant in writing. The Board may also revoke any such certificate for like cause, or for unprofessional conduct, after due notice to the person holding the certificate, and a hearing, subject to an appeal to the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, the decision of which shall be final.

SEC. 9. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall treat, operate upon, prescribe or advise for any physical ailment of another for a fee, or who shall represent himself by means of signs, cards, advertisements or otherwise as a physician or surgeon; but nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the rendering of services in cases of emergency or the administration of family remedies, or to apply to medical officers of the United States Army, the United States Navy or the United States Marine Hospital Service, or to physicians and surgeons from other countries, provinces or cities called in consultation, or to actual medical students practicing medicine under the direct supervision of a preceptor who is a registered doctor of medicine.

SEC. 10. Any person practicing medicine or surgery within the Philippine Islands without first having obtained the certificate of registration herein provided for, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00), or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 11. Any person desiring to practice obstetrics in the Philippine Islands shall be entitled to a certificate of registration as midwife from the Board of Medical Examiners, upon passing a satisfactory examination and paying to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board a fee of five dollars (\$5.00). The examination shall be of such a character as to determine the qualifications of the applicant for the practice of midwifery. Any person practicing midwifery in the Philippine Islands without first having obtained the certificate of registration herein provided for, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense: *Provided*, that this section shall not be construed to prevent a doctor of medicine or licentiate of

medicine who holds a certificate of registration as such from practicing obstetrics, or to prohibit the gratuitous rendering of obstetrical services by a friend or member of the family of the patient, or to prohibit the rendering of obstetrical services by any person in a case of emergency, nor shall it apply to persons practicing midwifery in municipalities where there are no licensed practitioners.

SEC. 12. No person shall in any way advertise as a doctor of medicine, physician or surgeon, or prefix or append the letters "Dr.," "M. D.," or "M. B." to his name, who has not had duly conferred upon him by diploma or degree from some college, school or board of examiners legally empowered to confer the same, the right to assume said title; nor shall any person assume any title, or prefix or append any letters to his name with the intent to represent falsely that he has received a medical degree or license or certificate of registration. Any person violating this provision shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or to imprisonment for not more than ninety days.

SEC. 13. Where the word "dollars" is used in this act, it shall be understood to mean dollars in money of the United States.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 4, 1901.

[No. 311.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of five hundred and eighty-four thousand, four hundred and five dollars and forty cents (\$584,405.40) in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in part compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 (the same being the fiscal year 1902), this appropriation being for the second quarter of said fiscal year unless otherwise stated. The appropriations herein made, except for fixed salaries for the second quarter of said fiscal year, shall be available for the obligations of the fiscal year 1902.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Contingent expenses, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For salaries and expenses of Insular employes payable from Insular funds, and for reimbursement for amount paid for the expenses of Miss Anna J. Neale, while sick in the Women's Hospital, ten thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars (\$10,180).

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Contingent expenses, Executive Bureau, 1902: For the salaries of emergency clerks, not exceeding four dollars per day each, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Allowances in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence, Executive Bureau, 1902: Frederick L. McVeigh, one hundred and thirty-five

dollars and fifteen cents (\$135.15); Frederick Newton, one hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-one cents (\$111.61); total, two hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-six cents (\$246.76).

Malacañan Palace, 1902: For permanent repairs to Malacañan Palace and for lighting of Park since August 7th, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-two cents (\$321.82).

In all for the Executive Bureau, three thousand and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$3,068.58).

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

For salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: Insular Purchasing Agent at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum; six emergency clerks not exceeding three dollars (\$3) per day each, and for additional labor in handling supplies not to exceed an aggregate of two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500), four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars (\$4,797).

Transportation, officers, employés and supplies, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: For traveling expenses of two employés of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant from Manila to Chicago in excess of the amount heretofore appropriated, one hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$185).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: Rent of building used as storehouse, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

In all for the Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, five thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$5,132).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902: For salaries and wages, including reimbursement to the United States Philippine Commission for salary of the Secretary for the months of September and October, three thousand, seven hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$3,716.67).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902: For contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$3,966.67).

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Salaries and wages, Board of Health for the Philippine Islands, 1902: Sanitary Engineer at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$583.33).

Support of hospitals, plants and stations, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For the construction and expenses of the detention camp, three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500).

Contingent expenses, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For purchase of property from the United States Army for the plague hospital and the bacteriological laboratory, fifty dollars (\$50).

In all, for the Board of Health for the Philippines, four thousand, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$4,133.33).

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Salaries and wages, Quarantine Service, 1902: For salaries and wages, six hundred and sixty-four dollars, (\$664).

GOVERNMENT FARM AT SAN RAMON.

Salaries and wages, Government Farm at San Ramon, 1902: Superintendent at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum from November 21st to December 31st, and for wages of laborers not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), three hundred dollars (\$300).

Transportation, Government Farm at San Ramon, 1892: For transportation of supplies and animals and for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, seventy-five dollars (\$75).

Contingent expenses, Government Farm at San Ramon, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, furniture, animals, supplies and other incidental expenses, two thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2,358.25).

In all, for the Government Farm at San Ramon, two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2,733.25).

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

For salaries and wages, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: One employé at ten hundred and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum, each, and temporary employés not to exceed one hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$182.66) from November 15 to December 31, 1901, three hundred and seventy dollars and sixteen cents (\$370.16).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: For lodging for army medical officer at thirty-five dollars (\$35) per month from November 18 to December 31, 1901, for traveling expenses of photographer and for photographic supplies and incidental expenses in fitting up the photographic room, one thousand, six hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$1,646.25).

In all, for the Bureau of Government Laboratories, two thousand and sixteen dollars and forty-one cents (\$2,016.41).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

For salaries and wages, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: Four nurses at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum, each, four ward attendants at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, each, for an increase in the salary of the dietist from six hundred dollars (\$600) to seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: For contingent expenses, including medicine, plumbing, rent and repairs, insurance charges and other incidental expenses, six thousand, two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-one cents (\$6,248.71).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Hospital, six thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-one cents (\$6,698.71).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, 1902: For salaries and wages, including reimbursement to the United States Philippine Commission for salary of the Secretary for the months of September and October, and including the salary of one clerk class 8 in lieu of one clerk class 9 from October 30th, hereby authorized, three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents (\$3,737.22).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, 1902: For contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, three thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents (\$3,087.22).

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and cable lines, Signal Service, 1902: For the construction of cable line from Boac to Romblon and from Romblon to Palanog and for the construction and maintenance of telephone lines, Island of Mindanao, eighty-four thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$84,900).

BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Pay of Philippines Constabulary, 1902: One clerk class 6, two clerks class A, two clerks class C, two clerks class I, thirty blacksmiths at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, each, and laborers not to exceed an aggregate of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), two thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars (\$2,960).

Transportation of Philippines Constabulary and its supplies, 1902: For transportation of officers, enlisted men, animals, supplies and prisoners, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Secret Service Fund, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For a contingent fund to be used for secret service purposes in the discretion of the chief or acting chief, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Contingent expenses, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For incidental expenses, including shoeing of horses, rent, repairs, and construction of buildings, subsistence of prisoners, purchase of horses and purchase from natives of serviceable rifles, etc., eighteen thousand, six hundred dollars (\$18,600).

The appropriation in Act No. 264, "for purchase of commissaries, seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000)," is hereby amended to read "for purchase and transportation of commissaries, seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000)."

In all for the Bureau of Philippines Constabulary, thirty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars (\$32,560).

BUREAU OF PRISONS IN MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Prisons in Manila, 1902: For salaries and wages of employes in Bilibid Prison, five hundred and ninety dollars (\$590).

The funds appropriated in Act No. 264, for salaries and wages in the Bureau of Prisons in Manila, are hereby made available for the payment of employes in such Bureau without regard to the classification provided for in such act.

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Prisons in Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including construction of drying rooms, bake-oven, purchase of ranges, repairs, subsistence of prisoners, and other incidental expenses, six thousand and ninety-five dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$6,095.88).

In all, for the Bureau of Prisons in Manila, six thousand, six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$6,685.88).

UNITED STATES PRISON, BACOLOR.

Contingent expenses, United States Prison, Bacolor, 1902: For contingent expenses, including purchase of clothing for native convicts, two hundred and thirty dollars (\$230).

UNITED STATES PRISON, SAN ISIDRO.

Contingent expenses, United States Prison, San Isidro, 1902: For miscellaneous expenses, including supplies, etc., three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$325).

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Captain of the Port, 1902: One boiler inspector from November 20th to December 31st, at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, two hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$256.25).

Transportation, Office of the Captain of the Port, 1902: For traveling expenses of the Chief of the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, to China and Japan, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

Launches, Captain of the Port, 1902: For expenses for the maintenance of launches, such as salaries and wages of captains, engineers, crews, laborers and repairs and outfits, two thousand, three hundred and ten dollars (\$2,310).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Captain of the Port, 1902: For contingent expenses, including cablegrams and other incidental expenses for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, one hundred dollars (\$100).

In all, for the Office of the Captain of the Port, two thousand, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2,916.25).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, 1902: For salaries and wages including reimbursement to the United States Philippine Commission, for salary of the Secretary for the months of September and October, three thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$3,716.67).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, 1902: For contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$3,966.67).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For salaries and wages of clerks and inspectors, including the increase in

the salary of the Collector of Customs at Iloilo, from September 23, 1901, authorized by Act No. 167, over the amount heretofore appropriated, one thousand, six hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-two cents (\$1,646.62).

Expenses of revenue launches, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For labor, repairs, alterations and supplies in fitting out launches for the revenue service, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Service of officers in bonded warehouses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For service of officers in bonded warehouses, (reimbursable) in such numbers as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago, for the good conduct of business, provided that no amount shall be paid for such service in excess of the amount collected from the owners of said bonded warehouses, six hundred and ninety dollars (\$690).

Refunds, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For refund to Don Eleuterio Ruiz de Leon for excess of duty paid upon a shipment of wine shipped from Spain prior to the outbreak of hostilities between that country and the United States, two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents (\$289.92).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For contingent expenses, including repairs, furniture and the transportation of supplies, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Allowance in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For allowances to Charles H. White, in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents (\$169.63).

For reimbursement to the Collector of Customs for the burial expenses of an employé of the custom house, drowned while in the performance of his duty, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50).

The Collector of Customs is hereby authorized to employ one clerk class 8, and one clerk class D, in lieu of one chief of division class 5, heretofore authorized, to date from November 20, 1901, and any appropriation made for such chief of division for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1902, is hereby made available for the payment of such clerks for the same period.

In all, for the Bureau of Customs and Immigration, five thousand, eight hundred and three dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$5,803.67).

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

Contingent expenses, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: For contingent expenses, including labor and material for the construction of coal bunkers, stable, sheds and employes' house, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For salaries and wages of the employes of the Supreme Court, Courts of First Instance and the Temporary Court of Negros, from June 1 to December 31, 1901, including temporary employes who performed actual services though without the formal authorization of law, three thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-three cents (\$3,120.23).

Transportation, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and for the transportation of supplies, nine hundred and six dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$906.28).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For contingent expenses including fees and allowances, for Sheriffs' rents, repairs, supplies, per diem allowance of four dollars (\$4) to Judges of the Courts of First Instance, while on duty in Manila and of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) each for the Judge and Fiscal of the 14th Judicial District while necessarily absent from Jolo in the performance of their official duties, from July 1, 1901, and for allowances to officers and employes of the courts in lieu of all expenses incurred by them in the transportation of their families to their stations as follows: E. F. Johnson, Judge of the Courts of 1st Instance of the 3d Judicial District, four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-five cents (\$440.25), W. F. Norris, Judge of the Temporary Court of Negros, eleven dollars (\$11), Felix Atienza, clerk of the Temporary Court of Negros, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$37.50); total, two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety cents (\$2,627.90).

In all for the Bureau of Justice, six thousand, six hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-one cents (\$6,654.41).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, 1902: For salaries and wages, including reimbursement to the United States Philippine Commission for salary of the Secretary for the months of September and October, three thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars (\$3,660).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, 1902: For contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, three thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars (\$3,910).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Support of Schools, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For support of schools at San José de Corregidor, Santa Ana, Pasay, and Bulacan, one thousand, six hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-two cents (\$1,646.32).

Rents and repairs, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For rent of buildings for nautical school, and storehouse, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For per diem at five dollars (\$5) for the officer in charge of the Nautical school, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the navy, by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$155). Cost of transportation herein provided shall be construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines.

In all, for the Bureau of Public Instruction, two thousand, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$2,551.32).

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Archives, 1902: Chief of the Bureau at twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, and one trans-

lator, class 7, seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-one cents (\$797.21).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Archives, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, supplies and incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Bureau of Archives, one thousand and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-one cents (\$1,097.21).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Printing, 1902: Public printer at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk class 4, four clerks class 5, four clerks class 6, five clerks class 7, three clerks class 9, two clerks class D, two messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, each; and for the employment of skilled and unskilled laborers, carpenters, masons, etc., not to exceed two thousand, two hundred and thirty dollars (\$2,230) and for the salaries and wages of employes of the Bureau of Public Printing between November 1st, and November 12th, prior to their appointment under Act No. 296, seven thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$7,388.39).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing, 1902: For contingent expenses including the duplication of the power plant, rents and repairs, transportation, supplies and incidental expenses, twenty-six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$26,250).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Printing, thirty-three thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$33,638.39).

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE, AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: Chief of Bureau at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; superintendent of construction, class 7; one clerk, class 8; two clerks, class 9; three draughtsmen, class D; one messenger at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum; and half salary for the Chief of Bureau from August 10th to September 9th, two thousand, four hundred and ten dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$2,410.98).

Transportation, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: As a temporary provision for transportation of officers and employes on official business where it is impossible to secure such transportation from the Insular Purchasing Agent, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office equipment, supplies, plumbing, fixtures, hardware, paint, and miscellaneous supplies that will be required in the construction and repairing of Insular buildings, twenty-seven thousand dollars (\$27,000).

In all, for the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$29,560.98).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BENGUET.

Salaries and wages, Provincial Government of Benguet, 1902: Governor at one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum;

Inspector at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum; two clerks, class A; one clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; one clerk at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum; and laborers at an aggregate of thirty dollars (\$30) for the quarter, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents (\$992.50).

Transportation, Provincial Government of Benguet, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and transportation of supplies, seventy dollars (\$70).

Contingent expenses, Provincial Government of Benguet, 1902: For contingent expenses, including subsistence of prisoners, office supplies, rents and repairs, five hundred and five dollars (\$505).

In all, for the Provincial Government of Benguet, one thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,567.50).

Benguet Wagon Road:

For the expenses in the construction of the Benguet Wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

MUNICIPALITY OF ZAMBOANGA.

For refund to the municipality of Zamboanga, of one half the internal revenue collections, collected in said municipality of Zamboanga from all sources between January 1 and June 30, 1901, nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety cents (\$958.90).

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Pay of scouts, Chief Quartermaster, 1902: For pay of scouts throughout the Division, including civilian scouts and Magarao volunteer scouts, thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents (\$39,202.50).

Pay of interpreters, stenographic reporters and witnesses, Chief Quartermaster, 1902: For services rendered by interpreters, stenographic reporters and witnesses before military commissions in the Department of Northern Luzon previous to September 30, 1901, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Contingent expenses, Chief Quartermaster, 1902: For contingent civil expenses throughout the Division, including rent and repairs in the Department of Northern Luzon, repairs to the prison at Santa Cruz, Laguna, and repairs and construction of the Calamba-Batangas and Arayat-Cabiao roads and roads in the vicinity of San Luis, Pampanga, sixty-eight thousand, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents (\$68,133.86).

The Chief Quartermaster, Department of North Philippines, is hereby authorized to pay the two companies of Ilocano scouts now serving in Samar for the months of November and December 1901, out of any funds he may have in his hands heretofore appropriated for the payment of scout interpreters employed exclusively with scouts organizations paid from civil funds.

In all, for the Chief Quartermaster, one hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents (\$108,336.36).

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Women's Hospital in Manila: For the purchase of medical property and supplies loaned to the Women's Hospital in Manila, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

For Mena Crisologo, Governor of Ilocos Sur, for actual and necessary expenses while organizing municipalities in Ilocos Sur and for per diem allowances of five dollars (\$5) while engaged in such work, seventy dollars and seventy-five cents (\$70.75).

For W. H. C. Bowen, Governor of Abra, for allowance for the month of December in lieu of commutation of quarters, from which allowance from military appropriations he is excluded as an officer of the army by reason of his detail for civil duty, forty-eight dollars (\$48).

For J. F. Kreps, Governor of Nueva Ecija, for allowance for the month of December in lieu of commutation of quarters, from which allowance from military appropriations he is excluded as an officer of the army by reason of his detail for civil duty, thirty-six dollars (\$36).

For Edward W. Terry, late Treasurer of Sorsogon, for allowance in lieu of commutation of quarters, from June 1st to June 30th and from July 15th to September 30th from which allowance from military appropriations he was excluded as an officer of the army by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120).

For Major E. W. Halford, Paymaster, U. S. A., for reimbursement for an amount paid Lieutenant H. D. Blasland on the army mileage basis, for traveling expenses while on civil duty, twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$21.28).

For R. J. Fanning, Treasurer of Sorsogon, for allowance in lieu of all claim for salary from October 8th to October 31st, while en route to accept the duties of Treasurer of Sorsogon, one hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$146.66).

For Enrique Barrera, for drafting and authenticating the conveyance of land in Benguet, purchased by the Government of the Philippine Islands, and for furnishing an official copy of the same, twenty-three dollars and thirty cents (\$23.30).

For J. M. Liddell, Judge of the Municipal Court, for an allowance in lieu of all expenses incurred by him in bringing his family to Manila, four hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-five cents (\$445.65).

For Escolastico Salandanan, Fiscal of Marinduque, for an allowance in lieu of all expenses, incurred by him in going from Manila to Marinduque to assume the duties of his office, fifty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$51.50).

For L. & M. Alexander and Co., San Francisco, for payment of two typewriters owned by them and sold at the Custom House as unclaimed property, one hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$153.78).

For Marinao Rodriguez, Presidente of Gazan, Marinduque, for an allowance in lieu of salary while serving as presidente of Gazan from January 25 to April 11, 1901, thirty-eight dollars (\$38).

For Antonio de la Riva, for return of fine imposed by military commission and subsequently remitted by order of the Commanding General of the Division, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

For Bernabe Santa Tereza, native of Bagumbayan, for reimbursement for a nipa house destroyed to prevent the spread of plague, twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$27.50).

For Cipriano Santa Tereza, native of Bagumbayan, for reimbursement for a nipa house destroyed to prevent the spread of plague, twenty dollars (\$20).

For Ramon Pazos, for rent at twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month from July 1, 1900, to August 21, 1901, for house at San Pedro Macati, occupied by United States troops and by native police, three hundred

and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$342.50) or so much thereof as may be found due.

For a return to the organized municipalities in the province of Laguna, of one-half internal revenue collections, collected between January 1, and June 30, 1901, in such municipalities, four thousand and eight dollars and forty-one cents (\$4,008.41).

For the payment of expenses of transportation, both passenger and freight, heretofore lawfully incurred, which is not otherwise specifically provided for, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

Officers of the United States Army, who by reason of serving under detail in civil positions have been deprived of mileage for actual official travel which they would otherwise have received, shall be entitled to such mileage, which is hereby made a proper charge against this appropriation, the provisions of Section 4 of Act 148 being hereby modified to this extent.

CITY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: Three clerks class 7; one clerk class 6; one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,650).

Salaries and wages, Department of Engineering and Public Works, 1902: Two clerks class I, one hundred dollars (\$100).

Transportation, Department of Engineering and Public Works, 1902: As a temporary provision for transportation for employés while on official business, where it was impossible to secure such transportation from the Insular Purchasing Agent, two hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$286).

Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering and Public Works, 1902: For contingent expenses, including the remodeling of the Santa Cruz Fire Station, the interior fittings of the Divisoria market, and for foundation of the Anda Street market, ten thousand three hundred dollars (\$10,300).

Transportation Superintendent of Streets, Parks, Bridges, Docks and Wharves, 1902: As a temporary provision for transportation for employés while on official business, where it was impossible to secure such transportation from the Insular Purchasing agent, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Contingent expenses, Superintendent of Streets, Parks, Bridges, Docks and Wharves, 1902: For contingent expenses, including purchase of trees, shrubs, plants, the construction of crematory and the purchase of horses, dump carts, harness and wagons, sixty-nine thousand, five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety cents (\$69,598.90).

Equipment, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: For alteration of fire engines, hose standard and play pipes to fit, the connections of new hose purchased by the Fire Department, four hundred dollars (\$400).

Salaries and wages, City Assessor and Collector, 1902: For emergency clerks for assessing and appraising the taxable real estate in Manila, two thousand, nine hundred fifty dollars (\$2,950).

Salaries and wages, Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: For salaries and wages, including the salary of one interpreter class D, in the Municipal Court of the District North of the Pasig, from August 9th to September 30th, one clerk class 9, from September 1st to December 31st, and one clerk class C, from December 1st to December 31st, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-six cents (\$1,884.46).

Contingent expenses, Law Department, city of Manila, 1902, For contingent expenses, including law books for the office of the City Attorney, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Contingent expenses, Officer in charge Santa Cruz Bridge, 1902: For completion of the work on the Santa Cruz Bridge, nineteen thousand, four hundred and forty dollars (\$19,440).

Total appropriation for the city of Manila, one hundred and nine thousand, six hundred and nine dollars and thirty-six cents (\$109,609.36).

Total appropriation for all purposes, five hundred eighty-four thousand, four hundred and five dollars and forty cents (\$584,405.40), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to return to the Provincial Governments, now or hereafter organized under the General Provincial Act, all the internal revenue collections, including forestry collections made between the 1st of July, 1901, and such time as the provinces in which such collections have been made or shall be made, have been or shall be respectively organized, or until such time as the Treasurer of such province shall have taken charge of the collections of internal revenue of such province. One-half of such refunds shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer, and the other half shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be by him distributed to the municipalities in which the same was collected. The authority for payment hereby conferred may be exercised from time to time in partial payments to the provincial treasurers until all that is due shall be paid. The warrants for the same shall be drawn upon the application of the provincial treasurers, in the amounts certified to be correct by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Islands, approved by the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago.

SEC. 3. The Provincial Board of the Province of Marinduque is hereby authorized to pay the sum of forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$42.50), in money of the United States, to Victor C. Lewis, former Supervisor of Marinduque, in full settlement of all expenses incurred by him in June, 1901, while on a trip from Marinduque to Manila and return, anything in Act 125 limiting the traveling expenses of provincial officers while absent from the capital to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. All funds appropriated by this act shall be disbursed in local currency upon the basis of two dollars in local currency for one dollar money of the United States, except funds appropriated in this act for the Women's Hospital in Manila and the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, which shall be disbursed in money of the United States.

The appropriation for the Philippine Civil Hospital in Act No. 264, is hereby amended so as to allow all such appropriations therein made for the purchase of supplies and furniture from the United States army to be disbursed in United States currency.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 4, 1901.

[No. 312.]

AN ACT providing that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) of funds appropriated for the insular purchasing agent by Act No. 264, shall be payable in currency of the United States, instead of in insular currency.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) appropriated by section 1 of Act No. 264, for the Insular Purchasing Agent, for the purchase of supplies, including coal, lumber and other supplies, purchased during the third quarter of the year 1901, is hereby made payable in money of the United States instead of in Insular Currency, anything in said Act No. 264 to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 4, 1901.

[No. 313.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 183, entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Manila."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 25 of Act No. 183, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Manila," is hereby amended by inserting at its close the following words; "in case of the absence or sickness or inability to act for any other reason, of the head of one of the municipal departments, the officer next in charge of that department shall be authorized to sign all necessary papers, such as vouchers, requisitions, etc."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 6, 1901.

[No. 314.]

AN ACT amending the Provincial Government Act so as to provide a more simple method of procedure in cases of suspended municipal officials, and Justices of the peace.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever any municipal official shall be suspended by the Governor of the Province in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial Government Act, it shall be the duty of the Provincial

Governor at once to file written charges with the Provincial Board setting forth the nature of the complaints made against the suspended official, and thereupon the Board shall immediately furnish a copy of said charges to the accused official, with a notification of the time and place of hearing upon said charges, and at the time and place appointed, the board shall proceed to hear and investigate the truth or falsity of said charges, giving the suspended official full opportunity to be heard. The hearing shall occur as soon as may be practicable after the charges are filed. Upon the completion of the hearing the Board shall immediately forward in writing its findings as to the truth or falsity of the charges, together with the charges and evidence taken by the Board, and its recommendation as to whether the official ought or ought not to be dismissed, to the Civil Governor, and the Civil Governor shall thereupon, upon the receipt of said findings, charges and evidence, order the suspended official to be reinstated or dismissed as the facts shall warrant. In case the Civil Governor shall order the official to be dismissed, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner required by the Municipal Code and its amendments.

SEC. 2. Whenever any justice of the peace shall be suspended by the Civil Governor, the Civil Governor shall forthwith notify the Provincial Board of the Province in which the Justice of the Peace resides, of the charges made against the Justice of the Peace, and thereupon the Provincial Board shall proceed to notify the Justice of the charges and of the time and place of hearing, and shall conduct the hearing and make full report thereon to the Civil Governor in the same manner as provided in section 1 in relation to suspended municipal officers, and the Governor shall act upon such report and evidence as is provided in said section 1.

SEC. 3. So much of the Provincial Government Act and of all other acts as is in conflict with this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 10, 1901.

[No. 315.]

AN ACT creating a bureau of the cold storage and ice plant, and providing the method of conducting said plant and the personnel and salaries of the employés therein.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a bureau for the purpose of conducting The Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant at Manila, and disposing of the products thereof, which Bureau shall be under the general control and supervision of the Secretary of Finance and Justice. The Bureau shall have the entire charge of the plant and grounds belonging to it, and of the conduct of its operations in providing cold storage, manufacturing ice and sterilized water, and of the disposal of the room available for cold storage in said plant, and of the ice and sterilized water therein produced, and of the transportation necessary for all purposes of the plant, in the manner in this act provided.

SEC. 2. The plant shall be under the immediate control of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and approval of the United States Philippine Commission, and who, if a civilian, shall receive a salary at the rate of three thousand, six hundred dollars (\$3,600) per year; or, if he be an officer of the army detailed for that purpose, shall receive in addition to his pay as an officer of the army, an allowance of five dollars (\$5) per day in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he may be excluded as an officer of the regular army, by reason of his detail for civil duties.

The Superintendent shall give bond to the Insular Government in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), conditioned for the faithful discharge of all the duties of his office and proper accounting for all moneys and properties coming into his hands as Superintendent, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Insular Treasurer. He shall sell all the products of the plant and rent the cold storage therein, and collect all revenues due the plant, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained. He shall make estimates and requisitions for all supplies for the plant, and estimates for all appropriations necessary for the proper conduct of the plant. He shall have charge of all records and books pertaining to the plant and its operations. He shall make an annual report to the Civil Governor, through the Secretary of Finance and Justice, on or before the 20th day of July, showing in detail the financial operations of the plant during the previous fiscal year, and submitting any recommendations which he may deem advisable in relation to the management thereof. He shall have power to regulate and apportion the duties of all employés of the bureau, with a view to securing the greatest economy and efficiency. He shall render all such reports and accounts as existing law requires, and shall likewise furnish to the Secretary of Finance and Justice, at the expiration of each month, a brief statement of the financial operations of the plant for the month. On or before the first of January of each year, he shall submit an estimate for all material and supplies needed in the operation of the plant for the six months commencing with the first day of the next succeeding July, and on or before the first day of July of each year he shall submit estimates for all the material and supplies necessary for the operation of the plant for the six months succeeding the first day of January following; but estimates for salaries shall be submitted at such time and for such periods as are fixed by law for estimates in other departments of the government. He shall have control of all the transportation facilities, by land and water, necessary for the receipt of meat and other cold storage supplies from the army, and for delivering the same to the army, in accordance with contracts made by competent authority for that purpose, and for the receipt of supplies and material necessary for the operation of the plant and the delivery of its products.

SEC. 3. There may also be employed in the conduct and management of the business of the plant, the following named employés at the compensations hereinafter named, who shall be appointed by the Superintendent, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Rules.

IN THE OFFICE FORCE AND SALES DEPARTMENT.

One chief clerk, of class 5; one cashier and book-keeper, of class 6; one assistant book-keeper and sales cashier, of class 7; one prop-

erty and money account clerk, of class 6; one sales accountant, of class 8; one assistant sales accountant, of class D; one stenographer and typewriter, of class 9; two clerks and typewriters, each of class D; one shipping and receiving clerk, of class 9; two assistant shipping and receiving clerks, one of class 10 and one of class F; two salesmen of class D; two salesmen, of class F; one messenger of class B; two office boys, of class I.

IN THE ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT.

One chief engineer, of class 4, at twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per year; three assistant engineers, one of class 5, one of class 6, and one of class 7; two electricians, one of class 8, at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year, and one of class D; four oilers, one of class 10, one of class A, one of class B, and one of class C, at seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$780) per annum; four firemen, one of class 10, two of class A, at nine hundred and sixty dollars (\$960) each per year, and one of class B; one machinist, of class 7; one assistant machinist of class A; one pipefitter, of class A; fourteen wipers, four of class J, four of class K, at two hundred and four dollars (\$204) per year, and six of class K, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per year; twelve coal passers and assistant firemen, four of class K, at two hundred and four dollars (\$204) per year, four of class K, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per year, and four of class J; two elevator men, one of class F, and one of class J; one overseer of cold storage, of class 9; two assistant overseers of cold storage, one of class 10, and one of class J; fourteen laborers of class K, at one hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$192) each per year; twenty-one ice tank and cold storage men, three of class J, and eighteen of class K, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) each per year.

IN THE LAND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

One overseer, of class 10; sixteen teamsters one of class A, one of class B, ten of class C, at seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$780) each per annum, and four of class C, at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) each per annum; twenty stablemen, of class K, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) each per annum; one saddler, of class D; one blacksmith, of class 10; one wheelwright, of class 10; two blacksmith helpers, one of class H, and one of class J.

IN THE WATER TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

One overseer, of class 10; one assistant overseer, of class A; one patron for launch, of class II; one engineer, of class F; one assistant engineer, of class H; one boatswain, of class K, at two hundred and sixteen dollars (\$216) per annum; two firemen, of class K, at two hundred and sixteen dollars (\$216) each per annum; four sailors, of class K, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) each per annum; six patrones for lorchas, of class I; six timoneros for lorchas, of class K, at one hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$192) each per annum; twelve sailors, first grade, of class K, at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) each per annum; twenty-four sailors, second grade, of class K, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$168) each per annum.

FOR MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

One storekeeper, of class 10, at an annual salary of ten hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,050); one assistant storekeeper, of class K, at an annual salary of two hundred and sixteen dollars (\$216); two store boys, of class K, at an annual salary of one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) each; six watchmen, of class C, four at an annual compensation of seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$780) each, and two at an annual compensation of seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) each; two overseers, of class 10; two assistant overseers, of class J; one house carpenter, of class 9; one assistant house carpenter, of class 10; two carpenters, of class F; one house painter, of class D; two painters, of class I; twenty laborers, four of class J, six of class K, at an annual compensation of two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) each, and ten of class K, at an annual compensation of one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) each. Provided, that the salaries in this section named shall be maximum salaries for the several employés, and the Superintendent is authorized to engage employés at lower salaries, and to increase the same to the limits herein named, from time to time, as the employés become proficient in their duties.

SEC. 4. The Property and Money Account Clerk shall act as Disbursing Clerk for the Bureau, in addition to his other duties, and shall be required to execute to the Insular Government a bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Insular Treasurer, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the proper account of all funds that may come into his hands as such Disbursing Clerk. The Cashier shall likewise give a bond to the Insular Government in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), conditioned and to be approved as in this section before stated. All bonds required in this act shall be recorded in the books of the Insular Treasurer and be lodged with him.

SEC. 5. The Cashier shall receive all moneys as collected and paid in for cold storage, ice or distilled water, or other products of the plant, and make weekly deposit of them with the Insular Treasurer, to the credit of the Superintendent of the plant.

SEC. 6. The Chief Engineer, under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of the engineering department which shall include all engines, compressors, boilers, pumps, generators, motors, electric lights, lighting, wiring and fixtures, the machine shop, loading and unloading devices, including all the beef and carrying rails to all parts of the building, the ice tanks and ice handling devices, ice storage room and the storage of ice therein, distilling apparatus, cooling tanks, and condenser coils, all expansion coils, valves and fixtures in all parts of the building, as well as the making of all repairs and additions to any or all of the machinery, apparatus or facilities of the plant.

SEC. 7. Cold storage and ice shall be provided for the Army of the United States in the Philippine Islands in accordance with the contracts at present existing between the Insular Government and the Commanding General of the United States Army, Division of the Philippines, and in accordance with such further contracts between the aforesaid parties as may be hereafter made.

SEC. 8. Ice shall be furnished and delivered to officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, in Manila, and to employés of the Civil Service of the Insular Government, or of any of the departments thereof, or in the offices of the military government, at the same

price as shall be fixed for furnishing ice to the Army of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section. Suitable regulations shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, to prevent the abuse of this privilege, and to guard against its being availed of by other persons than those entitled thereto.

SEC. 9. The plant shall not engage in competition with private individuals or corporations in providing cold storage or ice, or distilled water, but should there be any cold storage space available, not required by the Army of the United States, under its contract with the Insular Government, such space may be made available for private individuals at prices to be fixed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice; but the terms so fixed shall be such as not to create a competition with existing industries. Ice and distilled water produced in the plant, if in excess of the demands for the purposes specified in sections 7 and 8, may be disposed of to the public at large under such restrictions, to be fixed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, as shall not constitute a competition with existing industries.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited, in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1902.

Enacted, December 10, 1901.

[No. 316.]

AN ACT amending act No. 73 relating to the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate and patron of sea going vessels.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of Act No. 73, entitled "An Act Providing for the Examination and Licensing of Applicants for the Positions of Master, Mate and Patron of Sea Going Vessels," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Every applicant for license as master, mate or patron shall be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, notwithstanding any provisions in the existing Spanish laws to the contrary; provided, however, that every citizen or subject of any other country who is now acting as master, mate or patron of any vessel flying the American flag may continue to act as such for the period of two years from the date of the passage of this act, but nothing herein contained shall restrict or limit the power of the Board to revoke a license where granted under the provisions of this act or by virtue of former legislation, for incompetency."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 13, 1901

[No. 317.]

AN ACT defining the time in which the Chinamen who have left the Philippine Islands may return thereto, and repealing laws and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

By authority of the President of the United States and by special direction of the Secretary of War, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. No Chinaman who left the Philippine Islands before the 13th day of August, 1898, and has remained outside of the islands until the present time, and who would be excluded but for the orders heretofore issued by the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands extending the time within which Chinamen might be permitted to return, shall be permitted to enter the Islands.

SEC. 2. Chinamen who have left the Philippine Islands since the 13th day of August, 1898, or who may leave in the future, shall be permitted to land only upon the production of a certificate of the Collector of Customs of the port of the Philippine Islands from which they departed, issued at the time of their departure. The period in which such legal return can be made after their departure from the Islands is hereby limited to one and one-half years, which period shall be stated in the certificate to be issued by the Collector of Customs at the time of the departure, and no extension of that period shall be granted for illness, or for any other cause, by any authority.

SEC. 3. All laws, regulations and orders heretofore issued are hereby repealed in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 13, 1901.

[No. 318.]

AN ACT appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in money of the United States, to be disbursed by the disbursing agent of the Government of the Philippine Islands resident in Washington, D. C.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in money of the United States, to be paid to the Disbursing Agent of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, resident in Washington, D. C., appointed under act number 129. The sum hereby appropriated shall be devoted to the payment of such bills of the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands as may be, or may have been, approved by the Secretary of War, or ordered paid by the United States Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill,

the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1901.

[No. 319.]

AN ACT amending act No. 175 by increasing the maximum pay of first class inspectors and providing for the grade of sub-inspector of the Philippines constabulary.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 16 of Act No. 175 is hereby amended by substituting for the words and figures "fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400)" therein, the words and figures "sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600)."

SEC. 2. The grade of Sub-Inspector is hereby created. The annual salaries of sub-inspectors shall be four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) each, and they shall rank next after and perform the same duties as 4th Class Inspectors. The Chief of the Philippines Constabulary is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint forty sub-inspectors and to assign them for duty to such provinces as in his judgment will best subserve the public interest. The Chief of Philippines Constabulary is also given the power to suspend and remove sub-inspectors for cause, and to fill all vacancies among them occurring by reason of such suspension, removal, resignation, death or disability.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1901.

[No. 320.]

AN ACT amending act No. 83 entitled "A general act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," and acts No. 133 and No. 223, amendatory thereof.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 83 entitled "A General Act for the Organization of Provincial Governments in the Philippine Islands" and Act No. 133 amendatory thereof, are hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding at the close of section 3 of Act No. 83 the following words: "In case of the transfer or promotion of a provincial officer from one province to another, he shall continue to receive, from insular funds, the salary which he was receiving before his promotion, for the time necessarily occupied in making the transfer."

(b) By inserting the words "Vice-President and" between the word

"the" and the word "Councillors" in the third line from the beginning of section 4 of Act No. 83 so that the sentence shall read: "On the first Monday in February of the year 1902, and of each second year thereafter, the Vice-President and Councillors of every duly organized municipality in the province shall meet in joint convention at the capital of the province and there, after selecting a presiding officer and secretary, shall by secret ballot choose a person to be Provincial Governor."

(c) By adding at the close of section 10 of Act No. 83 the following words: "He shall give bond to the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, for whom it may concern, to secure the proper accounting for all money, property and supplies entrusted to his custody. It shall be the duty of the Civil Governor to fix the amount of the bond, and of the Insular Treasurer to approve the same and record and retain it in his custody."

(d) By inserting between section 13 and section 14 of Act No. 83 a new section, numbered section 13½, and reading as follows: "The Provincial Board of any province is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to extend for a period not exceeding two months the time within which the Municipal Boards of Assessors within its province shall complete the listing and valuation of real property, by posting notices in four conspicuous places in each municipality of the province and at the door of the provincial building, stating that such postponement has been made. In the provinces where such postponement shall be made, the time when taxes on land and improvements shall become delinquent shall be postponed for a period equal to the period of the postponement with reference to the time for completing the listing and valuation of real property."

(e) By adding at the close of section 25 of Act No. 133 the words: "and tassels."

(f) By amending section 34 of Act No. 133 to read as follows: "SEC. 34. For the year 1902 and succeeding years no person who shall pay to the province and municipality together as taxes on real estate, or as an industrial tax, an amount in excess of one peso, shall be required to pay the cedula tax. But every person so exempted from the cedula tax shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive from the Provincial Treasurer, a cedula free of charge, to be used for the same purpose of identification and to avoid disqualification, to testify, to execute an instrument, to vote or to hold office. Cedulae so issued shall be in the same form as those issued in return for the payment of one peso, and there shall be printed across their face the words 'Issued Free.'"

(g) Act 223 amending the Provincial Government Act is hereby amended by substituting for the words "Section 39" in the third line of section 3 of said Act, the words "Section 40:" and by renumbering each subsequent section added to the Provincial Government Act down to and including section 43 which becomes section 44.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1901.

[No. 321.]

AN ACT to amend section 5 of act No. 198, relating to official transportation, as amended by act No. 237.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Act No. 198, relating to official transportation, as amended by Act No. 237, is hereby amended by striking out the last paragraph beginning "Provided, however," and ending "forage of horses," and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Provided, however, that when the public interest shall require, the Civil Governor may authorize the assignment of a special carromata or other vehicle for the use of the head of any Department or Bureau, or any employé thereof, and may authorize such official to house and stable such official vehicle and horses at his place of residence, and to use the same in going to and returning from such residence on official business, but such vehicle and horses shall be under the control of the Insular Purchasing Agent as to the care of the vehicle and the care of forage for horses."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 18, 1901.

[No. 322.]

AN ACT repealing so much of Act No. 173 as applies to the Province of Cebu, and restoring that province to the executive control of the Civil Governor.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

WHEREAS, armed insurrection no longer exists in any form in the Province of Cebu, and the civil authorities are competent to maintain peace and order therein:

SECTION 1. On and after January 1, 1902, the provincial and municipal officers of the Province of Cebu shall no longer report to the Military Governor, nor shall he have power to remove them and appoint others in their places, as is provided in Act No. 173; and said provincial and municipal officers, from and after said date, shall be under the exclusive executive direction and control of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. From and after the date aforesaid the Military Governor shall not have the power to suspend the operation of any part of the laws of the Commission for the government of Cebu and substitute therefor temporary general orders of his own having the effect of law. The full jurisdiction of the court established for the Island of Cebu by the Judiciary Act is reestablished in the Province of Cebu, including the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases as provided by law, and military commissions and provost courts shall no longer have jurisdiction and authority to try crimes and misdemeanors, as provided in said act, but the same shall only be triable in the civil court.

SEC. 3. All that portion of Act No. 173 entitled "An Act Restoring

the Provinces of Batangas, Cebu, and Bohol to the Executive Control of the Military Governor," so far as said act in any way applies to the Island of Cebu and all other acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1902.

Enacted, December 20, 1901.

[No. 323.]

AN ACT extending for two months the time in which the Assessor and Collector of the city of Manila shall complete the listing and valuation of real estate, and making applicable to the city of Manila certain provisions of Act No. 320.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The date fixed by section 51 of Act 183, incorporating the city of Manila, for the completion by the City Assessor and Collector of the listing and valuation of all real estate situated within the city of Manila, is hereby postponed for two months, so that such listing and valuation is hereby required to be completed on or before the 1st day of February, 1902, instead of on or before the 1st day of December, 1901. A like extension of time is hereby granted as to the time of hearing complaints relating to the equity of such listing of the property and the assessed value thereof, and as to appeals from the decision of the City Assessor and Collector upon such complaints, and as to the time of meeting by the Board of Tax Appeals and hearing upon all appeals transmitted to it, and as to the time when taxes on lands and improvements within the city of Manila shall become delinquent.

SEC. 2. Sub-section (f) of section 1 of Act No. 320, amending the Provincial Government Act and the amendment thereto, is hereby made applicable to the city of Manila and its inhabitants, so that persons who shall pay to the city of Manila as taxes on real estate, or as an industrial tax, for the year 1902, and succeeding years, an amount in excess of one peso, shall not be required to pay the cedula tax; but every person so exempted from the cedula tax shall be entitled to receive from the City Assessor and Tax Collector, a cedula free of charge, to be used for the purpose of identification and to avoid disqualification to testify, to execute an instrument and to vote or to hold office. Cedulae so issued shall be in the same form as those issued in return for the payment of one peso, and there shall be printed across their face the words "issued free."

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, so far as they are inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 20, 1901.

[No. 324.]

AN ACT providing that nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty and five-tenth cents (\$9,639.605), Mexican currency, collected for the use of the Provincial Government of the Province of Bohol before the organization thereof under the Provincial Government Act, may be utilized by the present Government of that Province for provincial purposes.

By authority of the President of the United States, he is enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

WHEREAS, there is now in the hands of T. C. Woodbury, Major, 19th U. S. Infantry, Commander of the Sub-district of Eastern Samar, the sum of nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty and five-tenth cents (\$9,639.605), Mexican currency, collected by taxation within the territory now constituting the Province of Bohol, but collected for provincial purposes and prior to the organization of that province under the Provincial Government Act, and it is desired that the funds aforesaid should be devoted to the provincial uses for which they were originally collected:

SECTION 1. The Treasurer of the Province of Bohol is hereby authorized to receive from T. C. Woodbury, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. Army, commanding the forces in the Island of Bohol, or his successor, the said sum of nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty and five-tenth cents (\$9,639.605), Mexican currency, which was originally collected from taxes on cock-pits, permits for fiestas, contributions, cedulas, etc., and constituted the revenues from which the expenses of the provincial government were paid prior to organization of the Province of Bohol under the Provincial Government Act, and to pay the same into the Treasury of the Provincial Government of Bohol. The funds so received and paid into the Treasury shall be available for general purposes of the Government of the Province of Bohol established under Act No. 117, extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act to the Province of Bohol. The Treasurer of said Province is hereby authorized, upon receiving the money aforesaid, to give proper vouchers therefore to Major Woodbury, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be sufficient voucher to Major Woodbury, or his successor in command, for the disposition of the said money.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 20, 1901.

[No. 325.]

AN ACT providing for the reorganization of the office of the attorney general and for an increase in the salary of the judge for the third judicial district of the Philippine Islands, and amending acts 136, 140, and 300.

By authority of the President of the United States, he is enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Sections 40, 41, 42 and 47 of Act 136 are hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following are substituted:

"SEC. 40. ATTORNEY GENERAL. There shall be an Attorney Gen-

eral for the Philippine Islands to be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum, payable monthly.

"SEC. 41. SOLICITOR GENERAL. There shall be an officer learned in the law to assist the Attorney General in the performance of all his duties, called the Solicitor General, who shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum, payable monthly. In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, or of his absence or disability, the Solicitor General shall have power to exercise the duties of that office. Under the supervision of the Attorney General, it shall be the especial duty of the Solicitor General to conduct and argue suits and appeals in the Supreme Court, in which the Philippine Government is interested, and the Attorney General may, whenever he deems it for the interest of the Philippine Government, either in person, conduct and argue any case in any court of the Philippine Islands in which the Philippine Government is interested, or may direct the Solicitor General to do so.

"SEC. 42. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL. There shall be an Assistant Attorney General to be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, payable monthly, who shall perform the duties of the Attorney General in his absence and in the absence of the Solicitor General, and shall render such other services in the performance of the duties of the Attorney General as may be assigned to him.

"SEC. 47. ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. (a) There shall be an officer learned in the law, called the Supervisor of Provincial Fiscals, who shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, payable monthly. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Provincial Fiscals to assist the Attorney General and under his direction to prepare rules for the guidance of all Provincial Fiscals, and when required by the Public Service or directed by the Attorney General, he shall repair to any province in the Islands and assist the Provincial Fiscal there in the discharge of his duties. He shall have all the power of the Attorney General when engaged in the performance of the duties of his office in the provinces. While absent from the city of Manila in the performance of the duties of his office, he shall be allowed, in addition to his salary, his actual traveling expenses.

(b) There shall be four assistant lawyers who shall be appointed by the Attorney General, with the approval of the Civil Governor, to serve at their pleasure, whose salaries shall not be less than twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum and not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each. It shall be their duty to render such services in the performance of the duties of the Attorney General as may be assigned to them.

(c) The office of the Attorney General shall be allowed such clerical assistants, including escribientes, translators, interpreters, stenographers, and typewriters, as may be necessary for the due performance of its functions. Such assistants shall be appointed by the Attorney General, with the approval of the Civil Governor. The

price as shall be fixed for furnishing ice to the Army of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section. Suitable regulations shall be prescribed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, to prevent the abuse of this privilege, and to guard against its being availed of by other persons than those entitled thereto.

SEC. 9. The plant shall not engage in competition with private individuals or corporations in providing cold storage or ice, or distilled water, but should there be any cold storage space available, not required by the Army of the United States, under its contract with the Insular Government, such space may be made available for private individuals at prices to be fixed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice; but the terms so fixed shall be such as not to create a competition with existing industries. Ice and distilled water produced in the plant, if in excess of the demands for the purposes specified in sections 7 and 8, may be disposed of to the public at large under such restrictions, to be fixed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, as shall not constitute a competition with existing industries.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited, in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1902.

Enacted, December 10, 1901.

[No. 316.]

AN ACT amending act No. 73 relating to the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate and patron of sea going vessels.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of Act No. 73, entitled "An Act Providing for the Examination and Licensing of Applicants for the Positions of Master, Mate and Patron of Sea Going Vessels," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Every applicant for license as master, mate or patron shall be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, notwithstanding any provisions in the existing Spanish laws to the contrary; provided, however, that every citizen or subject of any other country who is now acting as master, mate or patron of any vessel flying the American flag may continue to act as such for the period of two years from the date of the passage of this act, but nothing herein contained shall restrict or limit the power of the Board to revoke a license where granted under the provisions of this act or by virtue of former legislation, for incompetency."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 13, 1901

[No. 317.]

AN ACT defining the time in which the Chinamen who have left the Philippine Islands may return thereto, and repealing laws and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

By authority of the President of the United States and by special direction of the Secretary of War, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. No Chinaman who left the Philippine Islands before the 13th day of August, 1898, and has remained outside of the islands until the present time, and who would be excluded but for the orders heretofore issued by the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands extending the time within which Chinamen might be permitted to return, shall be permitted to enter the Islands.

SEC. 2. Chinamen who have left the Philippine Islands since the 13th day of August, 1898, or who may leave in the future, shall be permitted to land only upon the production of a certificate of the Collector of Customs of the port of the Philippine Islands from which they departed, issued at the time of their departure. The period in which such legal return can be made after their departure from the Islands is hereby limited to one and one-half years, which period shall be stated in the certificate to be issued by the Collector of Customs at the time of the departure, and no extension of that period shall be granted for illness, or for any other cause, by any authority.

SEC. 3. All laws, regulations and orders heretofore issued are hereby repealed in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 13, 1901.

[No. 318.]

AN ACT appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in money of the United States, to be disbursed by the disbursing agent of the Government of the Philippine Islands resident in Washington, D. C.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in money of the United States, to be paid to the Disbursing Agent of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, resident in Washington, D. C., appointed under act number 129. The sum hereby appropriated shall be devoted to the payment of such bills of the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands as may be, or may have been, approved by the Secretary of War, or ordered paid by the United States Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill,

the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1901.

[No. 319.]

AN ACT amending act No. 175 by increasing the maximum pay of first class inspectors and providing for the grade of sub-inspector of the Philippines constabulary.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 16 of Act No. 175 is hereby amended by substituting for the words and figures "fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400)" therein, the words and figures "sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600)."

SEC. 2. The grade of Sub-Inspector is hereby created. The annual salaries of sub-inspectors shall be four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) each, and they shall rank next after and perform the same duties as 4th Class Inspectors. The Chief of the Philippines Constabulary is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint forty sub-inspectors and to assign them for duty to such provinces as in his judgment will best subserve the public interest. The Chief of Philippines Constabulary is also given the power to suspend and remove sub-inspectors for cause, and to fill all vacancies among them occurring by reason of such suspension, removal, resignation, death or disability.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1901.

[No. 320.]

AN ACT amending act No. 83 entitled "A general act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," and acts No. 133 and No. 223, amendatory thereof.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 83 entitled "A General Act for the Organization of Provincial Governments in the Philippine Islands" and Act No. 133 amendatory thereof, are hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding at the close of section 3 of Act No. 83 the following words: "In case of the transfer or promotion of a provincial officer from one province to another, he shall continue to receive, from insular funds, the salary which he was receiving before his promotion, for the time necessarily occupied in making the transfer."

(b) By inserting the words "Vice-President and" between the word

"the" and the word "Councillors" in the third line from the beginning of section 4 of Act No. 83 so that the sentence shall read: "On the first Monday in February of the year 1902, and of each second year thereafter, the Vice-President and Councillors of every duly organized municipality in the province shall meet in joint convention at the capital of the province and there, after selecting a presiding officer and secretary, shall by secret ballot choose a person to be Provincial Governor."

(c) By adding at the close of section 10 of Act No. 83 the following words: "He shall give bond to the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, for whom it may concern, to secure the proper accounting for all money, property and supplies entrusted to his custody. It shall be the duty of the Civil Governor to fix the amount of the bond, and of the Insular Treasurer to approve the same and record and retain it in his custody."

(d) By inserting between section 13 and section 14 of Act No. 83 a new section, numbered section 13½, and reading as follows: "The Provincial Board of any province is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to extend for a period not exceeding two months the time within which the Municipal Boards of Assessors within its province shall complete the listing and valuation of real property, by posting notices in four conspicuous places in each municipality of the province and at the door of the provincial building, stating that such postponement has been made. In the provinces where such postponement shall be made, the time when taxes on land and improvements shall become delinquent shall be postponed for a period equal to the period of the postponement with reference to the time for completing the listing and valuation of real property."

(e) By adding at the close of section 25 of Act No. 133 the words: "and tassels."

(f) By amending section 34 of Act No. 133 to read as follows: "SEC. 34. For the year 1902 and succeeding years no person who shall pay to the province and municipality together as taxes on real estate, or as an industrial tax, an amount in excess of one peso, shall be required to pay the cedula tax. But every person so exempted from the cedula tax shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive from the Provincial Treasurer, a cedula free of charge, to be used for the same purpose of identification and to avoid disqualification, to testify, to execute an instrument, to vote or to hold office. Cedulae so issued shall be in the same form as those issued in return for the payment of one peso, and there shall be printed across their face the words 'Issued Free.'"

(g) Act 223 amending the Provincial Government Act is hereby amended by substituting for the words "Section 39" in the third line of section 3 of said Act, the words "Section 40:" and by renumbering each subsequent section added to the Provincial Government Act down to and including section 43 which becomes section 44.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1901.

[No. 321.]

AN ACT to amend section 5 of act No. 198, relating to official transportation, as amended by act No. 237.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Act No. 198, relating to official transportation, as amended by Act No. 237, is hereby amended by striking out the last paragraph beginning "Provided, however," and ending "forage of horses," and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Provided, however, that when the public interest shall require, the Civil Governor may authorize the assignment of a special carromata or other vehicle for the use of the head of any Department or Bureau, or any employé thereof, and may authorize such official to house and stable such official vehicle and horses at his place of residence, and to use the same in going to and returning from such residence on official business, but such vehicle and horses shall be under the control of the Insular Purchasing Agent as to the care of the vehicle and the care of forage for horses."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 18, 1901.

[No. 322.]

AN ACT repealing so much of Act No. 173 as applies to the Province of Cebu, and restoring that province to the executive control of the Civil Governor.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

WHEREAS, armed insurrection no longer exists in any form in the Province of Cebu, and the civil authorities are competent to maintain peace and order therein:

SECTION 1. On and after January 1, 1902, the provincial and municipal officers of the Province of Cebu shall no longer report to the Military Governor, nor shall he have power to remove them and appoint others in their places, as is provided in Act No. 173; and said provincial and municipal officers, from and after said date, shall be under the exclusive executive direction and control of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. From and after the date aforesaid the Military Governor shall not have the power to suspend the operation of any part of the laws of the Commission for the government of Cebu and substitute therefor temporary general orders of his own having the effect of law. The full jurisdiction of the court established for the Island of Cebu by the Judiciary Act is reestablished in the Province of Cebu, including the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases as provided by law, and military commissions and provost courts shall no longer have jurisdiction and authority to try crimes and misdemeanors, as provided in said act, but the same shall only be triable in the civil court.

SEC. 3. All that portion of Act No. 173 entitled "An Act Restoring

the Provinces of Batangas, Cebu, and Bohol to the Executive Control of the Military Governor," so far as said act in any way applies to the Island of Cebu and all other acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1902.

Enacted, December 20, 1901.

[No. 323.]

AN ACT extending for two months the time in which the Assessor and Collector of the city of Manila shall complete the listing and valuation of real estate, and making applicable to the city of Manila certain provisions of Act No. 320.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The date fixed by section 51 of Act 183, incorporating the city of Manila, for the completion by the City Assessor and Collector of the listing and valuation of all real estate situated within the city of Manila, is hereby postponed for two months, so that such listing and valuation is hereby required to be completed on or before the 1st day of February, 1902, instead of on or before the 1st day of December, 1901. A like extension of time is hereby granted as to the time of hearing complaints relating to the equity of such listing of the property and the assessed value thereof, and as to appeals from the decision of the City Assessor and Collector upon such complaints, and as to the time of meeting by the Board of Tax Appeals and hearing upon all appeals transmitted to it, and as to the time when taxes on lands and improvements within the city of Manila shall become delinquent.

SEC. 2. Sub-section (f) of section 1 of Act No. 320, amending the Provincial Government Act and the amendment thereto, is hereby made applicable to the city of Manila and its inhabitants, so that persons who shall pay to the city of Manila as taxes on real estate, or as an industrial tax, for the year 1902, and succeeding years, an amount in excess of one peso, shall not be required to pay the cedula tax; but every person so exempted from the cedula tax shall be entitled to receive from the City Assessor and Tax Collector, a cedula free of charge, to be used for the purpose of identification and to avoid disqualification to testify, to execute an instrument and to vote or to hold office. Cedulae so issued shall be in the same form as those issued in return for the payment of one peso, and there shall be printed across their face the words "issued free."

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, so far as they are inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 20, 1901.

[No. 324.]

AN ACT providing that nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty and five-tenth cents (\$9,639.605) Mexican, collected for the use of the Provincial Government of the Province of Bohol before the organization thereof under the Provincial Government Act, may be utilized by the present Government of that Province for provincial purposes.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

WHEREAS, there is now in the hands of T. C. Woodbury, Major, 19th U. S. Infantry, Commander of the Sub-district of Bohol, the sum of nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty and five-tenth cents (\$9,639.605) Mexican, collected by taxation within the territory now constituting the Province of Bohol, but collected for provincial purposes and prior to the organization of that province under the Provincial Government Act, and it is desired that the funds aforesaid should be devoted to the provincial uses for which they were originally collected:

SECTION 1. The Treasurer of the Province of Bohol is hereby authorized to receive from T. C. Woodbury, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. Army, commanding the forces in the Island of Bohol, or his successor, the said sum of nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty and five-tenth cents (\$9,639.605), Mexican currency, which was originally collected from taxes on cock-pits, permits for fiestas, contributions, cedulas, etc., and constituted the revenues from which the expenses of the provincial government were paid prior to organization of the Province of Bohol under the Provincial Government Act, and to pay the same into the Treasury of the Provincial Government of Bohol. The funds so received and paid into the Treasury shall be available for general purposes of the Government of the Province of Bohol established under Act No. 117, extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act to the Province of Bohol. The Treasurer of said Province is hereby authorized, upon receiving the money aforesaid, to give proper vouchers therefore to Major Woodbury, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be sufficient voucher to Major Woodbury, or his successor in command, for the disposition of the said money.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 20, 1901.

[No. 325.]

AN ACT providing for the reorganization of the office of the attorney general and for an increase in the salary of the judge for the third judicial district of the Philippine Islands, and amending acts 136, 140, and 300.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Sections 40, 41, 42 and 47 of Act 136 are hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following are substituted:

"SEC. 40. ATTORNEY GENERAL. There shall be an Attorney Gen-

eral for the Philippine Islands to be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum, payable monthly.

"SEC. 41. SOLICITOR GENERAL. There shall be an officer learned in the law to assist the Attorney General in the performance of all his duties, called the Solicitor General, who shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum, payable monthly. In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, or of his absence or disability, the Solicitor General shall have power to exercise the duties of that office. Under the supervision of the Attorney General, it shall be the especial duty of the Solicitor General to conduct and argue suits and appeals in the Supreme Court, in which the Philippine Government is interested, and the Attorney General may, whenever he deems it for the interest of the Philippine Government, either in person, conduct and argue any case in any court of the Philippine Islands in which the Philippine Government is interested, or may direct the Solicitor General to do so.

"SEC. 42. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL. There shall be an Assistant Attorney General to be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, payable monthly, who shall perform the duties of the Attorney General in his absence and in the absence of the Solicitor General, and shall render such other services in the performance of the duties of the Attorney General as may be assigned to him.

"SEC. 47. ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. (a) There shall be an officer learned in the law, called the Supervisor of Provincial Fiscals, who shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, to serve during their pleasure, with a salary at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, payable monthly. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Provincial Fiscals to assist the Attorney General and under his direction to prepare rules for the guidance of all Provincial Fiscals, and when required by the Public Service or directed by the Attorney General, he shall repair to any province in the Islands and assist the Provincial Fiscal there in the discharge of his duties. He shall have all the power of the Attorney General when engaged in the performance of the duties of his office in the provinces. While absent from the city of Manila in the performance of the duties of his office, he shall be allowed, in addition to his salary, his actual traveling expenses.

(b) There shall be four assistant lawyers who shall be appointed by the Attorney General, with the approval of the Civil Governor, to serve at their pleasure, whose salaries shall not be less than twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum and not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each. It shall be their duty to render such services in the performance of the duties of the Attorney General as may be assigned to them.

(c) The office of the Attorney General shall be allowed such clerical assistants, including escribientes, translators, interpreters, stenographers, and typewriters, as may be necessary for the due performance of its functions. Such assistants shall be appointed by the Attorney General, with the approval of the Civil Governor. The

compensation of such assistants shall be fixed by the Attorney General, with the approval of the Civil Governor.

(d) But whenever it is impracticable for either the Attorney General or Solicitor General or Supervisor of Provincial Fiscals personally to repair to any province in the Islands and assist the Provincial Fiscal there in the discharge of his duties or in any prosecution against any officer of any branch of the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the law, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General, with the prior approval of the Civil Governor, to appoint some person who may be eligible to the office of the Attorney General temporarily to represent him in such prosecution. The person so appointed shall have all the power of the Attorney General or Solicitor General in conducting the prosecution for which he may have been especially appointed, as in this section provided. The compensation of the person so appointed shall be fifteen dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in the service of the Government, and actual traveling expenses necessarily incurred in performance of the duties."

SEC. 2. After December 31, 1901, the salary of the Judge of the Court of First Instance for the Third Judicial District of the Philippine Islands shall be five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, payable monthly.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 31, 1901.

[No. 326.]

AN ACT providing a substitute upon the Provincial Board for the Provincial Treasurer under certain circumstances, and amending Acts No. 88 and No. 133.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In all cases in which the Insular Treasurer by reason of the provisions of Act 133, shall take possession of the office of any provincial treasurer because of alleged defalcations in his office, such treasurer shall *ipso facto* be suspended from the performance of his functions as a member of the Provincial Board and the deputy placed in charge of the office of such provincial treasurer by the Insular Treasurer, shall, during the time he is in charge of such office, be a member of the Provincial Board with all the powers and duties pertaining to the Provincial Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 31, 1901.

[No. 327.]

AN ACT declaring the Municipality of Tagbilaran in the Province of Bohol to be of the fourth class, and repealing a part of General Order 101, Series of 1900, Office of the Military Governor.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Municipality of Tagbilaran in the Province of Bohol is hereby declared to be a municipality of the fourth class, and that portion of General Order 101, Series of 1900, Office of the Military Governor, which is inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 3, 1902.

[No. 328.]

AN ACT amending section 2 of Act No. 215, establishing and regulating accountability for public property in the Philippine Archipelago.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 215 is hereby amended so that section 2 shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Every officer or agent accountable for civil property shall make returns of the same to the Auditor for the Archipelago, in such manner as may be prescribed, quarterly as of the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September and the 31st day of December of each year, provided, however, that officers accountable for constabulary sales stores shall make returns of the same monthly and within ten days after the close of the period for which rendered."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 8, 1902.

[No. 329.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 301 in amendment of Act No. 25, by providing for the direction and supervision of an office or bureau established by law in cases where there is no head or acting head of such office or bureau.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Act No. 301 entitled, "An Act in Amendment of Act No. 25, Relating to the Appointment and Removal of Subordinate Officers and Employés in Certain Bureaus," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words, "who shall have direct charge and supervision of such office or bureau, and who, or a

person assigned by him for the purpose, shall have authority to make estimates for appropriation, requisitions on the Treasurer for money appropriated and to approve all vouchers for payment," making the section to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Section 1 of Act No. 25 entitled, 'An Act Providing for the Appointment and Removal of Subordinate Officers and Employés in Certain Departments and Bureaus of the Government of the Philippine Islands,' is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

'Provided, nevertheless, that in case there is no head or acting head of any such office or bureau, or other office or bureau established by law, at the time when subordinate appointments to, or removals from, positions therein become necessary, such appointments and removals may be made by the Secretary of the Department under which the office or bureau is established, who shall have direct charge and supervision of such office or bureau, and who, or a person assigned by him for the purpose, shall have authority to make estimates for appropriation, requisitions on the Treasurer for money appropriated and to approve all vouchers for payment.'"

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 8, 1902.

[No. 330.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of two million five hundred and ten thousand, one hundred and thirty seven dollars and seventy nine cents (\$2,510,137.79), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in part compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, this appropriation being for the third quarter of said fiscal year, unless otherwise stated. The appropriations herein made, except for fixed salaries for the third quarter of said fiscal year, shall be available for the obligations of the fiscal year 1902.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Salaries and wages, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For salaries and wages, including one disbursing officer class 5, hereby authorized, twenty-six thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$26,177.50).

Contingent expenses, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For contingent expenses, including the sum of one thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,575) for information leading to the fining of the steamer "Belgika" for illicit trading, furniture, sup-

plies, printing and other incidental expenses, sixteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$16,575).

Expenses of surveys, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For expenses of the survey of lands under the direction of the Commission, including salaries and wages of surveyors and helpers engaged in the work, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

In all, for the United States Philippine Commission, forty-four thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$44,252.50).

EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Executive Bureau, 1902: Executive Secretary at seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum, Assistant Executive Secretary at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Private Secretary to the Civil Governor at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one clerk class 3, one clerk at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, one clerk class 4, one clerk class 5, two clerks class 6, six clerks class 7, eight clerks class 8, ten clerks class 9, three clerks class A, one janitor class B, two clerks class B, five clerks class C, two watchmen at seven hundred and eighty dollars (780) per annum each, three messengers at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, twelve laborers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, seventeen thousand, six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$17,652.50).

Contingent expenses, Executive Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including furniture, printing, stationery, emergency clerks not to exceed four dollars (\$4) per day, allowance of forty-five dollars (\$45) to Albert W. Hastings, for examination of Treasurer's and Auditor's offices and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

Contingent expenses, Malacañan Palace, 1902: For lighting of park and incidental expenses, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

In all, for the Executive Bureau, twenty thousand, eight hundred and two dollars and fifty cents (\$20,802.50).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Salaries and wages, Philippine Civil Service Board, 1902: Three members at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum each, one examiner class 3, one examiner class 5, one examiner class 6, one examiner class 7, two examiners class 8, two clerks class 9, one clerk class B, one clerk class D, one clerk class G, one employé class J, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, and extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, six thousand, five hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$6,512.50).

Transportation, Philippine Civil Service Board, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés and for transportation of supplies, two hundred dollars (\$200).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Civil Service Board, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, furniture, and other incidental expenses, six hundred dollars (\$600).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Service Board, seven thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$7,312.50).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: Insular Purchasing Agent at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant Insular Purchasing Agent at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, five clerks class 6, one cashier class 7, three clerks class 7, three clerks class 8, nine clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, four clerks class A, five clerks class C, one clerk class D, two clerks class H, six laborers at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, six emergency clerks not to exceed three dollars (\$3) per day each, extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, and employes of the printing department as follows: One foreman class 9, one compositor class 10, one printer and bookbinder class A, one pressman class A, and for the hire of such foremen, teamsters, drivers, stablemen, blacksmiths and additional watchmen and laborers as may from time to time be necessary in the various departments not exceeding an aggregate of thirteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$13,747.50): Total for salaries and wages, twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$28,855).

The Insular Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to pay one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, and two clerks class 9, from December 10, to December 31, 1901, from funds appropriated for salaries and wages in the Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent for the second quarter of the fiscal year, 1902.

Transportation, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: For the hire of incidental transportation not otherwise specifically provided for, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, supplies, purchase of forage, vehicles, harness and animals, repairs to transportation, and other incidental expenses, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, forty-nine thousand, three hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$49,355).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902: For salaries and wages, three thousand, two hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$3,275).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, printing, and other incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$3,575).

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Salaries and wages, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: Chief Health Inspector at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Sanitary Engineer at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, temporary Assistant Sanitary Engineer from December 7, 1901, at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, Secretary at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two medical inspectors class 5, in lieu of two medical inspec-

tors class 6, two provisional medical inspectors class 5, two clerks class 6, three clerks class 7, six clerks class 9, twenty clerks class A, seven clerks class C, six clerks class D, one clerk class F, one clerk at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, five clerks class H, seventy-seven employes class I, five employes class J, forty-eight employes at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, twenty-seven employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, thirty-eight employes at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, six employes at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each, nineteen employes at sixty dollars (\$60) per annum each, allowance for one stenographer at one hundred dollars (\$100) per month, salaries of practicanes employed in provinces not to exceed one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180), deficiency salaries of practicanes and inspectors not to exceed one hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$165), and extra allowance for disbursing officers at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-cents (\$27,440.50).

Support of Hospital, Plants and Stations, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For support and maintenance of the San Lazaro Hospital, Women's Department, San Lazaro Hospital, Leper's Department, leper colonies at Cebu and Palestina, lepers outside of colonies, Veterinary Department, Plague and Small-pox Hospitals, Plague Hospital Crematory, Steam Disinfecting Plant, Municipal Dispensary, Hospicio de San Jose, Colegio de Sta. Ysabel, Central Vaccine Institute, Provincial Vaccine Institutes, and Serum Institute, thirty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifteen cents (\$37,855.15).

Transportation, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For transportation of freight, actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes, construction of stables, purchase of forage, and for the rental of vehicles on official business as a temporary means of transportation until the same can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed four hundred and seventy dollars (\$470), four thousand, six hundred and forty dollars (\$4,640).

Suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For the suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests, including the suppression of the plague and rinderpest, destruction of rats and locusts, medicines for indigent sick, expenses of compulsory vaccination, and salaries and wages of the necessary temporary employes engaged in the above work, fifty-one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$51,500).

Contingent expenses, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, supplies, furniture, rental of telephone, advertising, unpaid bills contracted prior to August 7, 1901, not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), reimbursement of sixty-six dollars (\$66) to owners of buildings in Naic destroyed to prevent the spread of plague, burial of deceased convicts and prisoners, and per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the Commissioner of Public Health in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Regular Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; the cost of transportation herein provided for being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, six thousand, three hundred and two dollars (\$6,302).

Installation of the pail system in the city of Manila, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For the installation of the pail system, including purchase of launch and barge, salaries and wages of superintendent, overseers, laborers and crews, purchase of horses, expenses in operating the system and other incidental expenses, sixty thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$60,825).

The difference between the amount expended for the installation of the pail system in the city of Manila, and the amount collected therefor from property owners and deposited in the Insular Treasury, shall be reimbursed to the Insular Government by the city of Manila, and when such reimbursement is fully made, all property, such as launches, barges, etc., purchased in carrying out the provisions of the appropriation, shall revert to and become the property of the city of Manila.

In all, for the Board of Health for the Philippines, one hundred eighty-eight thousand, five hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-five cents (\$188,562.65).

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Salaries and wages, Quarantine Service, 1902: For salaries and wages, including salaries and wages for the first and second quarters of the fiscal year 1902, not to exceed four hundred and forty dollars (\$440), eight thousand, six hundred and ninety dollars (\$8,690).

Transportation, Quarantine Service, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes, and for repairs, supplies and miscellaneous expenses for quarantine launches, four thousand, one hundred dollars (\$4,100).

Commutation and quarters, Quarantine Service, 1902: For commutation of quarters of officers of the Quarantine Service, as authorized by the regulations of the United States Treasury Department, one thousand, two hundred and thirty dollars (\$1,230).

Support of Mariveles Quarantine Station, 1902: For support of Mariveles Quarantine Station, including subsistence, supplies, repairs, disinfectants, installation of dynamo, and other incidental expenses, nine thousand, six hundred and eighty dollars (\$9,680).

Contingent expenses, Quarantine Service, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rent and repairs, supplies, expenses of disinfecting corps, wages of extra emergency disinfectors at times when the regular force is inadequate, transportation of disinfecting corps and apparatus, and other incidental expenses, seven hundred dollars (\$700).

In all, for the Quarantine Service, twenty-four thousand, four hundred dollars (\$24,400).

FORESTRY BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Forestry Bureau, 1902: Assistant Chief of Bureau three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Manager of Timber Testing Laboratory at twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum from December 2, 1901, five foresters at two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum each, one being from December 2, 1901, four inspectors class 6, one collector at one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one clerk class 8, two clerks class 9, four assistant inspectors class 9, two clerks class A, two clerks class D, ten assistant foresters class D, twenty rangers class G, thirty rangers class I, one messenger at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum,

one woodworker at seventy-five cents (75c) per day, fifteen thousand, five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eight cents (\$15,562.08).

Transportation, Forestry Bureau, 1902: For transportation of freight and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

Contingent expenses, Forestry Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rents, purchase of wood samples, rent of telephone, and per diems at five dollars (\$5) from December 2, 1901, for the Chief of the Bureau, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Regular Army, by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, two thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$2,568).

In all, for the Forestry Bureau, nineteen thousand, six hundred and thirty dollars and eight cents (\$19,630.08).

MINING BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Mining Bureau, 1902: Chief of Bureau, at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class C, one clerk class D, one clerk class F, two clerks class I, one employe at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, and one employe at eighty dollars (\$80) per annum, two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400).

Geological and mineral surveys, Mining Bureau, 1902: For expenses in connection with the geological and mineral surveys, including salaries and wages of employes, transportation of employes and supplies, subsistence and other incidental expenses, one thousand, eight hundred and four dollars and fifty-four cents (\$1,804.54).

Contingent expenses, Mining Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, binding and printing, rents, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty cents (\$348.80).

In all, for the Mining Bureau, four thousand, five hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-four cents (\$4,553.34).

PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: Director at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, three assistant directors at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum each, one secretary at one thousand, four hundred (\$1,400) per annum, three clerks class A, five clerks class C, five clerks class D, one clerk class G, three clerks class I, four employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, five thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars (\$5,180).

Sub-stations, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: For salaries of observers in sub-stations, and other incidental expenses, three thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$3,082.50).

Transportation, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and the transportation of supplies, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rent, printing, stationery, electric lights,

and other incidental expenses, one thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,575).

In all, for the Philippine Weather Bureau, ten thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$10,337.50).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Lands, 1902: Chief of Bureau at three thousand, two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per annum, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 10, two clerks class I, one messenger at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, one thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$1,980).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Lands, 1902: For contingent expenses, including furniture, office supplies and other incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Lands, two thousand, two hundred and thirty dollars (\$2,230).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Agriculture, 1902: For the purchase and transportation of seed from Japan, seventy-five dollars (\$75).

BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 1902: Chief of Bureau at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, assistant anthropologist at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, agent for Moro affairs at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk class 8, two clerks class II, one collector natural history specimens class 9, from November 25, 1901, one assistant collector natural history specimens class F, from December 2, 1901, two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$2,833.67).

Transportation, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and collectors, and transportation of supplies, six hundred dollars (\$600).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, printing, instruments, and other incidental expenses, six hundred dollars (\$600).

In all, for the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, four thousand and thirty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$4,033.67).

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: Superintendent at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, director of biological laboratory at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk class 6, two clerks at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum each, one from December 21, 1901, two clerks class 9, one from December 21, 1901, one photographer class A, one clerk class A, two clerks class I, one employe class J, two laborers at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum (half salary) from November 16 to December 20, 1901, one clerk class 9, (half salary) from November 16 to December 20, 1901, and temporary employes not exceeding three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$375), four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4,961.25).

Transportation, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: For traveling expenses of photographer, and for subsistence of two clerks on transport from the United States, three hundred and ten dollars (\$310).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: For contingent expenses, including quarters for one medical officer at thirty-five dollars (\$35) per month, rents, repairs to apparatus, supplies, per diems at five dollars (\$5) from December 20, 1901, for the Superintendent of the Pathological Laboratory, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the army by reason of his detail to civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, and other incidental expenses, two thousand, five hundred and two dollars (\$2,502).

In all, for the Bureau of Government Laboratories, seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$7,773.25).

BUREAU OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, 1902: One clerk class A, two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Salaries and wages, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: Attending physician and surgeon at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, assistant attending physician and surgeon at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, house surgeon at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one superintendent class 9, one dispensing clerk class 9, one chief nurse at one thousand and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum, one dietist class C, eight nurses class C, eight ward attendants class D, one employé class I, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one ambulance driver at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, one driver at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, five employés at one hundred and forty dollars (\$140) per annum each, eight employés at one hundred and fifteen dollars (\$115) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and one temporary bookkeeper from October 25 to December 15, 1901, at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum, five thousand, nine hundred and ninety dollars (\$5,990).

Transportation, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: For reimbursement to the superintendent for carromata from October 24 to December 15, 1901, at fifty cents (50 c.) per day, and as a temporary expedient, for transportation for the Assistant Attending Physician and Surgeon from October 1 to December 31, 1901, at one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day where it was impossible to secure such transportation from the Insular Purchasing Agent, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents (\$163.50).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: Contingent expenses, including purchase of drugs and medicines, rent and repairs, lighting of hospital, expenses of the laundry, subsistence of patients and employés, forage for horses, coal, wood and ice, tele-

phone rental, and other incidental expenses, twenty thousand, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-six cents (\$20,533.66).

CIVIL SANITARIUM, BENGUET.

Salaries and wages, Civil Sanitarium, Benguet, 1902: One superintendent class 9, one employé class C, one employé class I, and four employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, six hundred and forty-five dollars (\$645).

Contingent expenses, Civil Sanitarium, Benguet, 1902: For contingent expenses, including transportation, furniture, fixtures, provisions, sterilizers, heaters, and other incidental expenses, three thousand, four hundred three dollars and sixty-five cents (\$3,403.65).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Hospital, thirty thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents (\$30,735.81).

SAN RAMON GOVERNMENT FARM.

Salaries and wages, San Ramon Government Farm, 1902: Superintendent at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, two employés class H, and necessary laborers not to exceed an aggregate of two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250), two thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars (\$2,880).

Transportation, San Ramon Government Farm, 1902: For transportation of supplies and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Contingent expenses, San Ramon Government Farm, 1902: For contingent expenses, including the purchase of mules, wagons, harness, trees, seeds, plows, and other incidental expenses, two thousand, six hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-four cents (\$2,613.34).

In all, for the San Ramon Government Farm, five thousand, five hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-four cents (\$5,593.34).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, 1902: For salaries and wages, two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,975).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, printing and other incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, three thousand, two hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$3,275).

BUREAU OF POST OFFICES.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Director General of Posts, 1902: Director General at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Assistant Director General at three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,250) per annum, Post-Office Inspector at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, Chief of the Division of Stamps and Supplies at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 7, one printer class 7, three clerks class 8, two clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class I, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, six thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$6,662.50).

The Director General of Posts is hereby authorized to pay the salary of one clerk class 8, in lieu of one clerk class 9, from October 1, to December 31, 1901, out of any funds appropriated for salaries and wages for the office of the Director General of Posts, for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1902.

Traveling expenses, Bureau of Post-Offices, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of post-office inspectors and other employes, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Mail Transportation, Bureau of Post-Offices, 1902: For inland mail transportation, sea transportation of mails, and for the transportation of mails through foreign countries, fourteen thousand, two hundred dollars (\$14,200).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Post-Offices, 1902: For contingent expenses, including part reimbursement to employes of premiums on bonds, rent of post-offices at Batangas and Aparri from April 1, to June 30, 1901, not to exceed an aggregate of sixty-five dollars (\$65), and other incidental expenses, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

Salaries and wages, Post-Office Service, 1902: For salaries and wages in the Manila Post-Office and post-offices outside of Manila: One post-master at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one assistant post-master at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, one post-master class 5, four post-masters class 7, one post-master class 8, four post-masters class 9, ten post-masters class 10, one superintendent of mails class 5, one superintendent money order division class 6, one superintendent registry division class 6, one superintendent free delivery division class 7, one clerk class 7, sixteen clerks class 8, fourteen clerks class 9, thirteen clerks class 10, ten clerks class A, one clerk class B, one clerk class C, four clerks class D, three clerks class E, eight clerks class F, eight clerks class G, six clerks class H, four clerks class I, fifteen clerks at an aggregate not to exceed four hundred and ten dollars (\$410), ten employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, compensation of post-masters appointed under the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of Act 181, not to exceed an aggregate of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and for the employment of substitutes in places of post-masters and other employes granted leaves of absence, not to exceed an aggregate of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), total for salaries and wages, thirty-three thousand, nine hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents (\$33,907.50).

Contingent expenses, Post-Office Service, 1902: For contingent expenses, including expenses of stamp agencies in Manila not exceeding two dollars (\$2) per month each, rent and lighting of post-offices, allowance of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twelve cents (\$192.12) in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence to B. F. Wells, clerk class 8, and for other incidental expenses, four thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and twelve cents (\$4,252.12).

In all, for the Bureau of Post-Offices, sixty-two thousand, and twenty-two dollars and twelve cents (\$62,022.12).

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and cable lines, Signal Service, 1902: For purchases and service in connection with the construction and maintenance of telephones, telegraph and cable lines, and for the hire of native linemen, messengers, machinists and cable employes, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Pay of Philippines Constabulary, 1902: Three assistant chiefs at two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,750) per annum each, one adjutant at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one paymaster at one thousand, six hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum, forty-five first-class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of fifteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$15,750), forty-five second-class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of eleven thousand, eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$11,812.50), fifty-six third-class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of thirteen thousand, four hundred dollars (\$13,400), fifty-one fourth-class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), forty sub-inspectors at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum each, Chief of the Section of Information at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one armorer and gunsmith class A, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 9, three clerks class A, two clerks class C, two detectives class D, two clerks class I, two clerks at three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) per annum each, two employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, two employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one teamster at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, extra compensation for forty inspectors acting as commissaries at forty-eight dollars (\$48) per annum each, extra compensation for one paymaster and three disbursing clerks at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, and for pay of enlisted men of all grades and of laborers not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and forty-six thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$146,700), two hundred and six thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars (\$206,245).

The amount appropriated in Act 311 for the pay of Philippines Constabulary is hereby made available for the pay of one teamster class D, for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1902.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For clothing, woollens, materials and manufacture of clothing, equipage, purchase, repair and preservation of arms, ammunition, and equipments, thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000).

Barracks and quarters, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For allowances for offices, guard-houses, arsenals, including repairs to government buildings and stables, and for the construction and hire of buildings and stables, and for illuminating supplies, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

Transportation, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For transportation of officers, enlisted men, prisoners, animals, supplies, and including subsistence of officers and enlisted men while on campaign or traveling under orders, forage for animals, blacksmith tools, forges and shoeing of animals, purchase of horses, horse equipments, and veterinary supplies, forty-six thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$46,350).

Secret service fund, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For contingent fund to be used for secret service purposes in the discretion of the Chief or Acting Chief, six thousand dollars (\$6,000).

Commissary stores, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For purchase and transportation of commissaries, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Contingent expenses, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, furniture, office supplies, printing, medical treatment, medicines for enlisted men, purchase from natives

of serviceable rifles, carbines and shotguns, subsistence of prisoners and per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the Chief and First Assistant Chief in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation and to compensate them for all commutations and allowances from which they are excluded as officers of the Army by reason of their detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, fifteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$15,850).

In all, for the Bureau of Philippines Constabulary, three hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred and forty-five dollars (\$339,445).

BUREAU OF PRISONS IN MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Prisons in Manila, 1902: One warden at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum; one physician at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, two assistant wardens at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum each, eight clerks class 9, five clerks class D, one clerk class G, ten clerks class I, two chaplains at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, five clerks class J, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, fourteen guards at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum each, two sergeants at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum each, twenty-four guards at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$11,255).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Prisons in Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including subsistence of prisoners, medicines and supplies, purchases of surgical instruments, fuel, forage for horses, reimbursement to prisoners of one-fifth of the amount earned as laborers while in prison, as required by Spanish law, and other incidental expenses, forty thousand, and twenty-eight dollars (\$40,028).

In all, for the Bureau of Prisons in Manila, fifty-one thousand, two hundred and eighty-three dollars (\$51,283).

UNITED STATES PRISON, SAN ISIDRO.

Salaries and wages, United States Prison, San Isidro, 1902: One clerk class 9, one clerk at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$412.50).

Contingent expenses, United States Prison, San Isidro, 1902: For contingent expenses, including subsistence of prisoners, stationery, clothing for prisoners, repairs to prison, and other incidental expenses, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$1,917.50).

In all, for the United States Prison, San Isidro, two thousand, three hundred and thirty dollars (\$2,330).

UNITED STATES PRISON, LINGAYEN.

Salaries and wages, United States Prison, Lingayen, 1902: One physician at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, one practicante at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum, one jailer at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum, two hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$255).

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT AND BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Captain of the Port and Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: Superintendent Light House Division, at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one boiler inspector class 4, one clerk class 5, one clerk class 6, two clerks class 8, four clerks class 9, four clerks class A, five clerks class F, one messenger at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, five messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, three patrolmen at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, five thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$5,995).

Light House Service, Office of the Captain of the Port and Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For the Light House Service, including salaries and wages of keepers, boatmen, messengers and laborers, supplies, repairs and other incidental expenses, nine thousand, five hundred dollars (\$9,500).

Launches, Office of the Captain of the Port and Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For expenses in the maintenance of launches, including salaries and wages of captains, engineers, crews and laborers, repairs and outfits, rations, coal, oil, and other materials for consumption, three thousand, five hundred and thirty dollars (\$3,530).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Captain of the Port and Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, advertising, printing, and per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the Captain of the Port and Chief of the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Navy by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950).

In all, for the Office of the Captain of the Port and Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$19,975).

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For salaries and wages, one thousand and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,042.50).

Expenses of steamers, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For the expenses in the maintenance of steamer engaged in survey work, including salaries and wages of officers and crew, rations, supplies, repairs and other incidental expenses, three thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$3,900).

Field expenses, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For field expenses, including pay of observers, foremen, recorders, and other incidental expenses, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350).

In all, for the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, ten thousand, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents (\$10,292.50).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, 1902: For salaries and wages, two thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$2,925).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, 1902: For contingent expenses, including furniture, office supplies, printing and other incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, three thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$3,225).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR TREASURY.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Treasury, 1902: Treasurer at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, one clerk class 3, three clerks class 4, two clerks class 5, two clerks class 6, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 8, five clerks class 9, one clerk at seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) per annum, one clerk class C, one clerk class II, two clerks class I, one clerk at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum, extra allowance for Disbursing Clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, nine thousand and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$9,022.50).

Transportation, Bureau of the Insular Treasury, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of employes, including the traveling expenses of one clerk from the United States, six hundred and forty-one dollars (\$641).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Treasury, 1902: For contingent expenses including printing, supplies, stationery, purchase of cash trays and salaries and wages of employes engaged in counting cash not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300), and printing blank forms, books, etc., for provincial and municipal governments, and other incidental expenses, ten thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$10,800).

The sums appropriated in Acts 162 and 264 for printing and binding books, forms, etc., for provincial governments are hereby made available for printing and binding books, forms, etc., for provincial and municipal governments.

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Treasury, twenty thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents (\$20,463.50).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR AUDITOR.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: Auditor at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Deputy Auditor at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one chief clerk at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, ten clerks class 5, three clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, six clerks class 8, twelve clerks class 9, two clerks class 10, two clerks class A, two clerks class B, two clerks class C, two clerks class D, two clerks class E, two clerks class F, two clerks class I, four messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, nineteen thousand, six hundred and two dollars and fifty cents (\$19,602.50).

Transportation of officers, employes and supplies, Bureau of the

Insular Auditor, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses, not exceeding three dollars (\$3) per day, and necessary cost of transportation of clerks detailed as traveling examiners, and of officers and clerks authorized by law to travel on official business in connection with the settlement of accounts and the inspection of offices, one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The Auditor is hereby authorized to detail any clerk not below the grade of class 6 for the purpose of examining the accounts of offices and officers required by law to submit their accounts to him for settlement.

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, binding, stationery, official telegrams, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, twenty-two thousand, six hundred and two dollars and fifty cents (\$22,602.50).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: Collector at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Deputy Collector at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Surveyor of Customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Cashier at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Insular Customs Accountant at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Insular Chief Clerk of Customs from November 12, 1901, at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one employé class 3, six employés class 5, two employés class 6, twenty-two employés class 8, eleven employés class 9, twenty-six employés class 10, seventy-six employés class A, one employé class C, two employés class D, eighteen employés class F, three employés class H, seventeen employés class I, one hundred and thirty-two employés class J, twenty-eight employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, ten employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, sixty-six employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, eleven employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, extra allowance for Disbursing Clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, salaries of substitutes for employés granted leave of absence, not to exceed an aggregate of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800), one employé class 9 (half pay) from October 1 to October 26, 1901, ten emergency employés class 9, from December 12, 1901, to February 11, 1902, and for salaries and wages for the Port of Iloilo not to exceed eight thousand, five hundred and sixty-four dollars (\$8,564), for the Port of Cebu, including one additional employé class 9, hereby authorized, not to exceed four thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars (\$4,915), for the Port of Zamboanga, not to exceed thirteen hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$1,322), for the Port of Jolo not to exceed two thousand, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty cents (\$2,283.50), for the Port of Siassi not to exceed six hundred and three dollars (\$603), for Interior Ports not to exceed fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$14,375), and deficiency salaries at Jolo and Interior Ports from June to September, 1901, not to exceed three hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$321.50). Total for salaries and wages, ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$97,526.50).

Secret Service, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902; Contingent fund for Secret Service purposes to be used in the discretion of the Collector of Customs for the Archipelago, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

Expenses of Revenue Launches, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: Expenses of launches, including salaries and wages for officers and crews, supplies, fuel and repairs for the same, eleven thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents (\$11,550.23).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For contingent expenses throughout the Archipelago, including printing, stationery, office supplies, transportation for the same, cart and coolie hire, actual and necessary traveling expenses of customs officials, fare to Hongkong of persons deported under the provisions of Act 265, rents and repairs to buildings, maintenance of launches outside of Manila, traveling expenses of the Surveyor of Customs from the United States, allowance of six hundred sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$666.67) to F. S. Cairns in lieu of all claim for salary from November 1 to December 31, 1901, and other incidental expenses, twenty-four thousand, six hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents (\$24,610.73).

In all, for the Bureau of Customs and Immigration, one hundred thirty-five thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-six cents (\$135,187.46).

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For salaries and wages, including unpaid salaries and wages prior to January 1, 1902, not to exceed eighty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$82.89), two thousand, five hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents (\$2,561.64).

Rents and repairs, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For rents and repairs, including thirty dollars (\$30) for the fiscal year 1901, two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$212.50).

Transportation, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, transportation of supplies, including transportation during the fiscal year 1901 not to exceed three dollars and sixty cents (\$3.60), seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents (\$74.55).

Refunds, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For refund of taxes collected contrary to law and to enable the collectors to refund to the payors the amounts erroneously collected, four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-six cents (\$468.46).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, and other incidental expenses, five hundred and eighteen dollars (\$518).

In all, for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, three thousand, eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifteen cents (\$3,835.15).

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

Salaries and wages, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: One clerk class 5, two clerks class 6, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, two clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class B, five clerks class D, three clerks class F, two clerks class I, and salaries and wages in the Engineering and Manufacturing Department, Land Transportation Department, Water Transportation Department, and in the maintenance and care of buildings and grounds not to exceed an aggregate of twenty-one thousand, six hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$21,648.50), twenty-six thousand, one hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents (\$26,118.50).

Transportation, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and for the transportation of supplies, three hundred dollars (\$300).

Contingent expenses, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, materials for repairs and for the erection of sheds, docks, etc., furniture, advertising, stationery and for per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the officer in charge of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer in the Army by reason of his detail to civil duty; the cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, fifty-five thousand and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$55,058.68).

In all, for the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, eighty-one thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents (\$81,477.18).

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Justice, 1902:

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice at seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum, six associate justices at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum each, one clerk of the Court at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, two deputy clerks at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum each, three employes class 7, one employe class 9, one employe class E, three employes class H, six employes class J, five employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each.

Court of First Instance, Manila:

Two judges at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum each, one clerk at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one assistant clerk at sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum, one deputy clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, two employes class 7, one employe class 8, one employe class 9, five employes class H, four employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, one interpreter at two dollars (\$2) per day for six days.

Courts of First Instance, First District:

One judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk, Ilocos Norte, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Cagayan, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Isabela, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Nueva Viscaya, at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum, one fiscal, Nueva Viscaya, from November 13, 1901, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one fiscal, Cagayan, from July 1 to August 31, 1901, at thirteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350) per annum, one employe class 9, one employe class D, four employes class J, four employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, temporary employes from July 1 to December 31, 1901, not to exceed one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180).

Courts of First Instance, Second District:

One judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk, Ilocos Sur, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Abra, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Bontoc and Lepanto, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one assistant clerk from October 17, 1901, at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum, one fiscal, Bontoc and Lepanto, at one thousand, three

hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350) per annum, from October 15, 1901, one employé class D, one employé at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, four employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one employé class J, from November 1, 1901, one employé class J from December 9, 1901.

Courts of First Instance, Third District:

One judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Union and Benguet, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Pangasinan, at eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Zambales, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé class 7, one employé class 9, one employé class H, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Fourth District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Tarlac, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Pampanga, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Nueva Ecija, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, three employés class I, one employé class J, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fifth District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Bulacan, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Bataan, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Rizal, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé class G, one employé class J, five employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum from December 1 to 31, 1901, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Sixth District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Laguna, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Cavite, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Tayabas, Principe, etc., at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one deputy clerk, Tayabas, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one fiscal, Laguna, at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, two employés class D, one employé class F, one employé class I, four employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Seventh District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Batangas, at one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Marinduque, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Mindoro, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé class D, three employés class J, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Eighth District:

One judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Sorsogon, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Ambos Camarines, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Masbate, at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum, one clerk, Albay and Catanduanes, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé class 7, three employés class J, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Ninth District:

One judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Romblon, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one clerk, Capiz, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Iloilo, at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one employé class 10, one employé class D, two employés class J, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, five employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one being from December 1, 1901, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Tenth District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Antique, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Occidental Negros, at eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Oriental Negros, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé class D, two employés class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Eleventh District:

One judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Cebú, at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one clerk, Bohol, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one deputy clerk, Cebú, (Barili), at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, one employé class C, one employé class D, two employés class II, three employés class J, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, two employés at sixty dollars (\$60) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Twelfth District:

One judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Samar, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Leyte, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Surigao, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one deputy clerk, Leyte, (Maasin), at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one employé class D, four employés, class J, from December 5, 1901, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Thirteenth District:

One judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk, Misamis, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Zamboanga, etc., at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, five deputy clerks, for the district, at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, one fiscal at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, six employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fourteenth District:

One judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, four deputy clerks at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, one fiscal at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum.

Special Court for the Island of Negros:

One judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé class 9, one employé class D, three employés class J, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, one temporary employé class J, from October 1 to October 31, 1901.

Office of the Attorney General:

Attorney General at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum, Solicitor General at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum, Assistant Attorney General at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, four assistants at not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each, one supervisor of fiscals at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one employé at twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, one disbursing officer class 5, one employé class 5, one employé class 7, four employés class 8, one employé class 9, one employé class F, two employés class G, one employé at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum.

Total for salaries and wages, seventy-one thousand, one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-two cents (\$71,110.82).

Transportation, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of judges, employés of the Courts and of the Attorney General's office, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For contingent expenses, including Sheriff's fees, rent of buildings used as court rooms, repairs to the Supreme Court building, per diem allowances of four dollars (\$4) to judges of the Courts of First Instance while absent from their district on duty in Manila, and of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) each for the Judge and Fiscal of the Fourteenth Judicial District while necessarily absent from Jolo in the performance of their official duties, and for other incidental expenses, five thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$5,252).

In all, for the Bureau of Justice, seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-two cents (\$78,862.82).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, 1902: For salaries and wages, two thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$2,925).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, 1902: For contingent expenses, including furniture, supplies, printing and other incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, three thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$3,225).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: General Superintendent at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, one clerk class 4, one clerk class 5, four clerks class 8, three clerks class 9, eight clerks class 10, one clerk class C, four employés not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, eighteen division superintendents, not to exceed an aggregate of eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$11,250), one thousand teachers not to exceed an aggregate of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), wages and laborers not to exceed an aggregate of six hundred dollars (\$600), and salaries and wages of the Nautical School not to exceed one thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars (\$1,915): Total for salaries, three hundred and twenty thousand, nine hundred twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$320,927.50).

Support of Schools, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902:

For support of schools at San Jose de Corregidor, San Pedro Macati, Pasacao, Camarines and in the Island of Masbate, one thousand, four hundred sixteen dollars and fifty cents (\$1,416.50).

Transportation, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902:

For actual and necessary traveling expenses of the General Superintendent, division superintendents, employes of the Bureau, and of teachers from the United States to their stations, thirteen thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$13,900).

Rents and repairs, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902:

For rent of Nautical School, three hundred dollars (\$300).

School furniture and supplies, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902:

For school furniture, school books, and supplies, including transportation and storage of same, one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902:

For contingent expenses, including salary and expenses of the Advisory Board, office supplies and stationery for the General Superintendent and division superintendents, lumber and packing, expenses in constructing temporary and permanent quarters of teachers, expenses of the Normal School and Teachers' Institute, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), expenses of the trade schools and industrial work not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), equipment of secondary schools not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), purchase of artificial leg for Miss Paddock, a school teacher who sustained an injury while in the service necessitating the amputation of her leg, and for per diem at five dollars (\$5) for the officer in charge of the Nautical School, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Navy, by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided for being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, seventy thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$70,980).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Instruction, five hundred and seven thousand, five hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$507,524).

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Statistics, 1902: One clerk class 8, from December 1, 1901, four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$466.67).

AMERICAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, American Circulating Library of Manila, 1902: For salary of Librarian at twelve hundred dollars per annum, three hundred dollars (\$300).

Contingent expenses, American Circulating Library of Manila, 1902: For rent of library building, increase in shelving, and other incidental expenses, four hundred dollars (\$400).

In all, for the American Circulating Library of Manila, seven hundred dollars (\$700).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Printing, 1902: Public Printer at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk

class 4, four clerks class 5, four clerks class 6, five clerks class 7, three clerks class 9, two clerks class D, two messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and for temporary, clerical, technical and professional employes, and skilled and unskilled laborers, carpenters, masons, etc., not to exceed an aggregate of seventeen thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars (\$17,169), twenty-five thousand, six hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-cents (\$25,681.50).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing, 1902: For contingent expenses, including material, supplies, rent, repairs, transportation, office equipment, and other incidental expenses, ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Printing, one hundred fifteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$115,681.50).

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: Chief of Bureau at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one superintendent of construction class 7, two clerks class 8, four clerks class 9, five clerks class II, one messenger at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$3,787.50).

Transportation, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: For temporary provision for transportation of employes on official business where it is impossible to secure such transportation from the Insular Purchasing Agent, one hundred dollars (\$100).

Maintenance of public buildings, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: For the maintenance, repairs and construction of public buildings, thirty-two thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$32,800).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, books, instruments, furniture, and other incidental expenses, eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850).

In all, for the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, thirty-seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$37,537.50).

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Archives, 1902: Chief of Bureau at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, two clerks class F, two clerks class II, one clerk class I, three clerks class J, two employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, two thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,375).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Archives, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, supplies and other incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Bureau of Archives, two thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,675).

BENGUET WAGON ROAD.

Salaries and wages, Benguet Wagon Road, 1902: For salary of one physician at eighteen hundred dollars per annum, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450).

DISTRICT COMMANDER, ISABELA DE BASILAN.

Salaries and wages, District Commander, Isabela de Basilan, 1902: One clerk class D, one clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, and salaries and wages of captain and crew of the launch "Basilan," not to exceed an aggregate of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$922.50), one thousand, one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$1,117.50).

Contingent expenses, District Commander, Isabela de Basilan, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rations of captain and crew of the launch "Basilan," rents, supplies and other incidental expenses, eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$856.50).

In all, for the District Commander, Isabela de Basilan, one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars (\$1,974).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PAMPANGA.

For reimbursement of an amount paid to Lawrence P. Butler, Supervisor of Pampanga, and William P. Goodale, Treasurer of Pampanga, in lieu of all commutations for quarters, for which allowances from military appropriations such officers were excluded by reason of their civil detail, from March 1 to June 30, 1901, one hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$192).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ALBAY.

For refund to the municipality of Legaspi for taxes collected in such municipality and erroneously turned into the Insular Treasury, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$667.77).

CUSTODIAN INTENDENCIA BUILDING.

Salaries and wages, Custodian Intendencia Building, 1902: Custodian at two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per annum, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, and six laborers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two hundred and eighty dollars (\$280).

Contingent expenses, Custodian Intendencia Building, 1902: For contingent expenses, including repairs, electric lights, supplies, and other incidental expenses, six hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$635).

In all, for the Custodian Intendencia Building, nine hundred and fifteen dollars (\$915).

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Pay of interpreters, stenographic reporters and witnesses, Chief Quartermaster Department of North Philippines, 1902: For the pay of stenographic reporters, interpreters and witnesses for military commissions in the trial of crimes committed in Lepanto, Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Infanta, Principe, Laguna, Batangas and Mindoro, and for crimes committed prior to the inauguration of civil government in other provinces, six thousand dollars (\$6,000); the pay of stenographers not to exceed one dollar (\$1) per hour in open session of the commission and fifteen (15) cents per one hundred (100) words for the first and five (5) cents per one hundred (100) words for each additional copy of the transcript of notes and of exhibits copied.

Rents and repairs, Chief Quartermaster, Department of North Philippines, 1902: For rents and repairs for buildings, occupied for mili-

tary purposes in the Department of North Philippines prior to April 1, 1901, two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$2,861.97).

Contingent expenses, Chief Quartermaster, Department of North Philippines, 1902: For the construction of a temporary prison not to exceed four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents (\$4,761.90), and for printing oaths of allegiance, four thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents (\$4,861.90).

In all, for the Chief Quartermaster Department of North Philippines, thirteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$13,723.87).

CHIEF COMMISSARY, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Subsistence of civil convicts, employés, etc., Chief Commissary, Division of the Philippines, 1902: For subsistence of civil convicts, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), civil employés not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000), native destitutes not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), and scouts prior to September 30, 1901, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000): Total forty-three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$43,500).

CHIEF PAYMASTER, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Pay of civilian scouts, 1902: For the pay of civilian scouts throughout the Division, thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000).

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia, for the payment of premiums on surety bonds of Government officials, six thousand and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents (\$6,058.62).

For Ladislao Afable, for rent of house in Cavite used as a commissary depot during January, February and March, 1901, fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents (\$57.14).

For Amzi B. Kelly, Treasurer of Marinduque, for an allowance in lieu of all expenses incurred by him in going to Marinduque to enter upon the duties as Treasurer of Marinduque, eighty-eight dollars and ten cents (\$88.10).

For R. E. Sherwood, Treasurer of Masbate, for an allowance in lieu of all expenses incurred by him while awaiting transportation to Masbate to enable him to assume the duties of his office as Treasurer, fifty-four dollars (\$54).

For Mike Abraham, for an allowance to compensate him for detention as a witness at the San Fernando Police Station from March 20 to June 8, 1901, thirty-two dollars (\$32).

For Captain John Cotter, 15th Infantry, late Collector of Internal Revenue at Donsol, for reimbursement of an amount erroneously collected by him while acting as collector of internal revenue and refunded from his personal funds, two dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$2.57).

For Pedro Alcantara for return, in accordance with recommendation of Board of Officers on Claims, of funds deposited in Insular Treasury on June 4, 1900, as proceeds from the sale of property belonging to him in San Pablo, Laguna, and from house rent during April and May, 1900, confiscated by Major H. B. Mulford, 39th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ten cents (\$638.10).

For John G. Livingston, Governor of Sorsogon, for an allowance in lieu of commutation of quarters from May 26 to June 30, 1901, and from September 1 to December 31, 1901, from which allowances from military appropriations he was excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty, one hundred and sixty-two dollars (\$162).

For allowances in lieu of commutations for quarters at the Army rate to officers of the Regular Army detailed as provincial officials and from which allowances they are excluded as officers of the Army by reason of their detail to civil duty, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars (\$864).

CITY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: Three members at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum each, one secretary at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one disbursing officer at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, one clerk class 8, five clerks class 9, two clerks class A, four employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one secretary of the Advisory Board at fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum, and for fees of the Advisory Board not to exceed three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330), ten thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$10,350).

Contingent expenses, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office supplies, stationery, printing, books, rent and repairs, furniture, subsistence and care of civil prisoners from August 7, 1901, not to exceed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), and for hire of transportation for employes on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), twelve thousand, eight hundred fifty-eight dollars (\$12,858).

Salaries and wages, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: One assistant city engineer at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one superintendent of streets at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one superintendent of water and sewers at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one superintendent of buildings and illumination at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two second assistant city engineers class 6, one assistant superintendent of streets class 6, one chief inspector of streets class 6, two clerks class 7, eight clerks class 8, thirteen clerks class 9, two clerks class 10, four clerks class A, five clerks class C, nine clerks class D, one clerk class E, two clerks class F, one clerk class G, five clerks class H, sixteen clerks class I, four clerks class J, one employe at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, increase in pay from September 1 to December 31, 1901, of one assistant engineer at the pumping station from forty dollars (\$40) to sixty dollars (\$60) per month and of one assistant engineer from forty dollars (\$40) to fifty dollars (\$50) per month for the same period, unclassified employes in the streets, parks, rock quarry, division of night labor on streets, launch crew, disposal of garbage, transportation, shops, reservoir, pumping station and buildings not to exceed thirty-five thousand, three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ten cents (\$35,339.10), and for the hire of ordinary labor for streets and parks not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); Total for salaries and wages, seventy-three thousand, three hundred and nine dollars and ten cents (\$73,309.10).

Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: For repairs to city bridges, city stables and corrals, payment of eighty (80) per cent. on contract price of Anda Street Market, interior fittings of Divisoria Market not to exceed three thousand, forty-two dollars and seventy-two cents (\$3,042.72), purchase and transportation of road material, maintenance of electric lights in streets, harbor, police stations, fire stations, and other public buildings, maintenance of pumping stations, pipe lines and reservoirs, materials and labor for erection of a bridge over the Binondo Estero, expenses of public cemeteries, purchase of automatic weighing machine for the Matadero, purchase of coal, forage and petroleum, and for other incidental expenses for maintenance and repairs in the Department of Engineering and Public Works, ninety-four thousand, five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$94,596.67).

Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, printing, furniture, rent of schools, police stations, markets and other public buildings, rent and service of telephones, printing map of Manila, hire of bull-carts and drivers not to exceed eight thousand, five hundred dollars (\$8,500), hire of transportation for employes on official business as a temporary expedient for transportation until the same can be supplied by the Insular Purchasing Agent not to exceed seven hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$752), and other incidental expenses, eighteen thousand, one hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$18,149).

Salaries and wages, Department of Assessments and Collections, city of Manila, 1902: City Assessor and Collector at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Chief Deputy Assessor at three thousand (\$3,000) per annum, Chief Deputy Collector at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk class 4, one clerk class 5, one clerk class 6, three clerks class 7, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, six clerks class 8, nine clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class A, three clerks class C, four clerks class G, ten clerks class I, twenty clerks class J, thirty-seven employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, six employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one clerk class 9 (half salary) from October 16 to November 12, 1901, and for the employment of emergency clerks in the assessment of taxable real estate in Manila not to exceed fourteen thousand, five hundred dollars (\$14,500): Total for salaries and wages, twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$29,886.67).

Contingent expenses, Department of Assessments and Collections, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, furniture, license tags, advertising, traveling expenses of one employe from the United States, hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary expedient until the same can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed two hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty cents (\$234.80), and other incidental expenses, two thousand, eight hundred and five dollars and fifty-five cents (\$2,805.55).

Salaries and wages, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: Chief at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Deputy Chief at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one electrician class 6, one chief engineer at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one clerk class 9, three captains class 9, three captains class 9 for one month, two linemen class A, two lieutenants class A, two lieutenants

class A for one month, three lieutenants class D, three lieutenants class D for one month, ten drivers class C, four engineers class D, one engineer class D for one month, three drivers class J, forty-nine employes at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, ten thousand and ten dollars (\$10,010).

Equipment, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: For purchase of hose, escort wagons, chemical fire engines, equipment of firemen, repairs and maintenance of fire apparatus, eight thousand, two hundred dollars (\$8,200).

Contingent expenses, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, furniture, purchase of forage, installation of fire-alarm system, hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent not to exceed fifteen dollars (\$15), and other incidental expenses, three thousand and fifteen dollars (\$3,015).

Salaries and wages, Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: City Attorney at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant City Attorney at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Prosecuting Attorney at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Second Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, Third Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, two judges of municipal courts at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each, Sheriff at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, two deputy sheriffs at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two justices of the peace at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two clerks of municipal courts at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two deputy clerks of municipal courts at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two deputy clerks of municipal courts at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each, two clerks of justice of the peace courts at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, two clerks of justice of the peace courts at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employes class 6, one employe at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, eight employes class 9, two employes class A, one employe class C, one employe class D, one employe class J, eleven employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and for the payment of assessors in the courts of first instance for the city of Manila not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250): Total for salaries and wages, fourteen thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$14,587.50).

Contingent expenses, Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including law books for the office of the City Attorney not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), office supplies, stationery, printing, advertising, repairs, contingent fund for the employment of Japanese and Chinese interpreters for the municipal courts, allowance of one hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents (\$165.76) for Paul A. Miller in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence, hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary

expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent not to exceed one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160) and for other incidental expenses, three thousand, four hundred and five dollars and seventy-six cents (\$3,405.76).

Salaries and wages, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: Chief of Police at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one inspector and assistant chief of police at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one assistant inspector at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one chief of the secret service at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one surgeon at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one assistant surgeon at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one clerk class 6, four clerks class 8, four clerks class 9, two clerks class A, seven clerks class D, three employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and for salaries and wages of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen, detectives and crew of launch for the river and harbor police, not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-six thousand, six hundred and five dollars (\$126,605), and including twenty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$23.33) for the salaries of one clerk class 9, from August 7, to August 10, 1901, and one clerk class 9, from August 7, to August 9, 1901, who were temporarily continued after the organization of the city of Manila: Total for salaries and wages, one hundred and thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents (\$134,768.33).

Equipment, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: For equipment of the police force, including shotguns, shields, whistles, belts, holsters, handcuffs, shackles, saddles, bridles, blankets, steam launch and rowboats, fifteen thousand, four hundred and thirty-six dollars (\$15,436).

Contingent expenses, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including contingent fund for detective bureau, stationery, office supplies, forage, repairs, subsistence of prisoners, expenses of night schools for police, hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed six hundred dollars (\$600), and other incidental expenses, five thousand, two hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$5,265).

Salaries and wages, Department of City Schools, city of Manila, 1902: One clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, one clerk class G, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, and salaries and wages of teachers and employes of the night schools and of native teachers for the city of Manila not to exceed twenty-one thousand, two hundred and eighty-one dollars (21,281): Total, twenty-two thousand, four hundred and sixteen dollars (\$22,416).

Contingent expenses, Department of City Schools, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, books, printing, supplies, hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-two dollars (\$162), and other incidental expenses, nine hundred and twelve dollars (\$912).

In all, for the city of Manila, four hundred fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$459,970.58).

Total appropriation for all purposes two million five hundred and ten thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$2,510,137.79), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. The Provincial Government of the Province of Surigao is hereby authorized to pay the salary of one clerk at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum in the office of the Provincial Fiscal, from July 1, 1901, or such time thereafter as he may have been actually employed, until August 27, 1901, or until such time as the notice of the disapproval by the Insular Treasurer of the request for the employment of such clerk was received; and at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum from October 8, or such time thereafter as the said clerk was actually employed by the Provincial Board until notice of the disapproval of such employment was received from the Insular Treasurer, anything in previous acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. All funds appropriated by this act shall be disbursed in local currency upon the basis of two dollars and ten cents in local currency for one dollar in money of the United States, except the sum appropriated for the Chief Paymaster, Division of the Philippines, forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) of the amount appropriated for contingent expenses for the Bureau of Public Printing, two thousand dollars (\$2,000) appropriated for unpaid bills under "Contingent expenses, Board of Health for the Philippines," and two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) of the amount appropriated under the head of "Transportation, Philippines Constabulary," which shall be disbursed in money of the United States.

Act No. 163 is hereby amended so as to allow the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), appropriated for Chief Quarantine Officer, under the head of "Equipment for Mariveles Quarantine Station," to be disbursed in money of the United States instead of one-half in money of the United States and one-half in local currency as provided in said act.

Act 264 is hereby amended so as to allow the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) appropriated under miscellaneous expenses for the office of the Superintendent of Streets, Parks, Bridges, Docks and Wharves, for the purchase of settees for the Luneta to be disbursed in money of the United States.

Act 311 is hereby amended so as to allow the sum of eight thousand, six hundred dollars (\$8,600) appropriated to the Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, for pay of scouts to be disbursed in money of the United States.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 9, 1902.

[No. 331.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 105, extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" to the province of Masbate.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 2, of Act No. 105, extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" to the province of Masbate, is hereby amended by increasing the salary of the Provincial Supervisor

to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, in money of the United States.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect as of January 1, 1902.

Enacted, January 15, 1902.

[No 332]

AN ACT declaring the barrios of Mapandan, Apaya, Luyan, Balolin, Amanwawak and Nilimbot, now a part of the municipality of Magaldan, province of Pangasinan, to be a new municipality under the name of Mapandan.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The barrios of Mapandan, Apaya, Luyan, Balolin, Amanwawak and Nilimbot now forming a part of the municipality of Magaldan, Province of Pangasinan, are hereby separated from said municipality to form a new municipality under the name of Mapandan. The Provincial Supervisor of Pangasinan shall survey at once the new municipality, in order to establish in a definite and precise manner the boundary lines which separate it from the adjacent municipalities, and to report to the Provincial Board the results of such survey. After the Provincial Supervisor has established the boundary lines of the municipality and has reported to the Provincial Board, a municipal election shall be held in such municipality in accordance with the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 93 and 94 of the Municipal Code.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 21, 1902.

[No. 333.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) United States currency, for the purpose of making surveys of the harbor of Iloilo, and of the Cagayan River, and of submitting plans and estimates for the improvement of the same.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whereas, The harbor of Iloilo is now in need of immediate improvement by reason of the filling up of the channel, and the sinking of several barges therein, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) United States currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Chief Engineer, Division of the Philippines, for the purpose of making surveys of the harbor and of submitting plans and estimates for the improvement thereof.

SEC. 2. The sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) United States currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Chief Engineer, Division of the Philippines, for the pur-

pose of making a survey of the Cagayan River in the Island of Luzon, and of submitting an estimate and project for the improvement of the same from Camalaniugan to deep water at its mouth.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 24, 1902.

[No. 334.]

AN ACT amending sections 3 and 9 of "The Municipal Code" and section 4 of the "Provincial Government Act," so far as concerns the Province of Oriental Negros.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Sections 3 and 9 of "The Municipal Code" are hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding at the close of section 3 of said act, the following words: "In the Province of Oriental Negros, the seats of the councillors of the first class, as divided by lot, shall for the year 1902, be vacated on the 1st day of April, 1902, or when their successors are duly chosen and qualified."

(b) By adding at the close of paragraph (a) section 9 of said act, the following words: "In the Province of Oriental Negros, the general municipal elections for 1902 shall be held on Saturday the 1st of March, 1902, and the councillors so elected shall enter upon their duties on the first of April following and hold office until the first Monday of January, 1904, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of "The Provincial Government Act" is hereby amended by adding at the close thereof the following words: "In the Province of Oriental Negros, the elections for Provincial Governor for 1902, shall be held on Tuesday the 3d of April, 1902."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 25, 1902.

[No. 335.]

AN ACT amending paragraph (b) of section 13 of "The Provincial Government Act" so far as concerns the province of Tayabas.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 13 of "The Provincial Government Act" is hereby amended by adding at the close of paragraph (b) of said section the following words:

"The provincial jail in the province of Tayabas, shall remain at the town of Tayabas until a public jail is erected at the town of Lucena."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 25, 1902.

[No. 336.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 83, entitled "A general act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," and Act No. 320 amendatory thereof.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Act No. 83, being the Provincial Government Act, and sub-section (b) of section 1 of Act No. 320, amendatory thereof, are hereby amended by striking out all of said section 4 of Act No. 83 and all of sub-section (b) of section 1 of Act No. 320, and substituting in lieu thereof as a part of said Act No. 83, the following:

"SEC. 4. The Provincial Governor shall be selected in the following manner: On the first Monday in February of the year 1902 and of each second year thereafter, at 8 a. m. of said day, the Vice-President and Councillors of every duly organized municipality in the province shall meet in joint convention at the capital of the province. The convention shall be called to order by the Secretary of the Province, and thereupon such convention shall proceed by secret ballot to the selection of four tellers, whose duty it shall be at all stages of the subsequent proceedings to receive and count the ballots as cast. The Presiding Officer of the convention shall announce the result of such ballots as stated to him by said tellers. After the selection of said tellers, the next order of business shall be the selection by the convention by secret ballot, of a presiding officer and secretary. The next order of business shall be the selection of a provincial governor, who shall also be chosen by the convention by secret ballot. A majority of the members of the convention present and entitled to vote shall be necessary to elect. The action of the Convention shall be forwarded to the Civil Governor by the Secretary of the Convention, after being duly certified by the Presiding Officer of the Convention and by the Secretary. The Civil Governor shall then confirm the selection of the person named unless it shall be found that he was unfairly elected, that he is ineligible, or that there is reasonable ground to suspect his loyalty to the constituted authorities. If the Civil Governor shall decline to confirm the person named the convention shall be reconvened at a time fixed by him and a second election had. If the person selected at the second election as Governor is not confirmed, then the Civil Governor shall appoint a provincial governor, by and with the consent of the Commission. The term of the Governor thus elected or appointed shall begin on the first Monday in March, and continue for two years thereafter, or until his successor shall have been duly selected and qualified. The actual and necessary expenses of transportation of the vice-presidents and councillors in going to the capital and returning therefrom, for the purpose of selecting a provincial governor as above provided shall be

paid by the respective municipalities of such vice-presidents and councillors out of municipal funds. The accounts of such expenses of transportation, however, shall be audited by the Provincial Treasurer and approved by him before the same are paid. The Provincial Board is authorized in case of necessity to charter a vessel or make other arrangements for the transportation of the vice-presidents and councillors, and apportion the expense thereof among the several municipalities."

SEC. 2. The provincial governors heretofore appointed under the last paragraph of section 4 of Act No. 83 as originally enacted shall not be affected by the amendment as set forth in section 1 hereof, but shall continue to hold their respective offices with all the rights, powers, duties and obligations pertaining thereto under said Act No. 83, or any acts amendatory thereof, until their successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 25, 1902.

[No. 337.]

AN ACT providing for the organization of a provincial government in the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A civil provincial government is hereby established for the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

SEC. 2. The officers of this government shall be:

(a) A provincial governor, at a salary of two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per year;

(b) A provincial secretary-treasurer, at a salary of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year;

(c) A provincial supervisor, at a salary of one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year;

(d) A provincial fiscal, who shall be the provincial fiscal of the province of Isabela, and who shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred (\$400) for his service as provincial fiscal of Nueva Vizcaya.

All in money of the United States.

(e) No person shall be eligible for any of these offices who is not either a citizen of the United States, a native of the Philippine Islands, or a person who, not being a subject or citizen of any other power or government, may have under or by virtue of the treaty of Paris acquired the political rights of a native of the Islands, or who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall violate the same. Non-residence in the province shall not render the person elected or appointed to the office ineligible.

SEC. 3. These officers shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, and shall hold office during his pleasure. They shall reside and have their offices in the municipality of Bayombong, which shall be the capital of the province.

SEC. 4. After March 1, 1903, the provincial secretary-treasurer and the provincial supervisor shall be selected under the provisions and restrictions of the Civil Service Act. The provincial secretary-treasurer shall be able to speak and write the Spanish language, and, after January 1, 1906, the English language also. The provincial supervisor shall be a competent civil engineer and surveyor. Before the secretary-treasurer shall qualify he shall give a bond to the Insular Government for the benefit of whom it may concern, with sufficient surety, in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000); the surety, or sureties, shall be approved by the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago. The bond shall be conditioned to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the office as now or hereafter prescribed by law, and for the accounting for all funds coming into his hands as secretary-treasurer, or into those of his authorized deputies, during his incumbency, and, in case of death or removal, until the statement of his accounts by the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago. His bond shall, after its approval, be filed with the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall safely keep the same. The Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago shall exercise the same supervision over his office that he exercises over the offices of provincial treasurers in the provinces organized under the Provincial Government Act.

SEC. 5. Before assuming office each provincial officer shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I, _____, having been _____ (appointed or elected, as the case may be,) to the office of _____ of the province of _____, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly perform all the duties of said office; that I will faithfully account for all moneys coming into my hands as such officer; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States; that I take this oath without any mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God." (In case of affirmation the last four words shall be omitted.) The oaths of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the Commission, the Secretary to the same, the Governor of the province, or any United States army officer stationed in the province, by the Judge of First Instance within whose judicial district the said province lies, or by any other judicial officer having jurisdiction therein. The oaths shall be filed in the office of the secretary-treasurer of the province.

SEC. 6. The provincial governor shall be the chief executive officer of the province. He shall report to the Civil Governor; he shall see that the laws are faithfully executed by all the officers in the province; he shall receive the Judge of First Instance when he enters the province to hold the terms of court therein, and shall provide for his protection and entertainment, charging the reasonable expenses thereof to the provincial treasury, which shall not exceed three dollars (\$3.00) per day. The governor shall attend the Court of First Instance when in session, by himself or a deputy, as the chief executive officer of the court and province, and shall execute such processes as he shall be required to execute by law, subject to other provisions of law. He shall have control of the local constabulary or police of the various townships or settlements of the province; and may, when the public interests require, temporarily withdraw from the township or settlement in which such police or constabulary are organized, a part thereof for use in other townships or settlements of the province. Upon the filing of charges, or upon receiving authentic information

of maladministration by any officer of a township or settlement of the province, he may suspend such officer, and shall immediately forward to the Civil Governor a statement of the grounds for such suspension, together with the evidence upon which he has acted, giving notice of his action to the suspended official; the Civil Governor shall, after hearing and investigation, either remove the suspended officer or reinstate him. The provincial governor shall preside at all meetings of the provincial board hereinafter constituted. He shall at least once in every six months visit every township or settlement in the province: While in the township or settlement he shall hear all complaints made against the conduct of any of its executive officers, and take suitable action thereon, either by dismissing the complaints, or by suspending the official and transmitting the charges to the Civil Governor, or by directing the provincial fiscal to bring a criminal or civil suit in the public interest against the person complained of, if the charge made involves either civil or criminal liability.

Whenever any township or settlement official shall be suspended by the governor of the province in accordance with the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the provincial governor at once to file written charges with the provincial board setting forth the nature of the complaints made against the suspended official, and thereupon the board shall immediately furnish a copy of said charges to the accused official, with a notification of the time and place of hearing upon said charges, and at the time and place appointed the board shall proceed to hear and investigate the truth or falsity of said charges, giving the suspended official full opportunity to be heard. The hearing shall occur as soon as may be practicable after the charges are filed. Upon the completion of the hearing the board shall immediately forward in writing its findings as to the truth or falsity of the charges, together with the charges and evidence taken by the board, and its recommendation as to whether the official ought or ought not to be dismissed, to the Civil Governor and the Civil Governor shall thereupon, upon the receipt of said findings, charges and evidence, order the suspended official to be reinstated or dismissed as the facts shall warrant. In case the Civil Governor shall order the official to be dismissed, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner required by an Act Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and Settlements of Nueva Vizcaya.

Between the first and fifteenth of January of each year he shall make a report of the condition of the province for the year ending on the previous 31st of December to the Civil Governor, recommending therein such measures, executive or legislative, as to him may seem best for the betterment of the conditions in the province. Whenever lawless violence or seditious conspiracy and disturbance of the public peace shall occur of so formidable a character as to be beyond the power of the local police of the province to suppress, it shall be the duty of the governor to call upon the Civil Governor or the military officer commanding the district in which the province lies to send troops to suppress the disturbance. The governor shall, through a jailer and guards to be appointed by him, have custody of all prisoners held awaiting trial or duly sentenced to the provincial jail. He shall employ such deputies and assistants in discharging his duties as he may deem necessary, subject to the approval of the provincial board; their salaries shall be fixed by the governor with like approval. The number and duties of such employes shall be reported by the governor to the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago at the close

of each month, who shall have power to abolish such subordinate offices or reduce salaries so as to secure economy and uniformity of expenditure in provinces of substantially the same population and resources, and no increase shall be made in the number of employés or the amount of the salaries after having been once reduced by the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago before his approval of the proposed increase shall have been obtained: Provided, that after March 1, 1903, such employés shall be selected in accordance with the rules and restrictions of the Civil Service Act. The salaries shall be paid out of the provincial treasury. He shall make known to the people of his province, by proclamation or communications delivered to the presidents of the several townships or settlements, all general laws or governmental orders which concern them. He shall pass upon every ordinance or act of the several township councils of the province, approving it should he deem it satisfactory; should he deem it unsatisfactory, he shall return it to the council, suggesting suitable amendments; the council shall inform him of its action, and he shall then approve the ordinance or act as amended, or modify it, as he may deem necessary. Should the council of any township fail to fix the limits of the barrios of the township; to fix the salaries of duly authorized officers and employés; to make appropriations for lawful and necessary township expenditures; to regulate the sanitation of the township, and order the removal of nuisances and causes of disease; to regulate the running at large of domestic animals; to adopt suitable measures to prevent the spread of disease; to prohibit gambling, cock-fighting, opium smoking or the sale of opium for smoking; to provide and enforce regulations for the taxation of the retail sale, in quantities of less than five gallons, of any intoxicating, fermented, malt or vinous liquors, except the native beverage made from rice and known as "tapuy;" to impose such other license fees as may be required by general law; to provide for the care of the poor, the sick or of orphans; to provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools for primary instruction; to provide for the construction and maintenance of necessary water-works for supplying the inhabitants of the township with water, and for ensuring the equitable distribution and use of water for the purpose of irrigation in the township; or, in general, to provide for carrying into effect and discharging the powers and duties conferred on them by an Act Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and Settlements of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya; or should it fail to enact such measures as are necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, good order, peace, comfort and convenience of the township and the inhabitants thereof and for the protection of the property therein:

Then the governor shall issue to the president of such township suitable written orders for securing these ends, and these orders shall have the effect of law. But the constant aim of the governor shall be to aid the people of the several townships of the province to acquire the knowledge and experience necessary for successful local popular government, and his supervision and control shall be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirement that the powers of government in the township shall be honestly and effectively exercised, and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

The governor shall fix the dates for the first township or settlement elections in the several townships and settlements, and the day or

days during each month from January 15 to June 30 of each year on which the people of the several townships or settlements may appear before the presidents to pay their taxes, provided that the last day so fixed shall be the 30th of June of each year. He shall be authorized to carry, as a badge of his office, a walking stick of white indian cane, with gold head and gold cord.

SEC. 7. The provincial secretary-treasurer shall attest all the official acts of the provincial governor under the seal of the province, and shall record all of such acts as are required by law to be recorded. He shall be the custodian of the provincial seal. He shall receive from the provincial governor and file in his office all reports to the provincial governor required by law, and shall index the same, and he shall generally act as custodian of all provincial records and documents. He shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all public records and documents, for which he may charge as personal compensation, in addition to his regular salary, the amount of ten cents (Mexican) per one hundred words, including the certificate. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, or the absence of the governor from the province, the secretary-treasurer shall discharge the duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence or until the vacancy shall be filled as hereinafter provided.

The secretary-treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the province. He shall, in person or by authorized deputy, supervise the appraisement and assessment of real property in all the townships or settlements of the province in the manner provided in an Act Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and Settlements of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, except where otherwise specially provided. He shall, by himself or deputy, collect all taxes imposed upon property or persons in the province either by the townships or settlements of the province, the provincial government, or the central government of the Islands. It shall be his duty to procure a certified copy of the tax assessment list from each township or settlement of the province, and file the same in his office, and to make an alphabetical index thereof, which list and alphabetical index shall be a public record. He shall have power to employ such deputies and assistants in discharging his duties as he may deem necessary, subject to the approval of the provincial board; their salaries shall be fixed by the provincial secretary-treasurer, with like approval. The number and salary of such employés shall be reported by the secretary-treasurer to the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago at the close of each month, who shall have power to abolish such offices or reduce salaries so as to secure economy of expenditure in provinces of substantially the same population and resources; and no increase shall be made in the number of employés or the amount of the salaries after having been once reduced by the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago before his approval of the proposed increase shall have been obtained: Provided, that after March 1, 1903, such deputies and clerks shall be selected in accordance with the rules and restrictions of the Civil Service Act. The provincial secretary-treasurer shall have authority to require a bond from each of his deputies in a penal sum equal to the largest amount of public funds of every kind that such deputy is likely to have in his custody at any one time.

He shall be the custodian of the funds of the province, and shall pay no money out of the provincial treasury except upon warrants drawn in accordance with law, which, duly endorsed by the payee

named therein, shall be his voucher for their payment. He shall render an account before the fifth of each month to the provincial board of the transactions of his office for the preceding month, and shall include, among other things, the amount of the cash on hand at the beginning of the month and the receipts during the month from every source, the payments during the month and on what accounts paid, and the balance on hand at the close of the last day of the month. The provincial board shall examine such accounts, and, if found correct, shall so certify on the face of the accounts. He shall forward a copy of his monthly accounts, so approved, to the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago, and another to the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago. The reports or accounts-current submitted to the Auditor shall be accompanied by all of their supporting vouchers to enable the Auditor to settle and adjust the same and certify the balance thereon. Such accounts-current, vouchers and paid warrants shall be as prescribed by the rules prepared under section 16 of the Provincial Government Act, as hereinafter amended. The provincial secretary-treasurer shall retain a copy of his accounts-current and of their supporting vouchers.

He shall also perform the duties of registrar of property pending the appointment of such registrar for the province under a new system of land registration. It shall be his duty to take possession of all the books and papers relating to the office of registrar of property, and to make an orderly arrangement thereof, and to make diligent search for such books and papers belonging to the office as are not found therein.

SEC. 8. The provincial supervisor shall have supervision of the construction, repair and maintenance of the roads, bridges and ferries of the province. He shall also have charge of the construction and repair of public buildings and the offices of the provincial government, and shall be the custodian thereof under direction of the provincial board. All contracts for the construction, repair and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, or ferries shall be let by the provincial supervisor, with the approval of the provincial board, and no payment, partial or final, upon any contract made for such work shall be made except upon the certificate of the supervisor that the same is due. Before a contract is let for work it shall be the duty of the supervisor to prepare proper plans and specifications and to make an estimate of the cost thereof, and to submit the same to the provincial board. Copies of all contracts made by the supervisor, with the approval of the provincial board, shall be forwarded by the supervisor to the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago. He shall make monthly reports to the provincial board as to the condition of the roads, bridges and public buildings of the province, and shall recommend to the board the repairs and new construction which are necessary.

The supervisor shall have power to appoint such permanent assistants, clerks and employes in his office as may be approved by the provincial board. The number and salaries of such employes shall be reported by the supervisor to the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago, who shall have the power to abolish any such offices and reduce salaries of the same as in the case of the employes of the provincial governor. After March 1, 1903, such assistants, clerks and employes shall be selected in accordance with the rules and restrictions of the Civil Service Act. It shall be the duty of the provincial supervisor to see that the roads, bridges and public buildings of the

province are kept in proper repair. All stationery and office supplies of every character shall be purchased by him, upon the order of the provincial board, for the use of the provincial officers. He shall keep a property account, in which he shall charge the provincial officers with the furniture or other personal property delivered to them and held or used by them for public purposes, and shall take receipts for all supplies thus delivered by him.

He shall give bond to the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, for whom it may concern, to secure the proper accounting for all money, property and supplies entrusted to his custody. It shall be the duty of the Civil Governor to fix the amount of the bond, and of the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago to approve the same and record and retain it in his custody. In case of a vacancy in the office of provincial supervisor, or when, for any reason, such officer cannot perform his duties, the provincial secretary-treasurer shall be vested with the power to purchase stationery and office supplies, and in making such purchases and delivering the same to the provincial officers, he shall keep a property account and take the receipts required of the provincial supervisor by section 10 of the Provincial Government Act.

SEC. 9. The provincial fiscal shall be the attorney and legal adviser of the provincial government and of each of its officers when called upon, and they may require from him written opinions. He shall represent the provincial government in all suits brought on its behalf or against it in the courts of the province or in the courts of any other province. He shall be the legal adviser of the council and president of each township or settlement of the province, and shall upon the request of any president or council submit in writing his views upon any question properly arising in the discharge of their public duties. He shall in the courts of the province represent the public in all criminal cases, and perform such duties with reference to the institution of all criminal prosecution as the Code of Criminal Procedure shall require. In cases where the interests of any township or settlement and of the provincial government are opposed he shall act on behalf of the provincial government, and the township or settlement shall be obliged to employ special counsel. The Attorney General shall represent the provincial government, except as hereinafter provided, in all suits for or against it which shall come into the supreme court; but if he deems it necessary he may authorize the provincial fiscal to assist him in the hearing of the cause before the Supreme Court. In suits by the government of Nueva Vizcaya against the government of any other province, the Attorney General shall take no part, and the provinces engaged in the litigation shall be represented in the Supreme Court by their respective provincial fiscals. When any criminal case is appealed to the Supreme Court the provincial fiscal shall forthwith make a report to the Attorney General explaining the questions of law and fact appearing therein, and the conclusions of the court, and, if the Attorney General directs, the provincial fiscal shall appear in such case in the Supreme Court on appeal. The Attorney General shall have general supervision of the provincial fiscal of Nueva Vizcaya, shall prepare rules for his guidance, and may require reports from him as to the condition of the public business in the court of his province. Whenever the provincial fiscal is absent from the province, or fails or refuses to discharge his duty by reason of illness or other cause, or by reason of personal interest in a prosecution or other matter is disqualified to act therein as provincial fiscal, the Judge of the Court of First Instance for the province is authorized and required to

appoint a temporary provincial fiscal, who shall be paid out of the provincial treasury the same compensation per day as that provided by law for the regular provincial fiscal for the days actually employed. The fiscal thus temporarily appointed shall discharge all the duties of the provincial fiscal as provided by law which the regular provincial fiscal fails or is unable to perform. He may, by authority of the provincial board, have a deputy fiscal, and a clerk or clerks, to be appointed by the provincial fiscal, at such salaries, out of the provincial treasury, as may be allowed, with the concurrence of the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago: Provided, that after the 1st of March, 1903, such clerk or clerks shall be selected in accordance with the rules and restrictions of the Civil Service Act.

SEC. 10. The salaries of the provincial officers shall be payable monthly, so that one-twelfth ($\frac{1}{12}$) of the annual salary shall be paid on the last day of each calendar month. Each provincial officer shall be allowed his necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding three dollars (\$3.00) per day, while absent from the capital of the province on official business; the allowance shall be made by the provincial board upon a certificate of the officer that the travel was necessary for the public business, and shall not be paid until the account, accompanied by a resolution of the board approving the same, shall be forwarded to the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago and by him approved.

SEC. 11. The provincial governor, provincial secretary-treasurer and provincial supervisor of Nueva Vizcaya shall constitute the provincial board. The governor shall be the presiding officer of the board, and the secretary-treasurer shall be its secretary and shall keep its minutes.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the provincial board:

(a) To provide by construction or purchase, or renting suitable offices for the provincial officers, and a court-house containing a room or rooms suitable for the holding of court and for offices for the court officers, and a provincial jail in the municipality fixed by law as the capital of the province. The provincial building shall first be used for the purpose of affording sufficient office room to all the provincial officers. If, after supplying this necessary office room, the building affords sufficient accommodation for the residence of the governor of the province, he may occupy the building for this purpose. The assignment of rooms for offices and the residence of the governor in the provincial building shall be made by the provincial board.

(b) To furnish a suitable vault or safe to the provincial secretary-treasurer, in which he shall keep the provincial or other public funds as long as they are in his custody, except as hereinafter provided.

(c) To order, in its discretion, the construction, repair or maintenance of roads, bridges or ferries within the province on the recommendation of the provincial supervisor, and to approve or reject contracts for such construction or repair, and the construction or repair of provincial buildings let by the provincial supervisor. No contract for construction of a road, bridge, or of a public building shall be entered into until the provincial secretary-treasurer shall certify that there is in the provincial treasury a sum sufficient to meet the estimated cost of the construction of the improvement which may be lawfully devoted to such purpose; and after such certificate shall be made and filed and the contract entered into, the provincial secretary-treasurer shall treat the sum thus certified as not subject to warrant except to meet the obligations of the contract.

All work of repair, construction or equipment of roads or buildings involving a greater cost than five hundred dollars in money of the United States shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after ten days public notice of the letting by advertisement in a paper of general circulation in the province, or, if there is no such paper, by a notice posted for ten days at the main entrance to the supervisor's office in the capital of the province. If the provincial board shall regard the contract to be let and the work to be done of sufficient magnitude, it may authorize the supervisor, in addition to giving the public notices above required, to advertise for bids in a newspaper published in the city of Manila. The supervisor is authorized to reject any or all bids, and if the bids are too high, he may recommend to the board that he be allowed to purchase the material and hire the labor and himself supervise the work and the board may then authorize such a course.

(d) To agree, upon the recommendation of the provincial supervisor, with the provincial board of any adjoining province, on the terms, within the limitations of law, upon which roads forming the boundary between the two provinces, and bridges or streams forming such boundary, shall be constructed, repaired or maintained under the joint control of the two provincial governments.

(e) To direct, in its discretion, the bringing or defense of suits on behalf of the provincial government of Nueva Vizcaya, and to compromise the same on the recommendation of the provincial fiscal and the approval of the Judge of First Instance for the district.

(f) To order the monthly payment of all salaries provided by law, and the payment of all lawfully contracted indebtedness, by directing the issue of warrants upon the provincial treasury. Every warrant shall be drawn by the governor and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer, and shall recite the cause and purpose of drawing the same, the date of the resolution authorizing it, and the page of the minutes of the board's proceedings on which it is recorded. Should the provincial secretary-treasurer deem any warrant drawn to be for an unlawful or unwarranted purpose, he may suspend payment and refer the question to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, whose decision shall be mandatory upon him.

(g) To authorize the provincial secretary-treasurer to deposit so much of the provisional funds as may not be needed in the near future for public use in a bank of deposit of approved standing in the Islands. All interest paid on such deposit shall inure to the benefit of the provincial treasury, and no funds shall be deposited in the bank by the secretary-treasurer until there shall be spread upon the minutes of the board a resolution reciting and approving the exact terms of the contract or deposit in the bank. The bank shall certify the weekly balances of provincial funds held by it to the provincial governor and to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

(h) To hold regular weekly meetings upon a day to be fixed by the board, and special meetings upon the call of the governor. The meetings of the board shall be open to the public.

(i) To provide for the appointment of subordinate employés by the various provincial officers, and to approve or disapprove their salaries; but such order of the board shall not have effect until notice thereof shall have been given to the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago and it shall receive his approval.

(j) To adopt rules regulating the hours of employment of the subordinates in the various offices.

(k) To provide an official seal for the province.

SEC. 13. (a) No provincial official shall leave the province without obtaining permission so to do from the Civil Governor.

(b) Should the Civil Governor have reason to believe that any provincial officer is guilty of disloyalty, dishonesty, oppression or misconduct in office, he may suspend him from the discharge of the duties of his office, and, after due notice to the suspended officer, shall investigate the cause of suspension and either remove him, with the advice and consent of the Commission, from office, or reinstate him, as the circumstances may require; pending the suspension of the provincial officer the Civil Governor shall have the power temporarily to appoint a person who shall in the interim discharge the duties of the suspended officer, and in case the suspended officer is the secretary-treasurer, to make such provision with respect to the bond of the temporary appointee as may to him seem wise. The temporary appointee shall receive the same compensation as is given by law to the permanent appointee, to be paid from the provincial treasury as other salaries. In case the suspension results in a removal, the removed appointee shall not receive any compensation from and after the date of his suspension. Should he be reinstated, it shall be in the discretion of the Civil Governor to direct that his compensation, during the period of his suspension, shall be withheld, or paid from the provincial treasury. Suspension or removal under this section shall not prevent the institution of criminal proceedings against the person suspended or removed. Every provincial officer shall be subject to prosecution, for a criminal act committed by him, in courts of First Instance, in the same manner as any other person.

(c) In case of the absence of any provincial officer, the Civil Governor shall have power to appoint a person to perform the duties of the office during such absence.

(d) Vacancies in provincial offices created by removal, resignation or death shall be filled by appointment by the Civil Governor within thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 14. (a) The actual and necessary traveling expenses of the deputies, subordinates and other employés of provincial officers engaged in traveling in the province on official business shall be paid from the provincial treasury when authorized by the provincial board and approved by the Treasurer for the Philippine Archipelago. The same limitation as to the amount of the expenses per day which applies to the traveling expenses of the provincial officers shall apply to those herein authorized.

(b) In applying the statutory limitation upon the amount per day which can be actually expended and reimbursed to provincial officers and their subordinates for expenses in traveling on official business for the province the total actual traveling expenses for each quarter shall be added together and divided by the number of days of the quarter during which the officer or his subordinate has been absent on public business in the province from the capital thereof; and if the amount per day thus calculated and averaged for the quarter does not exceed the limitation of maximum per diem expenses hereinbefore authorized, the whole amount actually expended shall be allowed to the officer or his subordinate.

SEC. 15. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws, passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 28, 1902.

The sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in local currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid, in the discretion of the Civil Governor, either to the widow of Bonifacio Ortua, or to the Treasurer of the Province to be held and expended by him for her benefit.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 3, 1902.

[No. 352.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-eight cents (\$16,190.48), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a launch for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-eight cents (\$16,190.48), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of launch for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, and for the necessary alterations, insurance, supplies, cost of delivery in Manila and expenses incident to the purchase of the same.

SEC. 2. The sum appropriated in this act shall be disbursed in local currency upon the basis of two dollars and ten cents (\$2.10) in local currency for one dollar in money of the United States.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 4, 1902.

[No. 353.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 305, in amendment of Act No. 268, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings," by providing for a further increase in the number of employes of said Bureau.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The second paragraph of section 1 of Act No. 305, in amendment of section 4 of Act No. 268, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The following employes of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, in addition to the Chief of the Bureau,

are hereby authorized: One superintendent of construction, class 7; one chief clerk and one draughtsman, class 8; two draughtsmen, two clerks, and one storekeeper, class 9; five draughtsmen, class H; one messenger, at an annual compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00); and such laborers, skilled and unskilled, as may from time to time be recommended as necessary by the Chief of the Bureau and approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction; and such skilled and unskilled laborers shall be paid out of funds appropriated quarterly for the maintenance, repair and construction of public buildings."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 4, 1902.

[No. 354.]

AN ACT extending until the first day of March, 1902, the time for completing the listing and valuing of the real estate of the city of Manila.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The date fixed by section 51 of Act No. 183, incorporating the City of Manila, for the completion by the City Assessor and Collector of the listing and valuation of all real estate situated within said city, and by section 1 of Act No. 323, amendatory thereof, is hereby further postponed until the first day of March, 1902, so that such listing and valuation is required to be completed on or before that date.

SEC. 2. The time within which publication shall be made informing the public that the list has been completed and is on file in the office of the City Assessor and Collector and may be examined by any person interested therein at a date fixed in the notice, shall for the year 1902, be extended from the fifteenth day of December, 1901, to the fifteenth day of March, 1902; and section 26 of said Act is amended by providing that the Board of Tax Appeals for the year 1902, shall meet on the second Monday in April instead of the second Monday in January, as now provided in said section.

SEC. 3. The amendments of Act No. 183 made in sections 1 and 2 hereof shall only be applicable to the taxes assessed for the year 1901, and the sections so amended shall remain in full force, as to the assessment of taxes for all succeeding years, as they now are in said Act No. 183.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 4, 1902.

[No. 355.]

AN ACT to constitute the customs service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. This act shall be known and referred to as "The Philippine Customs Administrative Act."

SEC. 2. There is hereby created and shall be maintained in the government of the Philippine Islands an executive branch to be known as the Customs Service, under the general supervision and control of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 3. The general duties, powers and jurisdiction of the Customs Service, shall embrace:

1. The documenting of vessels built or owned in the Philippine Islands, in proof of nationality and ownership, subject to the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

2. The maintenance of the laws and treaties of the United States concerning commercial intercourse.

3. The exclusion of foreign vessels from the coastwise trade.

4. The entry and clearance of vessels.

5. The shipping, protection, and care of merchant seamen.

6. The collection or securing of the lawful revenue from importations of dutiable merchandise and from the exportation of dutiable merchandise, and from tonnage dues, wharf charges, and such others as may, from time to time, be duly established.

7. The suppression and prevention of smuggling and other frauds on the customs revenue.

8. The collection of the duties, dues, fees, fines, and penalties, accruing under the laws relating to customs, navigation, and commerce, by sea.

9. The execution of the laws relating to immigration.

10. The enforcement of such regulation of commerce, foreign and coastwise, as shall be established by competent authority.

11. The regulation of the carriage of passengers by water and the licensing of vessels therefor.

12. The compilation of the returns of the commerce, navigation, and immigration, of the Islands.

13. The recording of all sales or transfers of vessels belonging to the port, and of all vessels built within the port.

SEC. 4. The official title of the head of the Customs Service shall be "Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago." In this act said officer, for the sake of brevity, is designed as the Insular Collector.

He shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, and shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars (\$6,000), payable monthly.

SEC. 5. Upon the appointment of the Insular Collector by the Civil Governor, as hereinbefore provided, the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands is authorized and directed to instruct the Captain of the Port of Manila to turn over to the said Insular Collector all public records pertaining to the office of Captain of the Port, except those pertaining to the duties hereinafter provided to be retained by the

Captain of the Port of Manila, upon proper receipts therefor, and thereupon all the duties of said office of Captain of the Port shall devolve upon the Insular Collector and upon the Officers hereinafter provided for, except the following duties, which shall be performed as heretofore by the Captain of the Port of Manila:

1. The duties of harbor commissioner, pertaining to the berthing and mooring of vessels in and about the Port of Manila.
2. Supervision of the harbor pilots' department at the Port of Manila.
3. Supervision of the fisheries in and about the Port of Manila in so far as they may affect navigation.
4. General harbor police duties, in concurrence with the Municipal Harbor Police.
5. The inspection of boilers and hulls.
6. The examination and licensing of masters and other subordinate officers of coastwise vessels.

SEC. 6. In the office of the Insular Collector, the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, shall appoint two officers who shall be respectively known as the "Deputy Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago," and the "Surveyor of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago," who, for the sake of brevity in this act, are respectively designated as Insular Deputy Collector and Insular Surveyor, who shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500), and four thousand dollars (\$4,000), respectively, payable monthly.

SEC. 7. The Insular Deputy Collector shall assist the Insular Collector in the performance of his duties in all matters pertaining to the collection of the customs revenue throughout the Islands, and such other matters as said Collector shall direct.

The Insular Surveyor shall assist the Insular Collector in the performance of his duties throughout the Islands in such matters as are not directly connected with the customs revenue and such other matters as said Collector shall direct.

In case of the illness, absence, or incapacity, of the Insular Collector, the Insular Deputy Collector shall act in his place and stead, and in case of the illness, absence, or incapacity of the Collector and Deputy Collector, the Insular Surveyor shall act in the place and stead of said Collector.

The Insular Collector shall have general authority throughout the Philippine Islands in all matters embraced within the jurisdiction of the Customs Service.

SEC. 8. Except officers appointed in the first instance by the Civil Governor, all civilian officers in said service, and the successors of said officers so appointed by the Civil Governor, shall be appointed and commissioned by said Insular Collector, subject to the provisions and requirements of the Civil Service Act.

SEC. 9. All civilian officers in said service appointed by the Insular Collector shall be removable by the Insular Collector for cause, such cause to be stated in the order of removal, and all appointments and all removals shall be reported to the Civil Governor of the Islands and to the Civil Service Board, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 10. There shall be in the Philippine Islands five collection Districts, as follows:

First: The District of Manila, comprising the Islands of Luzon, Marinduque, Mindoro, Paragua, and all islands in the Archipelago southwest of Manila, and all the other islands in the geographical dis-

tricts covering the islands named; in which Manila shall be the port of entry.

Second: The District of Iloilo, comprising the islands of Panay, Masbate, Tablas, Romblon, the Province of Occidental Negros, and all the other islands in the geographical district covering the same; in which Iloilo shall be the port of entry.

Third: The District of Cebu, comprising the islands of Cebu, Bohol, Samar, Leyte, Dinagat, the Province of Oriental Negros, and all the other islands in the geographical district covering the same; in which Cebu shall be the port of entry.

Fourth: The District of Zamboanga, comprising the islands of Mindanao, Basilan, and all the other islands contiguous thereto; in which Zamboanga shall be the port of entry.

Fifth: The District of Joló, comprising the islands of Joló, Siassi, and all the other islands in the Archipelago southwest of the Island of Basilan; in which Joló shall be the principal port of entry.

The Insular Collector is authorized to change these limits whenever the good of the service may require.

SEC. 11. The Insular Collector shall reside, and have his office, in Manila, and shall be also Collector of that port; the Insular Deputy Collector shall also be the Deputy Collector of Customs at the port of Manila, and the Insular Surveyor shall also be the Surveyor of Customs at the port of Manila, but none of said officers shall be entitled to receive any additional salary by reason thereof. Said Deputy Collector shall give his bond in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties as such; and he shall, under the direction of the Collector, be assigned to the charge of matters connected with the general work of the Customs Service at said port. Said Surveyor of Customs shall give his bond in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties as such, and shall be assigned to the outdoor work of said service, unless the Insular Collector shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 12. The chief customs official of a collection district shall be designated as the Collector of Customs at the port of entry thereof. Collectors of customs shall, under the immediate supervision and direction of the Insular Collector, have general authority of the collection of the customs and the enforcement of laws relating to navigation, commerce and immigration and all other matters within the jurisdiction of the Customs Service in their respective districts. Such collectors shall, in the first instance, be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission. They may be temporarily suspended by the Insular Collector when he shall believe such suspension in the interest of the public service. In case of the suspension or removal of the collector of any port other than Manila, the Insular Collector may designate some proper person to perform the duties of said office until such suspended officer shall be restored to duty, or until the vacancy shall be filled according to law, as the case may be, and the said Insular Collector may require such person, so acting temporarily, to give his bond in such penalty as he may deem proper for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 13. Collectors shall be entitled respectively to receive yearly salaries as follows:

- At Iloilo, four thousand dollars;
- At Cebú, three thousand, five hundred dollars;
- At Zamboanga, two thousand dollars;

At Joló, two thousand, five hundred dollars.

Before assuming office the Insular Collector and each of the said sub-collectors shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law, and shall give his bond, with one or more sureties, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the respective penal sums of:

- Fifty thousand dollars at Manila;
- Fifteen thousand dollars at Iloilo;
- Twelve thousand dollars at Cebú;
- Six thousand dollars at Zamboanga; and
- Six thousand dollars at Joló;

and all bonds required under this act shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Insular Treasurer.

SEC. 14. At the port of Manila there shall be in the Collector's office a cashier, who shall give bond in the penal sum of forty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties as such; one additional deputy collector, for the performance of such duties as the Collector shall direct; and in the Surveyor's office at said port there shall be such number of deputy surveyors, not exceeding two, as the Insular Collector shall deem necessary.

At the port of Iloilo and at the port of Cebú there shall be a deputy collector, a surveyor, and a cashier. Other duties not inconsistent with the duties of such officers may be imposed by the Collector upon such officers without additional compensation therefor.

SEC. 15. At the ports of Joló and Zamboanga the respective collectors of customs may from time to time, if the public business requires, designate proper officers from the force under their charge for the performance of such of the duties of a surveyor as said collectors may deem necessary and shall direct, for which service no additional compensation shall be allowed.

SEC. 16. At Siassi in the district of Joló there shall be a deputy collector, who, for the purpose of Customs administration, shall be subject to the orders of the Collector at Joló. Said Deputy Collector shall give his bond in the penal sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for the faithful performance of his duty as such and shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), payable monthly.

SEC. 17. At each of the ports of entry of Zamboanga and Joló the Collector thereof shall have power under his hand and seal to designate and appoint from among the officers under his direction a special deputy collector, who shall have authority to act in his absence, and for whose acts the Collector shall be responsible under his official bond. Such special deputy collector shall not be entitled to receive any additional salary by reason of such designation or appointment. Upon making such designation or appointment, the Collector shall report the same without delay to the Insular Collector and Auditor, and shall forward to them the signature of the person so designated.

SEC. 18. Collectors of Customs may, with the approval of the Insular Collector, appoint such "Acting Deputy Collectors" or "Acting Deputy Surveyors" as may be in their judgment necessary for the proper conduct of the public business, and they shall be authorized to sign such documents in connection with their duties as may be designated to them by the Collector. Acting deputies so appointed shall receive no additional compensation for work performed by them as such.

CHAPTER II.

THE INSULAR COLLECTOR.

SEC. 19. The Insular Collector shall, from time to time, make and promulgate general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice:

1. Directing the manner of execution of the customs law, and laws relating to commerce, navigation and immigration.

2. Prescribing the duties of the different classes of officers, clerks, and subordinates employed in such service, conferring upon such classes of officers as he may deem proper the right to make arrests and seizures.

3. Prescribing the forms of oaths, bonds, entries, declarations, permits, accounts, returns, statements, certificates and other papers to be used in the execution of the laws relating to customs and to commerce, immigration and navigation.

4. Directing the manner of keeping books, records, and accounts in such service and the preservation thereof, and the safekeeping of public property through proper custodians.

5. Prescribing the conditions under which licenses for custom house brokerage shall be granted and revoked.

6. Prescribing the method of establishing and conducting bonded warehouses for storing imported merchandise, the bonds to be given thereon, the conduct and management thereof, and the manner of transportation thereto and therefrom of dutiable merchandise.

7. Prescribing the method of loading and unloading merchandise, and the transportation thereof by bonded carriers, railways, vessels, bonded lighters, carts or otherwise.

8. Prescribing hours for business for the different branches of the service under his direction, and uniforms and official badges for the official force, or of such portion thereof as he may deem proper.

SEC. 20. If any case shall arise not provided for by this Act or by the regulations of the Insular Collector, or by the lawful decrees, orders or regulations existing at the passage of this Act and not by this Act repealed, the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States in analogous cases, so far as the same are consistent with the provision of this Act, in the discretion of the Insular Collector, shall be followed and applied so far as they may be practicable.

SEC. 21. Collectors of customs and deputy collectors and special deputy collectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take acknowledgments in all matters relating to their official business, and the Insular Collector, by written designation filed and recorded in his office, may confer like powers on such other officer or class of officers of the customs as he may deem proper.

SEC. 22. The Insular Collector and each of the district collectors shall have a seal of such make and design as the Insular Collector may prescribe. The commissions of officers and employes subject to the jurisdiction of the Insular Collector shall be signed and sealed by him.

SEC. 23. Questions arising at any port shall be referred by the Collector thereof to the Insular Collector for his decision, and from his decision there shall be no appeal except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. Each collector shall make monthly reports to the Insular Collector of all transactions at his port in the manner and form prescribed by the Insular Collector.

CHAPTER III.

COLLECTORS AT PORTS OF ENTRY.

SEC. 25. The Collector shall be the Chief Officer of his customs district. Every vessel on arrival from a foreign port shall be subject to his authority while within the jurisdiction of his port. He shall hold possession of all imported merchandise upon which duties have not been paid or secured to be paid, disposing of the same according to law. Merchandise must be entered in his office and duties paid to him only, or to his legally designated representative. He shall deposit his official receipts with a duly designated depository and shall transmit to the Insular Treasurer the written receipts for the same. He shall classify and appraise all imported or exported merchandise. He shall consider all protests against the duty assessed by him, and if he shall find that a manifest clerical error has been made in the assessment of duty he shall make the necessary corrections in liquidation, and report the facts to the Insular Collector. No collector shall be personally liable for losses occasioned by his official acts, except for the delivery of the merchandise to the proper consignee, in accordance with the regulations herein prescribed, nor for the laches of his subordinates. He shall act as the Disbursing Agent for the Government in his district, in respect to all matters pertaining to Customs, and other Services, as provided by this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for by previous legislation, and shall be the custodian of the buildings, records, and property used for such purposes.

He shall within his district enforce the entry of all merchandise and products intended for export and shall assess and collect the proper duties and charges thereon, in such manner as the Insular Collector shall by regulation prescribe. He shall also within his district enforce the laws relating to commerce, navigation and immigration under the regulation and direction of the Insular Collector.

SEC. 26. The custom-houses, government warehouses, offices, wharves and other premises used for customs purposes of any port shall be under the sole and exclusive control, direction and management of the Collector and of such officers as he may designate. Any person who shall willfully obstruct the same or the approaches thereto, or who shall refuse to obey the lawful directions of such collector or such designated officers, or who shall willfully interfere with the orderly transaction of the public business, or who shall refuse to conform to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed for the orderly conduct of such business, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250), or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 27. Collectors are required to report to the Secretary of Finance and Justice and the Insular Collector in matters of impending litigation, such as suits upon bonds executed to secure the payment of duties, seizures of goods for violation of the revenue laws, and actions brought against them as collectors for acts done or moneys collected in the line of their duty.

They shall have discretionary power, within their respective districts, to remit the assessment of duties in cases where the dutiable value of an importation is less than one dollar, or to dispense with the seizure of goods less than one dollar in value, except in cases of

The sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in local currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid, in the discretion of the Civil Governor, either to the widow of Bonifacio Ortua, or to the Treasurer of the Province to be held and expended by him for her benefit.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 3, 1902.

[No. 352.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-eight cents (\$16,190.48), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a launch for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-eight cents (\$16,190.48), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of launch for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, and for the necessary alterations, insurance, supplies, cost of delivery in Manila and expenses incident to the purchase of the same.

SEC. 2. The sum appropriated in this act shall be disbursed in local currency upon the basis of two dollars and ten cents (\$2.10) in local currency for one dollar in money of the United States.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 4, 1902.

[No. 353.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 305, in amendment of Act No. 268, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings," by providing for a further increase in the number of employes of said Bureau.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The second paragraph of section 1 of Act No. 305, in amendment of section 4 of Act No. 268, entitled "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings," is hereby amended to read as follows:

The following employes of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, in addition to the Chief of the Bureau,

a return every morning to the Collector of all vessels which have arrived from foreign ports during the preceding day, specifying the names and denominations of the vessels, the masters' names, from whence arrived, whether laden or in ballast, and to what nation belonging.

3. To put on board of each of said vessels, immediately after their arrival in port, one or more inspectors.

4. To examine whether the goods imported in any vessel and the deliveries thereof correspond, according to the inspector's returns, with the permits for landing the same, and if any error or disagreement appears, to report the same to the Collector.

5. To superintend the lading of all goods for exportation, and examine and report whether the kind, quantity and quality of the goods so laden on board any vessel for exportation correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor.

6. To examine and from time to time, particularly on the first Mondays in January and July of each year, try the weights, measures, and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards to be provided by the Collector for that purpose; and where disagreements with the standards are discovered, to report the same to the Collector, and to comply with such directions as he may receive for correcting the same.

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

SEC. 35. At ports where a surveyor is appointed, inspectors shall be assigned to duty by him, subject to the orders of the Collector; otherwise they shall be assigned by the Collector. At ports where inspectors are required to wear uniforms, they must always be worn when on regular duty. When inspectors are ordered on special service they must wear a badge of office conspicuously displayed, unless otherwise authorized or directed. All inspectors shall ascertain whether sailing vessels coming within their official cognizance are provided with the signal lights prescribed by law, and shall report all cases of nonobservance of this law, in order that the legal penalties may be enforced.

Inspectors are required to send at once to the public stores all goods seized by them for violation of law, taking the storekeepers' receipt for such goods, and sending such receipts, with full reports of the case, to the Surveyor.

They shall not perform any private or unofficial duties or services on board the vessels to which they may be assigned, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Inspectors stationed aboard vessels are entitled to receive suitable meals and accommodations while on such vessels in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 36. Customs inspectors shall be divided into the following classes:

HARBOR DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

SEC. 37. Harbor district inspectors must be in their respective districts during such hours as the Surveyor may direct, and where two inspectors are assigned to the same district one or the other of them must be constantly on duty during the prescribed hours. They have

general supervision of all vessels coming into their districts, and shall report all discovered violations of the revenue or navigation laws and regulations to the Surveyor. They are to make examinations as often as necessary of vessels coming into their districts, and to ascertain whether coastwise vessels are properly documented and have duly complied with all laws relating to navigation. They shall secure and seal the hatches and openings of all vessels from foreign ports coming within their districts, and retain the custody of the same until relieved by discharging inspectors.

If no assignment of an inspector is made especially to such vessels, the Harbor District Inspector shall take charge of the lading thereof without further notice.

In the case of vessels permitted to proceed to another district before completing discharging, the Inspector in charge of the First District shall submit to the Surveyor a statement of the portion of the cargo already discharged, for delivery to the Harbor District Inspectors, under whose supervision the remainder of the cargo is to be discharged. The Inspector in charge of the final delivery shall make the final returns of discharge. They shall report daily to the Surveyor the names of all importing vessels which arrived in their districts during the previous day, distinguishing between those not discharged, those partly discharged in their districts, and those wholly discharged.

They shall each keep a permanent record book, in which to enter, with necessary particulars, all entries, orders and permits received by them and another book to enter an account of all coasting vessels examined, both books to be in the prescribed form.

SEC. 38. When the lading of the merchandise on board the vessel or other conveyance is completed, the Harbor District Inspector under whose supervision the lading is done shall endorse upon the original entry the proper certificate of the shipment. When merchandise for export or transportation has been ordered to be weighed or gauged, the name of the weigher or gauger by whom the same was done shall be given underneath the certificates. If a manifest is required to be delivered to the master of the vessel or to the conductor of a railroad car, such manifest must be certified by the Harbor District Inspector and delivered as directed.

SEC. 39. Whenever any portion of the merchandise described in the export or transportation entry is not shipped in accordance with the orders and directions upon the entry, the Harbor District Inspector, in making his certificate of shipment, shall state that the merchandise was shipped "in part," and the number of packages or quantity of merchandise not shipped must be specified underneath the certificate, and the reason, if known, why the merchandise was not shipped, and the disposition made thereof, must also be stated.

SEC. 40. Such unshipped merchandise must be sent to the nearest general order store with a ticket or receipt, describing the merchandise, and stating upon it that the merchandise is "for export—or transportation, as the case may be—but not shipped," which ticket or receipt shall be signed by the storekeeper.

SEC. 41. When the export or transportation entries are returned to the Surveyor's office, the ticket or receipt for goods not shipped and sent to the general order store shall be attached to the original entry.

Officers who certify shipments of goods without due inspection and supervision of the shipments will be subject to the penalties prescribed therefor, in addition to dismissal.

BOARDING INSPECTORS.

SEC. 42. It is the duty of boarding inspectors to board vessels arriving from foreign ports, and after ascertaining the name of the vessel and master, and port of departure in each case, to examine the documents relating to the vessel and crew, and certify the manifest of cargo, verifying the same by actual examination, and, when necessary, to seal or otherwise secure the hatches and openings until the necessary permits for unlading can be granted and a discharging inspector assigned to the vessel.

COAST DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

SEC. 43. Coast district inspectors shall protect the interests of the revenue with respect to all goods, wares and merchandise which may be landed or in any way come to the land from a vessel from a foreign port wrecked or stranded upon the coast.

On learning that a vessel has been wrecked or stranded the Coast District Inspector or other customs officer nearest the place where the casualty has occurred shall proceed to such stranded or wrecked vessel or as near such vessel as is possible, and, as soon as he ascertains the situation of the vessel, make report in writing of all the facts and circumstances in relation thereto to the Surveyor of the nearest port of entry, or to the Collector if there is no surveyor. In case the vessel is likely to break up, or if the condition of the vessel is such that its cargo can be landed or discharged therefrom, he shall remain at or near the wreck, and take possession and keep charge of all goods and merchandise which may come or be brought to land.

SEC. 44. In case the cargo of a vessel wrecked or stranded is delivered into lighters or other vessels for conveyance into port, the Coast District Inspector shall keep an account thereof, and before any lighter or vessel having on board any of the cargo is allowed to depart, shall make out two lighter manifests in the form prescribed, to be signed by the master, and stating as particularly as possible what cargo has been taken on board thereof. One copy of such lighter bill shall be retained by the master, and be by him delivered at the Custom House on the arrival of the lighter or vessel in port; the other copy shall be transmitted by the Coast District Inspector to the Surveyor, or Collector, if no surveyor, at the nearest port of entry. Whenever necessary, the Surveyor shall send additional customs inspectors to any wrecked or stranded vessel.

SEC. 45. Inspectors on duty at coastwise sub-ports within a coast customs inspection district shall be known as coast sub-district inspectors, and shall report to the Coast Inspector of their district.

SPECIAL DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS SERVICE CUTTERS.

SEC. 46. Special duties of customs inspectors in charge of Customs Service Cutters are as follows:

1. The Customs Inspector in charge of the district to which a cutter may be assigned shall direct the operations and movements of the same, and shall be responsible for the employment of said cutter in the proper performance of the duties to him assigned.

2. He shall patrol the coast within the district of which he is in charge as thoroughly as is consistent with the proper performance of

his other duties; and direct the operations and movements of customs cutters under his control.

3. He shall visit, as frequently as possible, all the opened and closed ports within his customs district.

4. He shall inspect the customs records and accounts of all subordinate customs officers within his district.

5. He shall instruct presidentes, or other officials serving as customs inspectors, in the proper performance of their duties as customs officers.

6. He shall obtain all information possible relative to smuggling or other attempted frauds upon the revenue of the Philippine Archipelago, seize all vessels and goods so concerned, and arrest all parties concerned in such frauds or attempted frauds, immediately turning over all such vessels, goods, and parties to the Collector of Customs of the district within which the seizure occurs.

7. He shall inspect, as far as possible, the licenses and other documents of vessels trading within his customs district.

8. He shall assist, in every way within his power, the officers of the Philippines Constabulary in the performance of their duties.

9. He shall assist, in so far as may be possible, any of the other duly constituted departments of the government of the Philippine Islands in the performance of their proper duties.

10. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall be under the immediate supervision of the Collector of Customs of the port of entry of the collection district within which their customs inspection district lies. They shall make such reports to their immediate chief as may be from time to time designated by him, in addition to the regular reports of their operations hereinafter described.

11. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall as far as possible keep within reach by telegraph of their home port, and before starting out upon patrol cruises shall leave with the Presidente of their home port, or with their authorized clerk or assistant, if any, a plan of the cruise contemplated, showing the probable time and date of their arrival at such of the coastwise sub-ports as they intend visiting, in order that communication may be at all times had with them.

12. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall make full reports from time to time of all matters of interest observed by them on these cruises, of all occurrences connected with the performance of their duties, and will report by telegraph any arrests or seizures of importance, giving full particulars.

13. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall make regular requisitions through the office of the Insular Collector for salaries of officers and crews of said cutters, and will pay the same regularly upon pay-rolls, which shall be forwarded at the end of each month to the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago, in accordance with instructions from him thereon.

14. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters are authorized to discharge any officer or member of the crew thereof in cases of emergency, or any member of the crew whose services are not satisfactory, reporting the same in writing to the Insular Collector, except that in cases where officers of customs have written contracts with the office of the Insular Collector the Customs Inspector shall request instructions, either by wire or letter, from the Insular Collector before discharging such officer or officers.

In all cases where members of cutters have contracts with the office of the Insular Collector, the Customs Inspector shall discharge them

or any of them only for good and sufficient cause, and shall immediately report the case in writing to the Insular Collector.

15. In case of any discharges of officers or members of crews, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, customs inspectors are authorized to temporarily fill the vacancies thus occurring, immediately reporting such action to the Insular Collector for approval. Care should be exercised in the selection of such temporary appointees, and in case there is a regular shipping office available the temporary selections should be made thereat.

16. Customs inspectors shall see that due economy is exercised in the use of coal. Customs cutters should never be run at full speed except in case of emergency, and when not under way fires should be hauled or banked, as may be most advantageous under the circumstances.

17. Customs inspectors shall make out a regular monthly coal report, blanks for which will be furnished upon application to the office of the Insular Collector. These coal reports shall be forwarded monthly to the Insular Collector together with a report of any changes in the officers or crews of cutters, giving the full name, rating, date and cause of every change that occurs. Care should be taken that the pay-rolls agree in every respect with the report of changes above referred to.

18. Money shall be advanced by customs inspectors to the captains of customs cutters for provisions, in accordance with the ration allowance, if any, provided for in appointments of said captains and officers. This money shall be expended under the supervision of the Captain by the Steward of the vessel, and only such part thereof shall be expended as may be necessary for the proper subsistence of the officers to whom such allowance may be made. Under no circumstances must the expenditures exceed the amounts allowed for any one month.

19. In case customs inspectors are directed, by proper authority, to carry any passengers on official business, they shall apply to such authority for instructions as to the amount to which such passengers may be entitled for subsistence, and will supply the captains of customs cutters accordingly. In no case shall the amount for subsistence of such passengers exceed one dollar (\$1) per day for each passenger, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Insular Collector. Money so expended for extra provisions shall be charged to the provision fund, and the amount received in return shall be accredited thereto, and regular reports thereof shall be sent each month to the office of the Insular Collector.

20. In case of emergency, customs inspectors are authorized to make emergency purchases from the funds in their possession, taking care that due receipts and vouchers are prepared and signed, and reporting all such cases immediately by wire or by letter to the Insular Collector. This authority shall be used by customs inspectors only in cases of extreme emergency. In all cases where purchases are made, either of coal or other supplies, the instructions of the Auditor's office are to be strictly complied with.

21. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall make monthly reports to the Insular Collector giving all information obtainable as to water depth, soundings, ledges, sunken rocks, navigable streams, bars, wrecks, etc., within their inspection districts. These reports shall be prepared by the Captain and officers of customs service cutters under the direction of the customs inspectors, by whom they shall

be approved before transmission. Great care should be taken in their preparation, especially as to the fullness and accuracy of the information contained therein.

22. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters, and officers and crews thereof, shall at all times be courteous and careful in their speech and actions, especially when boarding vessels belonging to a foreign nation, whose officers and crew may speak a foreign language.

23. Copies of these regulations in both English and Spanish shall be furnished to all customs inspectors in charge of cutters, and to all officers and members of crews thereof. The presentation of a copy of these regulations to such officers or members of crews of cutters shall be deemed sufficient notification thereof to them, and an acceptance by them of the terms, conditions, and instructions herein provided.

24. Copies of these regulations in both English and Spanish shall be at all times kept on board customs service cutters, to be furnished upon request to captains of vessels boarded by said cutters, or to other persons entitled thereto.

25. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters, and officers thereof only, shall be permitted to have on board on in their possession *while in the performance of official duties* one rifle or revolver, as may be elected by such inspector or officer, and one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition therefor, each; and no other fire-arms, dangerous knives, or weapons of any description shall be carried on such cutters, except the regular armament therefor, if any, and the arms and weapons belonging to and in the possession of members of the Philippines Constabulary stationed aboard such cutters, unless special permission be granted therefor by the Insular Collector.

Inspectors in charge of cutters, and officers therefor, are hereby especially charged with the enforcement of the regulations in this respect, and any violation thereof shall be deemed cause for instant dismissal and such other action as may be deemed proper by the Government.

26. Customs inspectors shall see that a sufficient supply of official envelopes and stationery is at all times kept on board of customs service cutters, for use in official correspondence and reports.

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

SEC. 47. Night inspectors are appointed for the purpose of preventing smuggling. They are required to keep a vigilant watch over the vessels, stores, or merchandise whose custody is committed to them, in order to prevent the landing, between sunset and sunrise, of any merchandise from any vessel, unless the same is done by proper authority and under the supervision of a discharging inspector, and to protect the bonded stores and merchandise from robbery, or the unlawful removal of merchandise therefrom or from any wharf or place on which the same may be deposited.

Whenever cargo is being discharged from any vessel at night, under the supervision of an inspector, the night inspector assigned to such a vessel shall not interfere with such landing so long as the inspector is present in charge thereof, but night inspectors are authorized to demand to see, and the inspector is required to exhibit, the night permit for the working of the vessel. If merchandise is landed from the vessel when no inspector is present, the night inspector shall stop the landing and report the fact the next day to the Surveyor or other proper officer.

SEC. 48. Night inspectors are required to stop any person or persons who may leave the vessel, store or warehouse in their custody, and if they have reasonable cause to suspect that such person or persons are attempting to smuggle any merchandise they shall examine such person or persons, and any package of any kind in his or their possession. Searches of suspected persons should, if possible, be made in the presence of another officer or a citizen. They are directed to question any person who may attempt to go on board the vessel to which they are assigned in the night, and to satisfy themselves of his right to go on board. They are required to keep a strict watch upon any small boat that may come near any wharf or vessel under their charge, and to take all necessary precautions to prevent smuggling by such boats. They are required to arrest any person or persons in the act of smuggling foreign merchandise, and to call for the assistance of the police or of citizens to aid them in so doing, and to seize, take possession of, and secure merchandise which has been smuggled or landed illegally from any vessel during the night.

SEC. 49. The Chief Inspector in charge of the night force shall assign the force to duty and make daily report of such assignments, together with any negligence, absence, or misconduct. He shall see that the night inspectors perform the duties assigned to them, that all seizures and arrests are promptly reported, and that the orders of the Surveyor are obeyed.

DISCHARGING INSPECTORS.

SEC. 50. Discharging inspectors are assigned to vessels for the purpose of examining the cargoes, and superintending the unloading and storing or delivery thereof, so as to prevent loss to the revenue of the islands through failure to secure any lawful duties. They shall send to the nearest postoffice all letters, packages and bags containing mail matter, take an account thereof, superintend the delivery to the postmaster, and obtain a receipt therefor.

They shall obtain from the masters of vessels lists of articles reported by them at the Custom House as sea stores, compare the articles of the list, and seal or secure all unbroken packages of dutiable goods claimed as stores, and report the same, with any excess of stores, to the Collector or the Surveyor.

SEC. 51. Specie and valuables, usually in charge of the pursers of steamships, must be taken charge of by discharging inspectors as soon as possible after they first go on board the vessels. The special place or room where such specie and valuables are deposited, and the safe or the packages containing the same, must be locked with Custom House locks, or otherwise secured, until delivered on a permit from the proper customs officers.

SEC. 52. Samples of the cargo in bulk of the vessel shall, as soon as practicable, be sent by discharging inspectors to the appraisers' store.

SEC. 53. They shall report to the Surveyor any perishable or explosive articles among the cargoes to be discharged. They shall endeavor to save to the owners of goods intended for immediate export or transportation the cost of sending their goods to warehouses by retaining them on the vessel or wharf until the owners can obtain a delivery permit, provided that such retention does not delay the unloading of other goods and is not protracted beyond the period named in the Customs Regulations.

SEC. 54. They shall seize all goods imported or removed in violation of law, and shall not permit any goods to be removed from the land-

habitual or intentional violation of the revenue laws and of prohibited importations.

SEC. 28. The powers and duties vested by law in collectors shall be also by law as fully vested in their special deputies, duly appointed and discharging the functions of their principals, as hereinbefore prescribed.

In the event of the death, disability or absence of a collector, the deputy or special deputy, as the case may be, is authorized and required to perform the duties of collector. Should there be no deputy collector or special deputy collector legally qualified to discharge the functions of a collector, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the surveyor, or if there be no surveyor, upon such officer as the Insular Collector may prescribe.

SEC. 29. The several collectors of customs may exact from all employes who have not previously executed official bonds in their districts to the government, bonds in such reasonable amount as to themselves may seem proper.

SEC. 30. The decision of the Collector as to the classification or appraisement of imported or exported merchandise shall be final and conclusive except in case of protest and appeal, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 31. Deputy collectors, located at other ports than the principal ports of entry of their respective districts, can exercise the powers of their principals only when specially authorized by the Insular Collector, and only within the limits of their assigned territorial jurisdiction, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 32. In case of the death or disability of a surveyor the Collector of the district shall authorize some fit person to perform the duties of the vacant office, and the powers of the person so authorized shall continue until a surveyor is duly appointed and ready to assume his office.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SURVEYOR.

SEC. 33. The Surveyor shall be the outdoor executive officer of the port, and shall supervise the force of inspectors, weighers, measurers, gaugers and laborers, and such part of the force employed in the execution of the laws relating to commerce and navigation and other matters under the direction of the Customs Service as the Insular Collector shall by regulation prescribe. He shall take charge of all vessels arriving from foreign ports and report their names and character to the Collector. He shall supervise the discharge of their cargoes and the lading of merchandise exported or transported in bond. He shall ascertain and report the quantity of all imported spirits and of all spirits exported in bond.

The Surveyor, under such regulations as the Insular Collector shall prescribe, is also charged with the admeasurement within his district of insular vessels for registry, enrollment, or license and the admeasurement of foreign vessels for the assessment of tonnage dues, when in his judgment or that of the Collector such admeasurement is advisable.

SEC. 34. At ports having a collector and a surveyor, the Surveyor is required, under the direction of the Collector:

1. To superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, and measurers within his port.
2. To visit or inspect the vessels which arrive in his port, and make

a return every morning to the Collector of all vessels which have arrived from foreign ports during the preceding day, specifying the names and denominations of the vessels, the masters' names, from whence arrived, whether laden or in ballast, and to what nation belonging.

3. To put on board of each of said vessels, immediately after their arrival in port, one or more inspectors.

4. To examine whether the goods imported in any vessel and the deliveries thereof correspond, according to the inspector's returns, with the permits for landing the same, and if any error or disagreement appears, to report the same to the Collector.

5. To superintend the lading of all goods for exportation, and examine and report whether the kind, quantity and quality of the goods so laden on board any vessel for exportation correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor.

6. To examine and from time to time, particularly on the first Mondays in January and July of each year, try the weights, measures, and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards to be provided by the Collector for that purpose; and where disagreements with the standards are discovered, to report the same to the Collector, and to comply with such directions as he may receive for correcting the same.

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

SEC. 35. At ports where a surveyor is appointed, inspectors shall be assigned to duty by him, subject to the orders of the Collector; otherwise they shall be assigned by the Collector. At ports where inspectors are required to wear uniforms, they must always be worn when on regular duty. When inspectors are ordered on special service they must wear a badge of office conspicuously displayed, unless otherwise authorized or directed. All inspectors shall ascertain whether sailing vessels coming within their official cognizance are provided with the signal lights prescribed by law, and shall report all cases of nonobservance of this law, in order that the legal penalties may be enforced.

Inspectors are required to send at once to the public stores all goods seized by them for violation of law, taking the storekeepers' receipt for such goods, and sending such receipts, with full reports of the case, to the Surveyor.

They shall not perform any private or unofficial duties or services on board the vessels to which they may be assigned, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Inspectors stationed aboard vessels are entitled to receive suitable meals and accommodations while on such vessels in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 36. Customs inspectors shall be divided into the following classes:

HARBOR DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

SEC. 37. Harbor district inspectors must be in their respective districts during such hours as the Surveyor may direct, and where two inspectors are assigned to the same district one or the other of them must be constantly on duty during the prescribed hours. They have

general supervision of all vessels coming into their districts, and shall report all discovered violations of the revenue or navigation laws and regulations to the Surveyor. They are to make examinations as often as necessary of vessels coming into their districts, and to ascertain whether coastwise vessels are properly documented and have duly complied with all laws relating to navigation. They shall secure and seal the hatches and openings of all vessels from foreign ports coming within their districts, and retain the custody of the same until relieved by discharging inspectors.

If no assignment of an inspector is made especially to such vessels, the Harbor District Inspector shall take charge of the lading thereof without further notice.

In the case of vessels permitted to proceed to another district before completing discharging, the Inspector in charge of the First District shall submit to the Surveyor a statement of the portion of the cargo already discharged, for delivery to the Harbor District Inspectors, under whose supervision the remainder of the cargo is to be discharged. The Inspector in charge of the final delivery shall make the final returns of discharge. They shall report daily to the Surveyor the names of all importing vessels which arrived in their districts during the previous day, distinguishing between those not discharged, those partly discharged in their districts, and those wholly discharged.

They shall each keep a permanent record book, in which to enter, with necessary particulars, all entries, orders and permits received by them and another book to enter an account of all coasting vessels examined, both books to be in the prescribed form.

SEC. 38. When the lading of the merchandise on board the vessel or other conveyance is completed, the Harbor District Inspector under whose supervision the lading is done shall endorse upon the original entry the proper certificate of the shipment. When merchandise for export or transportation has been ordered to be weighed or gauged, the name of the weigher or gauger by whom the same was done shall be given underneath the certificates. If a manifest is required to be delivered to the master of the vessel or to the conductor of a railroad car, such manifest must be certified by the Harbor District Inspector and delivered as directed.

SEC. 39. Whenever any portion of the merchandise described in the export or transportation entry is not shipped in accordance with the orders and directions upon the entry, the Harbor District Inspector, in making his certificate of shipment, shall state that the merchandise was shipped "in part," and the number of packages or quantity of merchandise not shipped must be specified underneath the certificate, and the reason, if known, why the merchandise was not shipped, and the disposition made thereof, must also be stated.

SEC. 40. Such unshipped merchandise must be sent to the nearest general order store with a ticket or receipt, describing the merchandise, and stating upon it that the merchandise is "for export—or transportation, as the case may be—but not shipped," which ticket or receipt shall be signed by the storekeeper.

SEC. 41. When the export or transportation entries are returned to the Surveyor's office, the ticket or receipt for goods not shipped and sent to the general order store shall be attached to the original entry.

Officers who certify shipments of goods without due inspection and supervision of the shipments will be subject to the penalties prescribed therefor, in addition to dismissal.

BOARDING INSPECTORS.

SEC. 42. It is the duty of boarding inspectors to board vessels arriving from foreign ports, and after ascertaining the name of the vessel and master, and port of departure in each case, to examine the documents relating to the vessel and crew, and certify the manifest of cargo, verifying the same by actual examination, and, when necessary, to seal or otherwise secure the hatches and openings until the necessary permits for unloading can be granted and a discharging inspector assigned to the vessel.

COAST DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

SEC. 43. Coast district inspectors shall protect the interests of the revenue with respect to all goods, wares and merchandise which may be landed or in any way come to the land from a vessel from a foreign port wrecked or stranded upon the coast.

On learning that a vessel has been wrecked or stranded the Coast District Inspector or other customs officer nearest the place where the casualty has occurred shall proceed to such stranded or wrecked vessel or as near such vessel as is possible, and, as soon as he ascertains the situation of the vessel, make report in writing of all the facts and circumstances in relation thereto to the Surveyor of the nearest port of entry, or to the Collector if there is no surveyor. In case the vessel is likely to break up, or if the condition of the vessel is such that its cargo can be landed or discharged therefrom, he shall remain at or near the wreck, and take possession and keep charge of all goods and merchandise which may come or be brought to land.

SEC. 44. In case the cargo of a vessel wrecked or stranded is delivered into lighters or other vessels for conveyance into port, the Coast District Inspector shall keep an account thereof, and before any lighter or vessel having on board any of the cargo is allowed to depart, shall make out two lighter manifests in the form prescribed, to be signed by the master, and stating as particularly as possible what cargo has been taken on board thereof. One copy of such lighter bill shall be retained by the master, and be by him delivered at the Custom House on the arrival of the lighter or vessel in port; the other copy shall be transmitted by the Coast District Inspector to the Surveyor, or Collector, if no surveyor, at the nearest port of entry. Whenever necessary, the Surveyor shall send additional customs inspectors to any wrecked or stranded vessel.

SEC. 45. Inspectors on duty at coastwise sub-ports within a coast customs inspection district shall be known as coast sub-district inspectors, and shall report to the Coast Inspector of their district.

SPECIAL DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS SERVICE CUTTERS.

SEC. 46. Special duties of customs inspectors in charge of Customs Service Cutters are as follows:

1. The Customs Inspector in charge of the district to which a cutter may be assigned shall direct the operations and movements of the same, and shall be responsible for the employment of said cutter in the proper performance of the duties to him assigned.

2. He shall patrol the coast within the district of which he is in charge as thoroughly as is consistent with the proper performance of

his other duties; and direct the operations and movements of customs cutters under his control.

3. He shall visit, as frequently as possible, all the opened and closed ports within his customs district.

4. He shall inspect the customs records and accounts of all subordinate customs officers within his district.

5. He shall instruct presidentes, or other officials serving as customs inspectors, in the proper performance of their duties as customs officers.

6. He shall obtain all information possible relative to smuggling or other attempted frauds upon the revenue of the Philippine Archipelago, seize all vessels and goods so concerned, and arrest all parties concerned in such frauds or attempted frauds, immediately turning over all such vessels, goods, and parties to the Collector of Customs of the district within which the seizure occurs.

7. He shall inspect, as far as possible, the licenses and other documents of vessels trading within his customs district.

8. He shall assist, in every way within his power, the officers of the Philippines Constabulary in the performance of their duties.

9. He shall assist, in so far as may be possible, any of the other duly constituted departments of the government of the Philippine Islands in the performance of their proper duties.

10. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall be under the immediate supervision of the Collector of Customs of the port of entry of the collection district within which their customs inspection district lies. They shall make such reports to their immediate chief as may be from time to time designated by him, in addition to the regular reports of their operations hereinafter described.

11. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall as far as possible keep within reach by telegraph of their home port, and before starting out upon patrol cruises shall leave with the Presidente of their home port, or with their authorized clerk or assistant, if any, a plan of the cruise contemplated, showing the probable time and date of their arrival at such of the coastwise sub-ports as they intend visiting, in order that communication may be at all times had with them.

12. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall make full reports from time to time of all matters of interest observed by them on these cruises, of all occurrences connected with the performance of their duties, and will report by telegraph any arrests or seizures of importance, giving full particulars.

13. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall make regular requisitions through the office of the Insular Collector for salaries of officers and crews of said cutters, and will pay the same regularly upon pay-rolls, which shall be forwarded at the end of each month to the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago, in accordance with instructions from him thereon.

14. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters are authorized to discharge any officer or member of the crew thereof in cases of emergency, or any member of the crew whose services are not satisfactory, reporting the same in writing to the Insular Collector, except that in cases where officers of customs have written contracts with the office of the Insular Collector the Customs Inspector shall request instructions, either by wire or letter, from the Insular Collector before discharging such officer or officers.

In all cases where members of cutters have contracts with the office of the Insular Collector, the Customs Inspector shall discharge them

or any of them only for good and sufficient cause, and shall immediately report the case in writing to the Insular Collector.

15. In case of any discharges of officers or members of crews, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, customs inspectors are authorized to temporarily fill the vacancies thus occurring, immediately reporting such action to the Insular Collector for approval. Care should be exercised in the selection of such temporary appointees, and in case there is a regular shipping office available the temporary selections should be made thereat.

16. Customs inspectors shall see that due economy is exercised in the use of coal. Customs cutters should never be run at full speed except in case of emergency, and when not under way fires should be hauled or banked, as may be most advantageous under the circumstances.

17. Customs inspectors shall make out a regular monthly coal report, blanks for which will be furnished upon application to the office of the Insular Collector. These coal reports shall be forwarded monthly to the Insular Collector together with a report of any changes in the officers or crews of cutters, giving the full name, rating, date and cause of every change that occurs. Care should be taken that the pay-rolls agree in every respect with the report of changes above referred to.

18. Money shall be advanced by customs inspectors to the captains of customs cutters for provisions, in accordance with the ration allowance, if any, provided for in appointments of said captains and officers. This money shall be expended under the supervision of the Captain by the Steward of the vessel, and only such part thereof shall be expended as may be necessary for the proper subsistence of the officers to whom such allowance may be made. Under no circumstances must the expenditures exceed the amounts allowed for any one month.

19. In case customs inspectors are directed, by proper authority, to carry any passengers on official business, they shall apply to such authority for instructions as to the amount to which such passengers may be entitled for subsistence, and will supply the captains of customs cutters accordingly. In no case shall the amount for subsistence of such passengers exceed one dollar (\$1) per day for each passenger, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Insular Collector. Money so expended for extra provisions shall be charged to the provision fund, and the amount received in return shall be accredited thereto, and regular reports thereof shall be sent each month to the office of the Insular Collector.

20. In case of emergency, customs inspectors are authorized to make emergency purchases from the funds in their possession, taking care that due receipts and vouchers are prepared and signed, and reporting all such cases immediately by wire or by letter to the Insular Collector. This authority shall be used by customs inspectors only in cases of extreme emergency. In all cases where purchases are made, either of coal or other supplies, the instructions of the Auditor's office are to be strictly complied with.

21. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters shall make monthly reports to the Insular Collector giving all information obtainable as to water depth, soundings, ledges, sunken rocks, navigable streams, bars, wrecks, etc., within their inspection districts. These reports shall be prepared by the Captain and officers of customs service cutters under the direction of the customs inspectors, by whom they shall

be approved before transmission. Great care should be taken in their preparation, especially as to the fullness and accuracy of the information contained therein.

22. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters, and officers and crews thereof, shall at all times be courteous and careful in their speech and actions, especially when boarding vessels belonging to a foreign nation, whose officers and crew may speak a foreign language.

23. Copies of these regulations in both English and Spanish shall be furnished to all customs inspectors in charge of cutters, and to all officers and members of crews thereof. The presentation of a copy of these regulations to such officers or members of crews of cutters shall be deemed sufficient notification thereof to them, and an acceptance by them of the terms, conditions, and instructions herein provided.

24. Copies of these regulations in both English and Spanish shall be at all times kept on board customs service cutters, to be furnished upon request to captains of vessels boarded by said cutters, or to other persons entitled thereto.

25. Customs inspectors in charge of cutters, and officers thereof only, shall be permitted to have on board on in their possession *while in the performance of official duties* one rifle or revolver, as may be elected by such inspector or officer, and one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition therefor, each; and no other fire-arms, dangerous knives, or weapons of any description shall be carried on such cutters, except the regular armament therefor, if any, and the arms and weapons belonging to and in the possession of members of the Philippines Constabulary stationed aboard such cutters, unless special permission be granted therefor by the Insular Collector.

Inspectors in charge of cutters, and officers therefor, are hereby especially charged with the enforcement of the regulations in this respect, and any violation thereof shall be deemed cause for instant dismissal and such other action as may be deemed proper by the Government.

26. Customs inspectors shall see that a sufficient supply of official envelopes and stationery is at all times kept on board of customs service cutters, for use in official correspondence and reports.

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

SEC. 47. Night inspectors are appointed for the purpose of preventing smuggling. They are required to keep a vigilant watch over the vessels, stores, or merchandise whose custody is committed to them, in order to prevent the landing, between sunset and sunrise, of any merchandise from any vessel, unless the same is done by proper authority and under the supervision of a discharging inspector, and to protect the bonded stores and merchandise from robbery, or the unlawful removal of merchandise therefrom or from any wharf or place on which the same may be deposited.

Whenever cargo is being discharged from any vessel at night, under the supervision of an inspector, the night inspector assigned to such a vessel shall not interfere with such landing so long as the inspector is present in charge thereof, but night inspectors are authorized to demand to see, and the inspector is required to exhibit, the night permit for the working of the vessel. If merchandise is landed from the vessel when no inspector is present, the night inspector shall stop the landing and report the fact the next day to the Surveyor or other proper officer.

SEC. 48. Night inspectors are required to stop any person or persons who may leave the vessel, store or warehouse in their custody, and if they have reasonable cause to suspect that such person or persons are attempting to smuggle any merchandise they shall examine such person or persons, and any package of any kind in his or their possession. Searches of suspected persons should, if possible, be made in the presence of another officer or a citizen. They are directed to question any person who may attempt to go on board the vessel to which they are assigned in the night, and to satisfy themselves of his right to go on board. They are required to keep a strict watch upon any small boat that may come near any wharf or vessel under their charge, and to take all necessary precautions to prevent smuggling by such boats. They are required to arrest any person or persons in the act of smuggling foreign merchandise, and to call for the assistance of the police or of citizens to aid them in so doing, and to seize, take possession of, and secure merchandise which has been smuggled or landed illegally from any vessel during the night.

SEC. 49. The Chief Inspector in charge of the night force shall assign the force to duty and make daily report of such assignments, together with any negligence, absence, or misconduct. He shall see that the night inspectors perform the duties assigned to them, that all seizures and arrests are promptly reported, and that the orders of the Surveyor are obeyed.

DISCHARGING INSPECTORS.

SEC. 50. Discharging inspectors are assigned to vessels for the purpose of examining the cargoes, and superintending the unlading and storing or delivery thereof, so as to prevent loss to the revenue of the islands through failure to secure any lawful duties. They shall send to the nearest postoffice all letters, packages and bags containing mail matter, take an account thereof, superintend the delivery to the postmaster, and obtain a receipt therefor.

They shall obtain from the masters of vessels lists of articles reported by them at the Custom House as sea stores, compare the articles of the list, and seal or secure all unbroken packages of dutiable goods claimed as stores, and report the same, with any excess of stores, to the Collector or the Surveyor.

SEC. 51. Specie and valuables, usually in charge of the pursers of steamships, must be taken charge of by discharging inspectors as soon as possible after they first go on board the vessels. The special place or room where such specie and valuables are deposited, and the safe or the packages containing the same, must be locked with Custom House locks, or otherwise secured, until delivered on a permit from the proper customs officers.

SEC. 52. Samples of the cargo in bulk of the vessel shall, as soon as practicable, be sent by discharging inspectors to the appraisers' store.

SEC. 53. They shall report to the Surveyor any perishable or explosive articles among the cargoes to be discharged. They shall endeavor to save to the owners of goods intended for immediate export or transportation the cost of sending their goods to warehouses by retaining them on the vessel or wharf until the owners can obtain a delivery permit, provided that such retention does not delay the unlading of other goods and is not protracted beyond the period named in the Customs Regulations.

SEC. 54. They shall seize all goods imported or removed in violation of law, and shall not permit any goods to be removed from the land-

ing places thereof until they have been properly weighed, gauged or measured, and shall require persons charged with the unlading of goods to properly separate, assort and arrange the goods on their wharves for the convenience of customs weighers, gaugers, measurers and markers.

SEC. 55. Discharging inspectors shall not allow ballast, cargo or coal to be taken on board their vessels while discharging, except on a lading permit; and where such permits are granted, inspectors shall report whenever the execution of the same is attended with danger to the revenue.

SEC. 56. They shall not unlade or deliver goods direct from a foreign port before the hour of sunrise or after the hour of sunset, except upon a special permit issued to the vessel whose discharge by night is desired.

SEC. 57. Whenever the discharge of a vessel under the revenue laws extends beyond the hour of sunset, the additional pay of the discharging officers is to be borne by the persons accommodated by the extension of the hours of discharge as fixed by the Collector of Customs, in accordance with the instructions of the Insular Collector.

SEC. 58. Discharging inspectors shall not leave their vessels for any cause without the consent of the Surveyor, nor go below deck, nor leave at night without closing the hatches or sealing them, so as to prevent the landing of cargo during their absence, nor until relieved by the night inspectors, when they shall call the attention of the latter to goods remaining on the wharves. When two or more inspectors are assigned to a vessel, they shall remain on board as long as their services are required, and shall not leave the vessel for any purpose, nor go below deck for meals, unless one of their number be left in charge.

SEC. 59. They shall cancel and remove all customs seals before delivering goods not destined for further transportation under security of such seals, and shall report all cases in which customs seals appear to have been improperly manipulated.

SEC. 60. It is incumbent upon discharging inspectors to check out the cargo identifying it by marks and numbers and to enter in a book, to be known as a discharging book, a record of all permits or orders for delivery of goods, showing the names of the persons in whose behalf the permits or orders are granted; the entry or bond number as indicated by the permit; the particulars specified in the permits or orders; the marks, numbers, and description of the packages ordered to be and actually unladen; to what public stores, warehouses, or other places the respective lots of goods have been sent. The discharge book of each cargo is to be duly signed and delivered to the Surveyor, as required in the following section.

SEC. 61. As soon as practicable they shall submit to the Surveyor their discharging book, accompanied by the permits and orders of discharge, and all other vouchers relating to the disposition of the cargo and a return thereof. They shall first enter therein the baggage permit, if there is one, and shall enter separately: First, all free permits; second, all consumption permits; third, all warehouse permits; fourth, all permits for the delivery of "I. T." goods to the Surveyor; fifth, all permits for the delivery to the Surveyor of merchandise for transport or export, designating in the corresponding column such packages as were landed, sent to the warehouse, or delivered to the Surveyor.

On the return of the merchandise disposed of on consumption per-

mits the entry number must in each instance be stated, and for merchandise delivered in bond, whether for warehouse, exportation, or transportation, the bond number must be stated on the return. In the marginal column must be noted all packages "not agreeing with permit" or "not found on board," and opposite to the entry of each warehouse permit the designated warehouse to which the merchandise was sent; or, if delivered to Surveyor, the place of ultimate destination. Special care must be taken to state the correct date of the landing of merchandise from the vessel, and if it was landed on more than one day the first and last day on which each lot was landed must be stated. After the permits above mentioned are entered, the Inspector shall enter, under the proper designation, all packages by marks and numbers, which have been sent either to appraisers' store, sample office, general order store, or elsewhere by special order, and all passengers' baggage sent to public store. After accounting for the cargo he must enter at the end of his return a list of all the sea stores and of all the coal remaining on board. Such returns shall be signed by the inspectors, respectively, under whose superintendence the deliveries have been made. The names of the weighers, gaugers or measurers who have performed any duty in connection with the cargo shall also be stated.

SEC. 62. Discharging inspectors shall make report of goods remaining on board their vessels after the expiration of the authorized time for discharge, in order that collectors may take charge of such goods as unclaimed. Before reporting their vessel as fully discharged they shall make careful personal examination of all parts of such vessel.

WEIGHERS.

SEC. 63. Weighers shall be assigned to duty by surveyors. At ports where there is but one weigher, the assistant weighers shall be assigned to duty by him. He shall be held responsible for the correct and efficient discharge of their duties, and shall report to the Surveyor any misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of any customs officer or other employé.

Weighers are required to be at the places to which they are assigned whenever weighable goods are being handled from vessels discharging cargo from foreign port. They are required to inspect and take copies of all permits in the hands of discharging inspectors of vessels, whenever the collectors have, by designating articles named in the permits, directed the said articles to be weighed; and weighers are required to have and exercise a personal supervision of the weighing of such merchandise. They must not absent themselves from their office or harbor district during the hours of business unless by permission, nor shall they allow any other than an assistant weigher to take weights or to handle the beam.

SEC. 64. Each weigher is required to have his weighing instruments tested and compared with the official standard at least twice a year, on or as soon after the first day of January and the first day of July as possible; and to have the same tested as often as may be necessary to keep the same in conformity with the official standard.

SEC. 65. Weighers will be furnished by surveyors with proper blank dock books, in which they shall daily make a true and correct entry of goods weighed, specifying the date the weighing was performed. These books must be so kept that they will contain all the specifications necessary to a perfect account of the merchandise weighed.

The weigher should first copy the order or permit in the book, and then proceed in all cases where the merchandise is required to be weighed by numbers, to enter the number and weight of each separate package weighed by him. The weigher must add the weights stated in each column of his book, and give the gross weight and the net weight of each lot as returned by him, and at the end of all the entries the total gross weights must be recapitulated by him. The book must be endorsed on the outside with the name of the vessel, the date the return was filed in the Surveyor's office, and the weigher's signature.

Whenever required by the Collector for the purpose of liquidation the dock book shall be delivered to him for inspection and verification.

SEC. 66. In order to facilitate the prompt liquidation of duties, weighers are required to make a special return of the weight of the articles embraced in each permit or order as soon as the same shall have been ascertained. Weighers shall file their completed books of weights within six days after the vessel has been discharged, in the Surveyor's office as public records. A separate book shall be kept for the cargo of each vessel.

SEC. 67. Before weighing any merchandise the weigher must see that the beam is accurately balanced. As correctness of weights depends very much upon the accuracy of the poise, the beam should always be kept clean, and frequently tested with the standard. A fairly even beam indicates the weight, but as in weighing merchandise it seldom happens that the beam will stand at an exact poise, but will go either above or below an even beam, the weight shall be taken on the rising beam. Weighers are required to mark the weight on each single package weighed.

SEC. 68. When a return has been once made by a weigher, it must not be amended or changed except by permission of the Surveyor. The amended return must state why the amendment is made, and be checked or signed by the weigher before it is presented to the Surveyor for his approval. The original figures shall be cancelled by cross-marks and the amendment added, so as to show both records. When an amendment to a return is allowed, the weigher must correct his dock book in accordance with the amended return.

SEC. 69. From every invoice of railroad iron or steel, or any other similar goods, a sufficient number of bars of equal length shall be weighed in order to ascertain the average weight thereof, such number of bars to be counted, and the proper returns made as in the case of any other merchandise; but if the weight as shown by the returns of the weigher does not vary more than five per cent. from that stated in the invoice, the entry shall be liquidated at the invoice weight. If the interested party does not accept the increase in weight arising from the above method of appraisal, the entire consignment may be weighed, but if he does accept the proposed increase in weight the appraisement may be considered as ended.

SEC. 70. Whenever a permit or order directs that goods be weighed, and a special return be made therefor, the weigher shall weigh the goods designated and make a return separate and distinct from any other without delay. If the merchandise has been shipped before the order to weigh is received by the weigher, he shall endorse such fact on the back of the order and return it to the Surveyor. Returns of the weighing of a cargo must be made to the Collector within six days after the vessel has been discharged. Certificates or copies of weights shall be furnished by the Surveyor at ports where there is such an officer; elsewhere by the Collector.

CHAPTER VI.

PORTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

SEC. 71. For the purpose of this Act all ports not in the Philippine Archipelago shall be considered as foreign ports and all vessels not documented in the Philippine Archipelago, except vessels belonging to or employed in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be considered as foreign vessels.

SEC. 72. The ports of the Philippine Islands shall be known as the Chief Port (Manila), sub-ports of entry, and coastwise ports. Ports of entry are those open to both foreign and coastwise trade; coastwise ports are those open to the coasting trade only. Vessels engaged in foreign carrying trade shall enter or touch at ports of entry only, and shall not carry passengers or merchandise in coastwise trade from one port in the Islands, to another port in the Islands, except upon the special permission of the Insular Collector, when in his judgment the conduct of the public business demands it; but nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the carriage and delivery by such vessels of passengers or merchandise received at a foreign port to the port of destination, even though they have entered first at another port of entry in the Islands.

Ports open to the coastwise trade only shall be of two kinds—coastwise ports and coastwise sub-ports. Coastwise ports are those at which are stationed customs inspectors in charge of inspection districts. Coastwise sub-ports are all the other open ports of such inspection district. Ports which are open to neither the foreign nor the coastwise trade shall be known as closed ports.

Such coastwise ports as have heretofore been declared open for the coasting trade by proper authority shall be continued, subject to discontinuance at any time by the order of the Civil Governor of the Islands, and from time to time such other coastwise ports may be declared open to said trade, with the approval of the Civil Governor, as the Insular Collector shall consider requisite for the public interest.

Officers in charge of coastwise ports shall be designated by the Insular Collector. They shall be known as coast district inspectors and shall act under the immediate instructions of the Chief Customs Officer of the Collection District.

CHAPTER VII.

DOCUMENTING OF VESSELS.

SEC. 73. In the coasting trade, the admeasurement, documenting, enrollment and licensing of vessels built or owned in the Philippine Archipelago and in the making and recording of all documents relating thereto, the Insular Collector shall observe, promulgate and enforce such orders and regulations respecting the same as have been heretofore or shall hereafter be prescribed by the proper authority. In the absence of such regulations or orders he shall observe and follow the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States so far as the same may be in his sound judgment applicable. Certificates of protection shall hereafter be signed by the Collector of Customs at ports where issued and countersigned by the Insular Collector.

SEC. 74. Until otherwise prescribed by lawful authority or otherwise ordered by the Insular Collector, the admeasurement of vessels

hereafter built or owned in the Islands of the gross capacity of one hundred tons or more shall be made by the Surveyor at the port of Manila.

SEC. 75. Whenever any vessel documented, enrolled or licensed in the Islands has sustained or caused any accident involving loss of life, material loss of property, or serious injury to any person, or has received any damage affecting her seaworthiness or efficiency, the managing owner, agent or master of such vessel shall within five days send, by letter, to the Insular Collector or the Collector of the district where such accident occurred, a report thereof, signed by such owner, agent, or master, stating the name of the vessel, the port to which she belongs, the place where she was, the nature and probable occasion of the casualty, the number and names of those lost, and the estimated amount of loss or damage to the vessel or cargo; and shall furnish such other information as may be called for; and if he neglects to comply with the foregoing requirements after a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty of \$100.00. Whenever the managing owner or agent of any such vessel has reason to apprehend that such vessel has been lost, he shall promptly send notice to the Collector at her home port, in writing, of such loss, and the probable occasion thereof stating the name of the vessel and the names of all persons on board, so far as the same can be ascertained, and shall furnish upon request of the said Collector, such additional information as shall be required; and if he neglects to comply with the above requirements within a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty of \$100.00.

CHAPTER VIII.

ENTRANCE OF VESSELS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

SEC. 76. Whenever a vessel from a foreign country shall voluntarily arrive within a customs collection district of the Philippine Archipelago, she shall make entry at the port of entry for such district, and discharge so much of her cargo as is destined therefor. She shall be placed under customs control until duly discharged therefrom by proper authority. Passengers with no dutiable property in their possession may be permitted to land without detention. The Collector may permit such portions of her cargo as may be in bulk to be unladen at the expense of parties interested and under the supervision of customs officers at other places within the district, provided the same have been designated for that purpose by the Insular Collector.

SEC. 77. Every vessel from a foreign port or place must, under a penalty of not exceeding \$500.00 for failure, have on board complete written or typewritten manifests of all her cargo, signed by the master. All of the cargo intended to be landed at a port in the Philippine Archipelago must be described in separate manifests for each port of call therein. Each manifest shall include the port of departure and the port of delivery, with the marks, numbers, quantity and description of the packages and the names of the consignees thereof. Every vessel from a foreign port or place must have on board complete manifests of passengers, immigrants and their baggage, in the prescribed form, setting forth their destination and all particulars required by the immigration law; and every such vessel shall have prepared for presentation to the proper customs official, upon arrival in ports of the Philippines, a complete list of all ship's stores then on board, which must be certified thereto by the Master thereof. The manifests

of cargoes for Philippine ports, if a vessel be from a port of the United States, must be certified by the Collector or Chief Customs Officer thereat; if from any other than a United States port, the manifests must be certified by the United States Consul or Agent at such port; or if there be no Consul or Agent then by the Consul of any nation at peace with the United States; and if there be neither, then by the principal local authority of the port.

Every vessel entering Philippine ports from a foreign port must carry manifests as hereinbefore provided whether she carries cargo, passengers or immigrants and their baggage, or not. If any such vessel does not carry cargo, passengers or immigrants, the manifests must be certified, as provided, with a statement that no cargo is carried from the port of departure to the port of destination in the Philippine Archipelago. Manifests in substantial compliance with these requirements shall be accepted, whether in English or in the language of the nation to which the vessel belongs. If in a language other than English, the master must furnish the number of translated copies required by the Collector.

SEC. 78. The master, consignee or agent of a vessel arriving in the Philippine Archipelago from a foreign port shall immediately after its arrival and before the vessel is entered at the custom house, mail to the Auditor for the Archipelago at Manila a true copy of the cargo manifest of the vessel for the port at which it may then be, and shall on entering the vessel make affidavit that he has mailed such copy and that the same is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the master, agent or consignee of such foreign vessel shall also mail to said Auditor a true copy of any amended manifest filed on any post entry of the vessel, every mailed copy of a manifest in another language must be accompanied by an English translation thereof. If the master, consignee and agent all neglect or refuse to mail to the Auditor such required true copy and translation of the original manifest, or if they neglect or refuse to mail any such corrected or amended manifests as required by this section, the vessel shall be subject to the same fines and penalties fixed by law for failure to deliver the manifest of a foreign vessel to the Collector.

SEC. 79. The master of every vessel bound to a port of the Philippine Archipelago, on arrival within four leagues of the coast or within the limits of any collection district in which the cargo or any part thereof is intended to be unladen, must produce all of his manifests for inspection to any officer of the customs who may first come on board the vessel and if required by said officer deliver to him a copy thereof, subscribed by said master.

The officer, after the requisite examination and comparison of the originals and copies, shall certify on the originals to their production, and on the copies, if the same are required, to the fact of their agreement with the original, and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the Collector of the district to which the merchandise may be consigned.

SEC. 80. The manifests shall also be produced for the inspection of the Customs Officer who shall first board the vessel after her arrival within any port of the Philippine Archipelago, and the production of the originals and delivery of the copy or copies shall be certified by that officer on the original manifests with the date of such production of the originals and receipt of copy or copies; and he shall transmit the copy or copies of the manifests to the Collector. The original

manifests must be ready for production on demand, but a reasonable time will be allowed by the boarding officer for the preparation of copies.

SEC. 81. The master, consignee or agent must on making entry of the vessel deliver to the Collector all of the original manifests covering all of the cargo, passengers, immigrants and their baggage on board of his vessel, and when a manifest for the port at which he may then be shall be produced to the Collector, not certified by the boarding officer, he shall make oath that no officer has demanded or endorsed a manifest of the vessel. The manifest so produced shall in no case be changed or altered, except by means of a post entry which shall be made by the master, or, if the vessel has sailed, by the agent thereof, under oath and attached to the original entry, and by previously granted permission by the Collector.

SEC. 82. If the master of a vessel laden with merchandise, and arriving from a foreign port, shall not, upon demand of the proper officer of the customs, produce to him the manifests and the required copies thereof, or shall not give a true account of the destination of such vessel, he shall, for every such neglect, refusal, or offense, be liable to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs.

SEC. 83. If the master of the vessel fails to comply with the foregoing requirements, the officer shall as soon as possible make a report thereof to the Collector of the district to which such vessel is considered to be bound.

SEC. 84. A record shall be made and kept open to public inspection in every custom house of the dates of arrival and entry of all vessels.

SEC. 85. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any vessel from a foreign port or place at any port of the Philippine Archipelago, or as soon thereafter as the hours of business at the Custom House will permit, the master, consignee or agent of the vessel is required to report the arrival thereof to the Collector; and exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to make entry of the vessel by filing all of the manifests under oath at the Custom House in the prescribed form. Except as otherwise provided in this Act a vessel may depart, at the option of the master, after report and before expiration of forty-eight hours.

If the master, consignee and agent all neglect or omit to report the arrival, or to make entry of the vessel, the vessel shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of one thousand dollars, or one dollar per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

Any person bringing in a derelict vessel may take the master's oath, even if an alien.

SEC. 86. At ports where quarantine is established, every vessel, before being permitted to enter, must present to the Collector satisfactory evidence either that said vessel had not at any time during a period of thirty days immediately preceding its arrival, touched at or communicated with any foreign port where cholera, bubonic plague, yellow fever or smallpox was known to exist in an epidemic form; that there had not been at any time during that period any case of contagious disease on board; and that said vessel does not convey any person or persons, merchandise or animals affected with any infectious or contagious disease; or that the said vessel has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the quarantine officer, and is free from infection at the time of entry.

The certificate to that effect of the medical officer of the Marine

Hospital Service, acting as quarantine officer for the United States at the port, or the certificate of the local quarantine officer where a medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service is not present, shall be accepted by the Collector as satisfactory evidence of the above.

SEC. 87. The following is the form of oath to be made by the master, consignee or agent on making entry of the vessel:

Nationality _____.
Crew _____.

Oath on Entering Foreign Vessel from Foreign Port.

I, _____, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the report and manifests subscribed in my name, and now delivered by me to the Collector at the port of _____ contain, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise, including packages of every kind and nature whatsoever, which were on board the^a _____ at the time of her sailing from the port of^b _____, or which have been laden or taken on board since that time, and that the packages of the said goods are as particularly described as in the bills of lading, signed for by me or with my knowledge; that I am at present, and have been during the voyage _____ master of the said vessel; that no package whatsoever, or any goods, wares or merchandise manifested for _____ or any other port in the Philippine Islands, have been unladen, landed, taken out, or in any manner removed from on board the said vessel since her departure from the said port, except upon permits issued by the proper customs officer in the performance of his duty, or such as are now particularly specified and declared in the abstract or account herewith, and that the clearance and other papers now delivered by me to the Collector are all that I now have, or have had, that in any way relate to the cargo of the said vessel. And I do further swear that the several articles specified in the store-list of said vessel so produced by me are truly such, and were *bona fide* put on board the said vessel for the use of the officers, crew and passengers thereof, and have none of them been brought, and are not intended, by way of merchandise, or for sale, or for any other purpose than above mentioned, and are intended to remain on board for the consumption of the said officers, passengers and crew, and for the proper working of said vessel. And I further swear that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any other or greater quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, of any kind or nature whatsoever, than are contained in the report or manifests and store-list subscribed and now delivered by me, I will immediately and without delay make due report thereof to the Collector of the district of _____. And I do likewise swear that all matters whatsoever, in the said report or manifests and store-list expressed, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, just and true.

^c I further swear that no officer of the customs has applied for any inspection of the manifests of the cargo on board the said vessel, and that no certificate or endorsement has been delivered to me on any manifest of such cargo. And I further swear that before entering or filing manifest of said vessel at the Custom House, I mailed to the

^a Insert denomination and name of vessel.

^b Insert name of place from whence the vessel last sailed.

^c This clause to be omitted if the vessel has been boarded on arrival by a customs officer.

Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago, at Manila, a true copy of this manifest.

I do further, as required by law, solemnly swear that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been ready ever since the arrival of my vessel to deliver or to cause to be delivered into the postoffice at or nearest this port, every letter and every bag, parcel or package of letters destined for this port which were on board the said vessel during her last voyage.

I further swear that the said vessel sailed from the said port of _____ on the _____ day of _____, 190—.

_____,
Master, Consignee or Agent.

Port of _____.

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190—.

_____,
Deputy Collector.

SEC. 88. The master of every vessel of the Philippine Islands arriving from a foreign port must state under oath that he has delivered at the proper foreign port all mails placed on board his vessel before her last clearance from the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 89. Surplus sea stores shall not be transferred to another vessel, except to a vessel of the same line in active service in the foreign trade, and then only where such stores are *bona fide* sea stores and not cargo. In such cases the transfer may be allowed, under the supervision of a customs officer. Surplus stores landed must be entered for immediate consumption, and not for warehouse, and are dutiable as imported merchandise. The surplus sea stores of a vessel of the Philippine Islands shall be dutiable on her changing from the foreign to the coasting trade. The decision of the Collector is final in regard to the proper allowance for amount of sea stores.

SEC. 90. Before an entry is made of a vessel of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, the register, clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the customs to the vessel at her last port of departure must be produced to the Collector, and the register shall be retained by him until a clearance is granted.

SEC. 91. Except as hereinbefore provided, the master of every foreign vessel is required, at the time of entry, to produce to the Collector the register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the customs to his vessel at the port of departure for the Philippine Islands, and, within forty-eight hours after entry, to deposit the same with the consul or vice-consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the certificate of that consulate that the papers have been so deposited.

For a failure to comply with this requirement the master of the vessel so offending shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100, nor more than \$2,000, in the discretion of the Collector.

The papers thus lodged with the Consul shall not be returned to the master of the vessel until the production by him to the Consul of a clearance by the Collector of the port where the vessel has been entered; or the Consul may sign and deliver the papers to the Collector of Customs within forty-eight hours in advance of the expected time of clearance, in order that the papers may be delivered to the

^a Insert the name of the place from which the vessel last sailed.

master of the vessel by the Collector of Customs upon the granting of the clearance, without further delay.

SEC. 92. Collectors shall not permit any vessel arriving within a collection district of the Philippine Islands to make entry or break bulk until the master, consignee or agent of the vessel shall have made oath that he has been ever since her arrival, and is, ready to deliver to the postmaster of the nearest post-office, all letters on board of such vessel destined for that port, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. Collectors are authorized to examine and search vessels for letters which may be on board, or carried contrary to law. A receipt shall be taken by the master, consignee or agent from the postmaster or his representative stating when the letter bags were delivered at the postoffice, and certifying to the condition of the seals at that time.

SEC. 93. It shall not be necessary for the master of any vessel of war or vessel employed by any foreign government to report and enter on arrival in the Philippine Islands unless engaged in the transportation of merchandise in the way of trade.

SEC. 94. If a vessel, arriving from a foreign port within the limits of a collection district, shall depart or attempt to depart before entry shall be made, the master shall be liable to a penalty not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400), in the discretion of the Collector; and the Collector or Surveyor, or the commander of any revenue cutter is authorized to arrest and bring back such vessel to the most convenient port. This penalty shall not be incurred if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Collector that such departure was occasioned by stress of weather, pursuit or duress of enemies, or other necessity.

SEC. 95. Vessels may proceed with any merchandise brought by them into the Philippine Islands which shall appear in the manifest to be destined for any foreign port, but the Collector may in his discretion require a bond in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon the said merchandise, if the same shall be liable to duty, conditioned that the merchandise shall not be landed within the Philippine Islands unless the entry thereof shall be first made and the duties thereon paid or secured, which bond shall be taken for the same period and cancelled in the same manner as bonds taken on exportation of merchandise from warehouse.

LANDING OF CARGOES.

SEC. 96. If merchandise be brought into the Philippine Islands in a vessel from a foreign port, and specified in a manifest at the first port of arrival as destined for other collection districts of the Philippine Archipelago, the importing vessel may proceed with the same from district to district in order to the landing or delivery thereof, the duties on such goods only as are landed or delivered in any district to be paid or secured in such district. The Collector may, in his discretion, require a bond in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon such merchandise, conditioned that said merchandise shall be landed and entered at the ports of destination as shown by the manifest, and duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid, which bond may be taken for a reasonable time not exceeding six months, to be fixed by the Collector, and cancelled in the same manner as a bond taken on exportation of merchandise from warehouse.

Before such vessel shall so depart, if the departure be not within forty-eight hours after arrival, the master, consignee or agent is

required to obtain from the Collector a certified copy of the report and manifest, or manifests, on which must be endorsed a statement of the quantity and particulars of the goods landed within his collection district, or of the goods remaining on board upon which duties are to be paid or secured in some other district, and also obtain a permit to proceed to the other collection district to finish unloading.

SEC. 97. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel in another collection district, the master, consignee or agent is required to report to the Collector of such district, exhibiting the certified copy of his first report, together with a certificate as aforesaid from the Collector of each district within which any of the merchandise brought in such vessel shall have been landed, stating the quantity and particulars thereof.

SEC. 98. A penalty of not more than \$500.00, in the discretion of the Collector, shall be imposed upon the vessel whose master, consignee and agent all fail to obtain a copy of his report from the Collector at the port of departure, or any certificate which is thus required to be obtained, or to exhibit the same to the Collector of any other district, to which the vessel may afterwards proceed, within twenty-four hours after arrival.

SEC. 99. The master of a vessel bringing ballast of no mercantile value may obtain a permit to discharge the same on making oath as to what the ballast consists of, that it is of no appreciable value, and that it was not brought to the port as merchandise. And thereupon the Collector may issue a permit to the inspector in charge of said vessel for such unloading if upon examination the facts so appear.

SEC. 100. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this act and except in such cases as the Insular Collector may by regulation otherwise prescribe, all unloading or transshipment of the cargo of vessels from foreign ports which do not discharge at a wharf must be by bonded or Government lighters.

SEC. 101. Whenever a vessel from a foreign port is compelled by stress of weather or other necessity to put into any other port than that of her destination, the master, or in his absence or inability to act, the person next in command, within twenty-four hours after arrival, shall make protest in the usual form upon oath before a duly authorized person, setting forth the causes or circumstances of such necessity. This protest, if not made before the Collector, must be produced to him and a copy thereof lodged with him.

The master of such vessel shall make report to the Collector within forty-eight hours after arrival, and if it appears to the Collector by the certificate of the Surveyor or Acting Surveyor, or if there be no such officers, by the certificate of two reputable merchants, to be named by the Collector, that it is necessary to unlade the vessel, the Collector shall grant a permit and detail an inspector to supervise the unloading; and the merchandise so unladen will be stored under custody of the Collector.

At the request of the master of the vessel, or of the owner thereof, the Collector shall grant permission to enter and pay the duties on, and dispose of, such part of the cargo as may be of a perishable nature, or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending the vessel. And if the delivery of the cargo do not agree with the master's report, and the difference be not satisfactorily explained, the master will become subject to the penalties provided in the case of ordinary importations.

The cargo, or the residue thereof, may be reladen on board the vessel,

under the inspection of an officer, and the vessel may proceed with the same to her destination, subject only to the charge for storing and safe-keeping of the merchandise and the fees for entrance and clearance.

SEC. 102. In case a vessel is prevented from reaching her port of destination by shallow water or other obstructions, or by reason of marine casualty, application must be made, through the Collector, to the Insular Collector for permission to discharge the cargo at a convenient port, to be forwarded to its port of destination. On receipt of such permission, the cargo may be so forwarded, accompanied with manifests showing the part of the cargo so conveyed by other means of transport, duly certified by the officer who superintended its transshipment.

SEC. 103. When vessels are wrecked in the waters of the Philippine Islands, application must be made to the Insular Collector by the original owners or consignees of the cargo, or by the underwriters, in case of abandonment to them, for permission to forward the goods saved from the wreck to the ports of destination, in other conveyances, without entry at the Custom House in the district in which the merchandise was cast ashore or unladen. On receipt of such permission, the merchandise may be so forwarded, with particular manifests thereof, duly certified by the customs officer in charge of the goods.

SEC. 104. If, after the arrival of any vessel, bound to the Philippine Islands from a foreign port, within the limits of any collection district of the Philippine Archipelago, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, any part of the cargo of such vessel shall be unladen before her arrival at her port of destination and without authority from the proper officers of the customs, the master of such vessel and the person next in command shall respectively be liable to a penalty of \$1,000.00 for each offense; and the merchandise so unladen, except in the case of accident, necessity or stress of weather, shall be seized and forfeited. When such unloading occurs from these unavoidable causes and the master with two or more of the officers and mariners of the vessel shall make oath of the facts before the Collector of the district within which the casualty occurred, or before the Collector of the first district at which such vessel shall afterwards arrive, if the casualty occurred within four leagues of the coast and without the limits of any collection district, the penalty will not be incurred.

SEC. 105. If the merchandise so unladen be transferred to any other vessel, except in the case of accident, necessity, or stress of weather, to be proved as above required, the master in charge of the receiving vessel, and every other person aiding and assisting, shall each forfeit and pay treble the value of said merchandise, and the vessel shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 106. Merchandise brought in a vessel from a foreign port shall not be unladen or delivered from such vessel but in open day, except by special permission from the Collector. Upon the issuing of a general order, the Collector may grant a special permission to unlade cargo at night, upon condition that the vessel shall be held liable for all losses which may be occasioned by reason of the granting of such permission. When such permits are granted a uniform and reasonable compensation shall be allowed to inspectors for their services, to be paid through the Collector by the person accommodated.

SEC. 107. When merchandise remains on board a vessel after the

expiration of legal time for discharging the same, the Collector may take possession thereof.

The legal time allowed shall be as follows:

Vessels of less than 300 tons, eight working days after entry. Vessels of 300 tons and less than 800 tons, twelve working days after entry. Vessels of 800 tons and upwards, fifteen working days after entry.

The working days of a vessel shall be computed by excluding the date of entry, legal holidays and stormy days when, in the opinion of the Collector, discharge of cargo is impracticable.

All merchandise found on board at the expiration of these periods, not reported for transshipment to some other district or some foreign port or place, may be taken possession of by the Collector. But with the consent of the owner or consignee, or of the owner or master of the vessel, such merchandise may be taken possession of after one day's notice to the Collector of such consent. One working day must intervene between the giving of the notice and the obtaining of the order to discharge.

SEC. 108. In the case of a regular steamship line possessing a wharf properly enclosed and guarded, discharged merchandise may be permitted by the Collector to remain on such wharf not to exceed forty-eight hours from final discharge upon such company giving a bond of indemnity to the Government of the Philippine Islands in such amount and with such sureties as the Insular Collector may by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 109. When it shall appear by the bill of lading that any portion of a cargo is deliverable immediately after the entry of the vessel, the Collector may at once take possession of such merchandise and deposit the same in a general order warehouse, but if it does not so appear from the bills of lading, on request of the master or consignee of any vessel, and one day's notice, the Collector may take like possession of the merchandise on board any vessel arriving in his district. In case the vessel be laden with salt, coal, and similar bulky articles, the Collector may grant an extension of time, upon the deposit with him by the master or owner of the vessel of a sum equal to the wages of the inspectors or guards in charge for each day's service in excess of the limitation; and if, by reason of the delivery of the cargo in other districts, the limitation is exceeded, the compensation of the inspectors or guards, in charge, shall be paid for every day's excess; and before clearance shall be granted to such vessel, the inspectors or guards must render an account in duplicate for the amount due for overtime, one copy to be delivered to the consignee or master of the vessel and the other to the Collector.

The master of a vessel laden exclusively either with coal, rice, salt, hides, dye-wood, crude or refined petroleum, or other cargo in bulk consigned to one consignee, arriving at a port for orders, may be permitted to destine such cargo or determine its disposition "for orders," upon entering the vessel at the Custom House, and, within fifteen days afterward, and before the unloading of any part of the cargo, to amend the manifest by designating the actual port of discharge of such cargo. In the event of failure to designate the port of discharge within fifteen days, such cargo must be discharged at the port where the vessel entered.

SEC. 110. Vessels arriving at a port of entry in the Philippine Islands, laden with coal, lumber, grain, flour, petroleum, salt, railroad iron, and other articles in bulk may proceed to places within

their collection district to be specially designated by the the Insular Collector, under the superintendence of customs officers, at the expense of the parties interested, for the purpose of unloading.

CHAPTER IX.

FOREIGN CLEARANCES.

SEC. 111. Before a clearance shall be granted to any vessel bound to a foreign port, it must be shown by the discharging officer's return that all the cargo imported in the vessel has been duly discharged or accounted for, and the master, consignee or agent shall file with the Collector an outward manifest, in the prescribed form under oath, of all the cargo laden on board, and mail a true copy thereof to the Insular Auditor at Manila, which manifest and copy must specify the time, quantities, values and destination of all such cargo and must agree with the export entries filed by the several shippers. If the master, consignee and agent all fail to file such outward manifest or mail said copy, the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

The clearance granted by the Collector for a vessel and her cargo need not specify the particulars thereof, unless required by the master or other person in charge or command of the vessel.

The manifest of cargo must be verified by the oath or affirmation of the master, as follows:

Oath of Master to Manifest in Clearance for a Foreign Port.

I, _____, master or commander of the _____ bound from the port of _____ to _____ do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the manifests of the cargo on board the said _____, now delivered by me to the Collector of this district, and subscribed with my name, contain, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full, just and true account of all goods, wares and merchandise now actually laden on board the said vessel, and of the value thereof; and the foreign places or countries in which the same are truly intended to be landed. And I further swear (or affirm) that I have mailed to the Insular Auditor at Manila a true and exact copy of this manifest, and if any other goods, wares or merchandise shall be laden or put on board the said _____ previous to her sailing from this port, I will immediately report the same to the said Collector and Insular Auditor. I do also swear (or affirm) that I verily believe the duties on all the foreign merchandise and the duties and charges on all domestic merchandise therein specified have been paid, or secured, according to law, and that no part thereof is intended to be relanded within the Philippine Islands, and that if, by distress or other unavoidable accident, it shall become necessary to reland the same, I will forthwith make a just and true report thereof to the Collector of Customs of the district wherein such distress or accident may happen.

_____ *Master.*

Port of _____.

Sworn (or affirmed) to and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____, 190-.

_____ *Collector.*

SEC. 112. Before the clearance of a vessel under the protection of the Government of the Philippine Islands bound on a foreign voyage,

the master must file under oath a list of the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his crew; and the Collector shall deliver to him a certified copy of such list without erasure or interlineation.

The master of every vessel bound on a foreign voyage shall exhibit the certified copy of the list of the crew to the first boarding officer at the first port in the Philippine Islands at which he shall arrive on his return, and also produce the persons named therein to the boarding officer, whose duty it shall be to examine the men with such list and report the same to the Collector; and it shall be the duty of the Collector at the port of arrival, where the same is different from the port from which the vessel originally sailed, to transmit a copy of the list so reported to him to the Collector of the port from which such vessel originally sailed. For each failure to produce any person on the certified copy of the list of the crew, the master and owner shall be severally liable to a penalty of not exceeding four hundred dollars; but such penalties shall not be incurred on account of the master not producing to the first boarding officer any of the persons contained in the list who may have been discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent of the United States there residing, certified in writing, under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the Collector with the other persons composing the crew, nor on account of any such person dying or absconding, or being forcibly impressed into other service, of which satisfactory proof shall also be exhibited to the Collector.

SEC. 113. A master bound for a foreign port must make oath that he will not receive nor convey any letters or other packets which have not been regularly posted and received from the postoffice at the port of departure, except letters or letter packets relating to the cargo and addressed to the owner or consignee of the vessel, and letters or letter packets enclosed in properly stamped envelopes of sufficient denomination to cover the postage. The Collector or other officer shall require from the master, as a condition of clearance, an oath or affirmation that he has not under his care, or within his control, and will not receive or convey any letters or letter packets in violation of this provision.

SEC. 114. Collectors are required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart from the Philippine Islands with a cargo consisting principally of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the Civil Governor of the Islands be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give bond or security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that she will not be so employed, if in the discretion of the Collector of Customs such bond will prevent the violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 115. Masters of foreign steam vessels clearing without passengers are required to make oath as follows:

Oath of Master of Foreign Steam Vessel Clearing without Passengers.

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the master of the ———, steamer, bound from the port of ——— to the port of ———, in ———, with freight (or ballast) only, and that the said steamer

will not carry upon the present voyage, from any Philippine port, any cabin, steerage, deck, or other class passenger, nor any person whatever not regularly entered upon the shipping articles of the steamer.

_____, *Master*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, 190—.

_____,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

SEC. 116. Upon compliance with these requirements respecting clearance the Collector shall deliver to the master the clearance, and as regards vessels of the United States and under the protection of the Philippine Islands, the vessel's register, certificate of protection, and other papers.

CHAPTER X.

COASTWISE TRADE.

SEC. 117. Collectors of Customs may issue a certificate of protection entitling the vessel to which it is issued to the protection and flag of the United States in all ports and on the high seas, if the vessel is owned by:

- (a) A citizen of the United States residing in the Philippine Islands;
- (b) A native inhabitant of the Philippine Islands upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States;
- (c) A resident of the Philippine Islands before April 11, 1899, hitherto a subject of Spain, upon abjuring his allegiance to the crown of Spain and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SEC. 118. The master and the watch officers of a vessel to which a certificate of protection is issued shall be citizens of the United States, or shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States, provided that the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands may in his discretion in special cases waive this requirement in whole or in part.

SEC. 119. Such certificate of protection shall entitle the vessel to the same privileges and subject it to the same disabilities as are prescribed in Article XX of the Consular Regulations of the United States of 1896,^a for American or foreign built vessels transferred abroad to citizens of the United States.

SEC. 120. The form and manner of the issue of certificates of protection provided for in this act shall be as follows:

Form.

Certificate No. _____.

Port of _____, Philippine Islands.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Certificate of Protection.

In pursuance of Executive Order, approved July 3, 1899, by the President of the United States.

_____ (Name of owner), residing at _____ (place of residence), Philippine Islands, ceded to the United States by Spain on _____

^aSee Appendix "A" at end of Act.

April 11, 1899, having sworn (allegiance to the United States) (that he is a citizen of the United States), and having sworn that he is the owner of the vessel called the _____ (name of vessel), and that said vessel was built in the year 1_____ at _____ (place of build), and that said vessel is a _____ (rig of vessel) of _____ gross tons and _____ net tons, and that said vessel has _____ decks and _____ masts, and that her length is _____, her breadth _____, and her depth _____; and that said vessel is engaged in legitimate trade.

Therefore said vessel is by this certificate entitled to the protection and flag of the United States.

Given under my hand at the port of _____ Philippine Islands, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

(SEAL)

_____,
Collector of Customs.

Certificate of Ownership.

I, _____ Collector of Customs for the port of _____, Philippine Islands, do hereby certify that the within bill of sale, bearing date the _____ day of _____ 1_____, of the _____ vessel called the _____ of _____ gross tons, and _____ net tons, sold and transferred by _____ to _____ who (has sworn allegiance to the United States) (is a citizen of the United States), has been proved satisfactorily to me to have been duly executed; and I further certify that _____ herein mentioned as the purchaser of said vessel, is a (citizen of the United States) (native inhabitant of the Philippine Islands, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States) (on April 11, 1899, was a Spanish subject, native of the Peninsula, resident of the Philippines, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.)

_____,
Collector of Customs.

Date _____.

SEC. 121. Officers of the Customs will distinguish on their books the following classes of vessels in the Philippine Islands entitled to the flag and protection of the United States:

1. Vessels owned on or before April 11, 1899, by American citizens.
2. Vessels owned on or before April 11, 1899, by native inhabitants.
3. Vessels owned on or before April 11, 1899, by Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, resident in the Philippine Islands before that date.
4. Vessels acquired since April 11, 1899, by American citizens.
5. Vessels acquired since April 11, 1899, by native inhabitants.
6. Vessels acquired since April 11, 1899, by Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, resident in the Philippine Islands before that date.

CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

CLASS *a*.

SEC. 122. Vessels of Class (*a*) will have been acquired by purchase by American citizens.

In such cases, before issuing a certificate, the officer of the customs shall require satisfactory proof that the applicant is a citizen of the United States. He shall also require the applicant to make oath of his citizenship, and of the manner in which it was acquired.

He shall require the applicant to produce the bill of sale, with a copy of the same.

He shall satisfy himself that the sale is made in good faith, and if he is satisfied that the sale is fictitious or is for the purpose of securing the protection and use of the flag of the United States for a vessel owned by one who is not a citizen or does not intend to remain in allegiance to the United States, he shall refuse to grant the certificate.

If satisfied of the citizenship of the applicant and of the *bona fides* of the sale, he shall file the oath of citizenship and the copy of the bill of sale. He shall make record of the original bill of sale in his office, authenticate its execution, and deliver to the purchaser a certificate to that effect, certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

CLASS *b*.

SEC. 123. Vessels of Class (*b*) will be such as were owned by native inhabitants of the Philippine Islands before the Islands were ceded to the United States on April 11, 1899, or such as may have been or may be acquired by purchase since that date by such inhabitants.

In both such cases, before issuing a certificate the officer of the customs shall require satisfactory proof that the applicant was a native inhabitant of the Philippine Islands on April 11, 1899, and shall require him to take oath of allegiance to the United States in the presence of witnesses, native inhabitants of the islands.

In the case of a vessel purchased since April 11, 1899, by a native inhabitant, he shall require the applicant to produce the bill of sale, with a copy of the same, and proceed as prescribed in the case of the sale of a vessel to an American citizen, satisfying himself of and certifying to the oath of allegiance, instead of the citizenship of the applicant.

CLASS *c*.

SEC. 124. Vessels of Class (*c*) will be such as were owned by Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residents of the Philippine Islands before April 11, 1899, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or such as may have been or may be acquired by purchase since that date by such Spanish subjects.

In both such cases, before issuing a certificate the officer of the customs shall require satisfactory proof that the applicant was a Spanish subject, native of the Peninsula, and resident of the Philippine Islands before April 11, 1899, and that he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the presence of witnesses.

In the case of a vessel owned by a Spanish subject before April 11, 1899, native of the Peninsula, the officer of the customs shall proceed as in the case of a vessel owned by a native inhabitant before April 11, 1899.

In case of a vessel purchased since April 11, 1899, by a Spanish subject, he shall require the applicant to produce the bill of sale, with a copy of the same, and proceed as prescribed in the case of the sale of a vessel to an American citizen, satisfying himself of and certifying to the oath of allegiance, instead of the citizenship of the applicant.

SEC. 125. Before issuing the certificate, the officer of the customs shall require the gross and net tonnage of the vessel to be ascertained, and shall insert the same in the description of the vessel in the certificate from the foreign registers or other marine documents under which vessels have hitherto been navigating.

SEC. 126. Before issuing the certificate, the officer of the customs shall require the master and the watch officers of the vessel to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Evidence that the master or any of the watch officers is a citizen of the United States will be accepted in lieu of such oath on the part of said master or watch officer.

Officers of the customs shall, wherever practicable, afford opportunities for the crew of a vessel to which a certificate has been issued, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SEC. 127. The Insular Collector is authorized at any time, upon it appearing to him that any certificate of protection issued under these regulations or under preceding ones, or any certificate of American ownership heretofore issued by a consul of the United States in the Philippine Islands, was illegally and improperly issued, to cancel the same, and the vessel for which such certificate was issued shall thereupon no longer be entitled to the protection and flag of the United States. He shall report action in each case, through the usual official channels, to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 128. The officer of the customs shall not issue a certificate until he is satisfied by inspection that the vessel is engaged in legitimate trade; and the officer of the customs may at any time direct any examination of the owner, master, crew, passengers, cargo or vessel which he may deem necessary to satisfy himself that the vessel is in legitimate trade, and is entitled to the certificate.

SEC. 129. The officer of the customs to whom the master of a vessel under the certificate herein provided may apply for a clearance to a foreign port, shall advise the master of his duty to report to the United States consul at that port if there be one.

SEC. 130. Should any vessel for which a certificate is issued desire clearance to the United States, the proper officer of the customs shall advise the owner or master of the provisions of sections 2497, 4219 and 4225, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.^a

SEC. 131. Each certificate of protection shall be signed by the Insular Collector. It shall also be signed by the Collector of Customs who issues it. A copy of such certificate shall be transmitted as soon as practicable by the Collector of Customs issuing it to the Insular Collector.

SEC. 132. As soon as practicable after the close of each month, the Insular Collector shall transmit to the Secretary of War an abstract of all certificates issued during the preceding month. Such abstract shall recite the following particulars:

- (1) Name of Vessel.
- (2) Rig of Vessel.
- (3) Gross Tonnage.
- (4) Net Tonnage.
- (5) Where Built.
- (6) Year when Built.
- (7) Name of Owner.
- (8) Residence of Owner.
- (9) Description of Owner; whether American citizen, native inhabitant, or Spanish subject, native of the Peninsula and resident of the Philippine Islands on April 11, 1899.
- (10) Date of Issue of Certificate.
- (11) Owner of vessel on April 11, 1899, or note that the ownership is unchanged, if the owner on that date is the same as the owner to whom the certificate is granted.
- (12) If the ownership has changed, statement whether the owner

^aSee appendix "B" at end of Act.

on April 11, 1899, was an American citizen, or a native inhabitant, or a Spanish subject, native of the Peninsula and resident of the Philippine Islands on that date.

(13) Name of former owner, in case of vessel acquired by purchase.

(14) Residence of former owner.

(15) Nationality of vessel before issue of certificate.

SEC. 133. The right to engage in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Archipelago is limited to vessels possessing the certificate of protection hereinbefore described, which have also been granted the license hereinafter described.

SEC. 134. The coastwise trade shall be under the general control and supervision of the Insular Collector, and under the direct supervision of collectors of customs at the sub-ports of entry within their respective collection districts.

SEC. 135. All vessels of the class designated in section 117 of this Act shall, prior to engaging in the coastwise trade, and annually thereafter, take out a license therefor. This license shall be issued by the collectors of customs at the ports of entry, and for each license issued a fee of one dollar for each ton of registered tonnage of the vessel shall be charged. But two forms of license will be issued; the first for vessels engaged in the general trade of the Archipelago, and the second for vessels or small craft trading only within a particular section of the Islands. Vessels having the first form of license will be required to pay fees prescribed by Chapter XXII of this Act. Vessels having the second form of this license will be exempt from this requirement.

SEC. 136. The master of every vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade shall, previous to the departure of such vessel from the port where she may then be, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of the whole of the cargo on board such vessel, specifying in such manifests the marks and numbers of packages, and the names of the respective consignees. He shall deliver such manifest to the Collector or other customs official duly authorized, before whom he shall swear to the best of his knowledge and belief that the goods therein contained, if foreign, were imported legally and that the duties thereon have been paid or secured. Thereupon the said Collector or customs official shall certify the same on the manifests, one of which he shall return to the master with a permit specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to his port of destination, retaining the duplicate.

If any vessel, being laden, and destined as mentioned in this section, shall depart from the port where she may then be without the master having first made out and submitted duplicate manifests of the lading on board such vessel in the form and manner prescribed herein, such master shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than \$5.00, or \$1.00 per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

SEC. 137. The master of every vessel licensed for carrying on coasting trade shall, previous to the unlading of any part of the cargo of such vessel, deliver to the Collector of Customs or other customs official residing at the port of unlading, or, if there be none such, to the Collector of Customs or other customs official residing within five miles thereof by navigable water, the manifest of the cargo certified by the Collector of Customs or other customs official of the port from whence she sailed. Thereupon the Collector of Customs or other cus-

toms official shall grant a permit for unlading a part or the whole of such cargo as the master or commander may request. If there is no collector of customs or other customs official residing at or within five miles by navigable water of the port of her arrival, the master of the vessel may proceed to discharge the lading from on board such vessel, provided he has received permission from competent authority at the port of sailing to enter and discharge cargo at such port; and shall deliver to the Collector of Customs or other customs official residing in the first port where he may next afterwards arrive, and within twenty-four hours after his arrival, the manifest showing his authority to enter the closed port, and noting thereon the times and places where the goods therein mentioned have been unladen, which manifest shall be sworn to before the last mentioned collector of customs or other customs official.

If the master of such vessel mentioned in this section shall neglect or refuse to deliver said manifest at the time and in the manner directed, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, and not less than five dollars, or \$1.00 per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

SEC. 138. The master of every vessel employed in the coastwise trade which shall from any cause put into a port or place other than those to which she was cleared, shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make report of his arrival to the customs officer at the port entered, which report shall show the name of the place he came from, and to which he is bound, with an account of his lading; and every master who neglects or refuses to do so, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, or \$1.00 per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

SEC. 139. No merchandise shall be transported by water, under penalties hereinafter prescribed, from one port of the Philippine Islands to another port of the Philippine Islands either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than those described in section 117 of this Act. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one port of entry to another port of entry in the Philippine Islands: provided, that no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from a foreign port, which shall not have been unladen, or an export cargo for foreign port or ports, which has been properly manifested, shall be carried on such voyage.

SEC. 140. Passengers shall not be received at one Philippine port for another Philippine port by a vessel not licensed for the coasting trade, except upon special permission previously granted by the Insular Collector, when, in his opinion, the proper conduct of the public business necessitates the same; but passengers arriving upon a foreign vessel from a foreign port may continue their voyage to the port of destination by the same vessel.

SEC. 141. Owners of small boats of a capacity of less than fifteen gross tons who wish to engage in local trade, may, upon application to the nearest collector of customs or subdistrict inspector of customs, and on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, be granted a license for one year, authorizing the vessel holding it to engage in coast traffic, they paying for the license one dollar per ton for each ton of the vessel's gross tonnage, the minimum fee to be in any case one dollar. Before delivering the license, the officer issuing the same will cause the vessel for which it is issued to be conspicuously marked, on some fixed part of the vessel, by burning or painting with the name

of the boat, name of the port at which licensed, and the number of the license.

SEC. 142. When licenses issued in accordance with the preceding section of this Act are renewed without an intervening period, the vessels shall retain their original numbers as marked thereon, and the new licenses issued shall be given the same numbers as the original (expired) licenses, which shall be surrendered and cancelled. These licenses shall distinctly specify in the body of the same the points between which said vessel is allowed to trade. These points will be fixed by the officer issuing the license, and will not exceed one hundred miles on each side of the home port of the vessel to which the license is issued.

SEC. 143. The customs officer issuing the license last aforesaid will also supply to the owner thereof a book which shall be designated a "Roll," which book shall have a printed page conforming to the following form:

Permission is hereby given to _____ master of the _____, Special License No. _____ issued in _____ to clear for _____, province of _____ with cargo and passengers as specified below. Burden _____ tons _____; crew _____.

Manifest of the cargo on board; list of passengers.

Number of Packages.	Kind of Packages.	Contents.	Consignees.	Names.	Certificate of Registration.

I certify this is a true manifest and also the list of the passengers I carry:

_____ Cleared on this _____ day of _____ 190—

Master.

Municipal President.

Entered in this port to-day: Port of _____
_____ day of _____, 190—

Municipal President.

For the roll so furnished, the officer issuing the license may charge such a price as is authorized by the Insular Collector by general rules.

SEC. 144. All vessels licensed in accordance with the three preceding sections will carry the following papers:

- (a) Special License;
- (b) Oath of Allegiance.
- (c) Certificates of crew and passengers, if any;
- (d) Roll, giving names of crew and passengers, and list of cargo on board, with entrances and clearances.

SEC. 145. Clearances of the boats last above referred to shall in all cases be made to a definite port or ports, and must be signed by inspectors of customs or local presidentes at the port entered and cleared from.

SEC. 146. Holders of these licenses will be permitted to enter any port within the limits specified in their license, and should there be

no inspector of customs at any of the ports so entered, the local Presidente shall act in that capacity, and for his services may charge the owner or master of the vessel ten cents or its equivalent in local currency.

SEC. 147. No vessel having a license of the character named in the last preceding six sections, shall enter or leave a port without reporting to the Inspector of Customs or local Presidente, and being properly cleared therefrom; and no fees shall be charged for said vessel's entrance or clearance except as are herein provided.

SEC. 148. The license provided for above shall be issued on a special form, to be furnished by the Insular Collector.

SEC. 149. Collectors of Customs are authorized at any time, upon it appearing to them that any license issued under the provisions of this Act or under the preceding provisions governing the issuance thereof, was illegally and improperly issued, to cancel the same and the vessel holding the license so cancelled shall be prohibited from entering the coastwise trade until it shall again be licensed to do so.

SEC. 150. Any vessel found engaged in the coasting trade of the Philippine Islands without being specially authorized thereto in the manner herein specified, shall, if laden with merchandise of the growth, product and manufacture of the Philippine Islands only, or in ballast, if of five tons burden or less, be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars; if of more than five tons burden and less than twenty tons, she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, and if of twenty tons burden or upwards, to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars; and the vessel against which a penalty is assessed as herein provided shall be held by the customs officials until the same is paid; provided, that if such vessel shall have on board any article of foreign growth, product or manufacture beyond what is necessary for sea-stores, and which has not been properly entered or legally imported, then, instead of the fines hereinbefore specified, such goods of foreign growth, together with the vessel, shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 151. Vessels licensed for the coasting trade are prohibited from entering closed ports along the coast of the Archipelago without special permission of the Insular Collector or collectors of customs at sub-ports of entry, who, in authorizing such trade, will prescribe the conditions under which it is permitted. Vessels found violating this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or more than the value of the cargo, provided the value thereof exceeds one hundred dollars.

SEC. 152. For the violation of any of the provisions for the government of the coastwise trade, for which fines have not been hereinbefore specially provided, the collectors may assess and collect a penalty of not less than five and not more than one thousand dollars, as their judgment may dictate, and any vessel against which such a penalty may be so assessed shall be held by the customs officials until the penalty assessed is paid.

SEC. 153. The fines, seizures and forfeitures which shall be incurred by reason of the failure to comply with the provisions of this act relating to vessels licensed for the coastwise trade, shall be administratively adjudicated by the collectors at the ports of entry of the Islands, from whose decisions appeals may be taken in writing within thirty days, to the Insular Collector at Manila, whose decisions shall be final, unless appeal shall be taken therefrom in cases where the

amount of the fine or of the property seized or forfeited exceeds five hundred dollars to the Court of Customs Appeals hereinafter created.

SEC. 154. Should any goods or merchandise be found on any vessel in the coastwise trade for which proper manifest has not been delivered to the customs officials, such goods or merchandise shall be subject to seizure and the master of the vessel on which said goods or merchandise are found shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500.00 and the vessel shall be held until the penalty imposed on the master has been satisfied.

SEC. 155. The Insular Collector is hereby authorized to promulgate such regulations and instructions for the government of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 156. Discretion is hereby conferred upon the Insular Collector, subject to the approval of the Civil Governor, to relieve from duty any officer of the United States Army or Navy still acting under detail as customs official, and to substitute in his stead the Presidente of the municipality or other person who, in the judgment of the Insular Collector, can discharge the duties of inspector of customs, at a cost of not exceeding fifteen dollars per month, to be fixed by the Insular Collector. Provided, that when a presidente is so appointed, the amount so fixed by the Insular Collector shall be in addition to his regular emoluments as a municipal officer. Any provision of the municipal code inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER XI.

ENTRY OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 157. All imported merchandise must be entered at the Custom House of the port of arrival, either for consumption or in bond, by the person holding the bill of lading which names him as the consignee, or a bill of lading endorsed to his order by the consignee named therein. A banker holding a bill of lading as security for advances of money may transfer the same, by endorsement, to the actual importer. Underwriters shall be recognized as consignees of merchandise abandoned to them, and salvors as consignees of merchandise found by them derelict at sea.

A consignee holding a bill of lading drawn to his order or assigns, may transfer the same to any person who can lawfully make the required declarations on entry, and the holder of a bill of lading drawn in blank "to order" and endorsed by the shipper or consignor may make entry of the merchandise specified therein upon duly endorsing the same.

SEC. 158. Merchandise of which entry is not perfected at the expiration of the period allowed by law for the discharge of cargo of the importing vessel may be taken possession of by the Collector as unclaimed, and placed in store to be disposed of according to law.

Unless otherwise specially provided by law, duties shall accrue upon imported merchandise on arrival of the importing vessel within the jurisdictional waters of a port of entry with intent to unlade.

SEC. 159. Entries in bond may be made for placing the merchandise in warehouse, or for its constructive warehousing and immediate transportation to other ports of the Archipelago without appraisement, or for constructive warehousing and immediate exportation, and merchandise in warehouse may be withdrawn either for consumption,

exportation, or for transportation to another port of the Archipelago. Two of these objects may, in some cases, be combined in one withdrawal. Whenever goods are so transported in bond without appraisal, they must be consigned to the care of the Collector at the port of destination, who will allow entry to be made at his port by the actual consignee.

SEC. 160. Entries shall be in duplicate, in writing, according to prescribed form; and shall be signed by the importer or his duly authorized agent, and shall declare the names of the importing vessel and her master, her port of departure, and date of arrival, the number and marks of packages, or the quantity, if in bulk, and the nature of the merchandise contained therein; also the value thereof as set forth in an invoice to be presented in duplicate with the entry, with all costs incidental to placing the same, packed, ready for shipment to the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 161. The description on the entry of the merchandise shall be in terms of tariff laws and in the currency of the invoice, and the values of the several classes of merchandise shall be separately placed under their respective rates of duty, as claimed by the importer, and the totals of each class duly shown. The rates of duty thus stated on the entry shall be advisory only, and shall not govern the Collector's classification for the assessment of duty.

SEC. 162. Entries of merchandise covered by one invoice may be made simultaneously for both consumption and warehouse. Where an intent to export the merchandise is shown by the bill of lading and invoice, the whole or a part of an invoice (not less than one package) may be entered for "warehouse and immediate exportation." In this case the Collector may designate the vessel in which the merchandise is laden as constructively a "warehouse," in order to facilitate the direct transfer of the goods to the exporting vessel. The same procedure may apply to goods entered for "Warehouse and immediate transportation."

Merchandise received at any port from another port of the Archipelago on an entry for "immediate transportation without appraisal" may be entered at the port of delivery either for consumption or warehouse.

SEC. 163. No merchandise over \$100.00 in value, except personal effects accompanying a passenger, shall be admitted to entry without the production of the invoice thereof, unless the importer shall make application under oath, showing, to the satisfaction of the Collector, that it is impracticable to produce such invoice. This affidavit shall be accompanied by a statement of value of *pro-forma* invoice, which shall be verified by declaration under oath.

SEC. 164. All invoices of imported merchandise shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made, or, if purchased, in the currency actually paid therefor; shall contain a correct description of such merchandise, with true numbers, gross weights and net weights in the terms of the tariff, or quantities as the assessment of duty may require; and shall be made in duplicate, and signed by the person owning or shipping the same, or his duly authorized agent. In case of merchandise transported in bond, one of said invoices shall be retained by the Collector at the port of original entry, and the other shall be forwarded with the entry to the Collector at the port of destination.

SEC. 165. Every invoice must represent a distinct shipment to one consignee or firm of consignees by one vessel. If by reason of acci-

dent or short shipment, a portion thereof should fail to arrive, an extract from the original invoice, certified to by the Collector, may be used for entering the remaining packages.

SEC. 166. Invoices must be made out on firm and durable paper in a legible manner, on one side of the paper only and with ink not liable to fade, and must contain the quantities of the merchandise in weights and measures of the country of exportation. Press copies shall not be accepted for customs purposes.

SEC. 167. In making entry the importer must make a declaration on oath in the following form:

District and Port of _____ SS. _____ of _____ being duly sworn, says that he is a member (or manager) of _____ firm (or corporation) of _____ the identical person _____ mentioned in the foregoing entry: and that the said entry contains the true numbers, weights and quantities according to the tariff, and a just and true account, classification and description of all the goods, wares and merchandise contained in the parcels described in the said entry, as he verily believes; that according to the best of his knowledge and belief there is no invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by him, and that they are in the state in which he actually received them, and that nothing has been by him or to his knowledge concealed or suppressed whereby the government may be defrauded of the duty lawfully due on said goods, wares and merchandise. And this deponent further says that the invoices and entry which he now presents contain as to such goods, wares and merchandise as are dutiable according to the value thereof, a just and faithful account of the actual cost and actual market value thereof in the usual wholesale quantity, including the cost of all packing, packages and receptacles therefor, and all other costs incident to placing the said goods, wares and merchandise in condition ready packed for shipment to the Philippine Islands.

Subscribed to in my presence and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190—.

_____,
Collector of Customs.

Said declaration shall be made before the Collector or his deputy at the time of making entry.

SEC. 168. Whenever it is shown that the owner (or in case of a firm, the manager) or consignee, on account of temporary absence or sickness, may be unable personally to make entry of the merchandise, he may be represented by a duly constituted agent or attorney, whose power must be lodged with the Collector, and who may make entry and perform all necessary acts thereto, except that he may be required in the case of merchandise dutiable on value to give bond to produce the personal declaration of the owner or consignee.

SEC. 169. In making entry the importer must file the declaration prescribed by law and the Collector, or Deputy Collector, shall designate upon the entry, permit and invoice, respectively, the packages which are to be examined by the officer designated for that duty, there being designated, unless otherwise provided, at least one package, and not less than one-tenth of the entire invoice.

SEC. 170. If at the time of making entry, the importer shall desire the delivery to him of all packages not ordered for examination, he

shall file a bond in such form as shall be prescribed by the Insular Collector in such penal sum as shall be fixed by the Collector, and which shall at least be equal to double the estimated duties on the merchandise, with approved sureties, for the return to the Collector of any packages included in his entry which may be demanded by the Collector within ten days after the merchandise has been examined and reported to the Collector. In the absence of such bond all the packages shall be held until after the report of the examining officer is received.

SEC. 171. A general bond for the delivery of unexamined packages, covering a period not exceeding six months, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Insular Collector, may be accepted in lieu of the special bond; the estimated liability and date of each subsequent importation shall be endorsed upon this bond, and the aggregate liability of such importations must not exceed the penalty named in the bond. Each such endorsement shall be cancelled by the liquidation of the entry to which it relates.

SEC. 172. Except as provided in the two sections last preceding no imported dutiable merchandise shall be delivered to the importer until after examination of the designated packages, the proper return of weight, gauge or measure, the liquidation of the entry thereupon, and the full payment or security of the duties so ascertained.

SEC. 173. Each entry and all papers pertaining thereto, including invoices and bills of lading, shall be designated by a serial number. Every invoice, as soon as entered, shall be stamped with the date of entry and certified by the signature of the Collector or his deputy or other customs officer duly designated, and the officer whose duty it is shall compare the classification made by the importer with the description given in the invoice, and shall see that the merchandise is classified at the rates provided by law.

SEC. 174. In the assessment of duties upon merchandise subject to *ad valorem* rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the kind of money expressed in the invoice shall be reduced to the currency of the United States at the rate of value of foreign money, as established by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States upon the first days of January, April, July and October of every year. The date of the invoices will indicate the value of the money, but the reduction of Insular or local currency of the United States shall be at the ratio fixed for the current quarter by the Civil Governor in accordance with law.

SEC. 175. When the standard value of a foreign coin has not been thus proclaimed, an invoice expressed in such coin must be accompanied by a consular certificate showing its value in standard gold dollars of the United States.

SEC. 176. The money provided for in section 8 of the "Tariff Revision Law of 1901" as being acceptable in the payment of duties shall be received at their value as stated in said "Tariff Revision Law of 1901" in unlimited sums, provided, however, that it shall not be compulsory for collectors of customs to receive fractional silver coins of the United States in sums exceeding ten dollars in any one payment, nor fractional silver coins now in circulation in the Philippine Islands, in sums exceeding an equivalent amount according to the rates fixed by the "Tariff Revision Law of 1901."

SEC. 177. Whenever imported merchandise is subject to an *ad valorem* rate of duty, or to a duty placed upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the

actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation to the Philippine Islands, in the principal markets of the country from whence imported, and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought and sold for exportation to the Philippine Islands, or consigned to the Philippine Islands for sale, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks and coverings of any kind, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the Philippine Islands, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the Philippine Islands, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subject if separately imported. The words "value" or "actual market value," whenever used in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to mean the actual market value or wholesale price as above defined.

SEC. 178. The duties, if *ad valorem*, shall be estimated on the value of the goods; or if specific, upon the numbers, weights or quantities, as the case may be.

SEC. 179. When upon entry the estimated duties have been duly registered and deposited with the proper officer, the Collector may deliver to the importer, if he shall have executed the bond hereinbefore prescribed, a delivery permit directing the inspector in charge of the goods to send the packages therein designated for examination to the public store, and to deliver to the importer packages not so designated. If the entry be for warehouse, the Collector may deliver to the importer, if he shall have executed the bond required by law, a permit directing the inspector in charge of the goods to send the packages therein designated for examination to such bonded warehouse as the importer shall request in writing upon the entry.

SEC. 180. No person employed under the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands in the collection of duties or imports, exports or tonnage dues, shall own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as attorney, agent or consignee for the owner of any vessel or of any cargo or lading on board the same; nor shall any such person import or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any merchandise for sale into the Philippine Islands, or the exportation therefrom of any dutiable produce. Every person who violates this section shall be subject to dismissal and to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and all merchandise imported by such person shall be treated as unclaimed.

SEC. 181. Any goods, wares or merchandise not duly entered within ninety days after importation shall be sold at auction by order of the Collector of Customs, on approval of the Insular Collector, after five days public notice, conspicuously posted at the port; provided, that the period of ninety days may be extended by the Insular Collector, not exceeding a period of six months from the date of importation, when good and sufficient reasons therefor are presented to him, if, in his judgment the interests of the Government will permit such extension. The proceeds of such sale shall be kept for ten days subject to the demand of the importer, after deduction of the proper duties on the goods and all expenses of storage and sale if not claimed after the expiration of the sale, less the proper duties and expenses, shall be paid into the Insular Treasury; and it is further provided, that the

Evidence that the master or any of the watch officers is a citizen of the United States will be accepted in lieu of such oath on the part of said master or watch officer.

Officers of the customs shall, wherever practicable, afford opportunities for the crew of a vessel to which a certificate has been issued, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SEC. 127. The Insular Collector is authorized at any time, upon it appearing to him that any certificate of protection issued under these regulations or under preceding ones, or any certificate of American ownership heretofore issued by a consul of the United States in the Philippine Islands, was illegally and improperly issued, to cancel the same, and the vessel for which such certificate was issued shall thereupon no longer be entitled to the protection and flag of the United States. He shall report action in each case, through the usual official channels, to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 128. The officer of the customs shall not issue a certificate until he is satisfied by inspection that the vessel is engaged in legitimate trade; and the officer of the customs may at any time direct any examination of the owner, master, crew, passengers, cargo or vessel which he may deem necessary to satisfy himself that the vessel is in legitimate trade, and is entitled to the certificate.

SEC. 129. The officer of the customs to whom the master of a vessel under the certificate herein provided may apply for a clearance to a foreign port, shall advise the master of his duty to report to the United States consul at that port if there be one.

SEC. 130. Should any vessel for which a certificate is issued desire clearance to the United States, the proper officer of the customs shall advise the owner or master of the provisions of sections 2497, 4219 and 4225, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.^a

SEC. 131. Each certificate of protection shall be signed by the Insular Collector. It shall also be signed by the Collector of Customs who issues it. A copy of such certificate shall be transmitted as soon as practicable by the Collector of Customs issuing it to the Insular Collector.

SEC. 132. As soon as practicable after the close of each month, the Insular Collector shall transmit to the Secretary of War an abstract of all certificates issued during the preceding month. Such abstract shall recite the following particulars:

- (1) Name of Vessel.
- (2) Rig of Vessel.
- (3) Gross Tonnage.
- (4) Net Tonnage.
- (5) Where Built.
- (6) Year when Built.
- (7) Name of Owner.
- (8) Residence of Owner.
- (9) Description of Owner; whether American citizen, native inhabitant, or Spanish subject, native of the Peninsula and resident of the Philippine Islands on April 11, 1899.
- (10) Date of Issue of Certificate.
- (11) Owner of vessel on April 11, 1899, or note that the ownership is unchanged, if the owner on that date is the same as the owner to whom the certificate is granted.
- (12) If the ownership has changed, statement whether the owner

^aSee appendix "B" at end of Act.

on April 11, 1899, was an American citizen, or a native inhabitant, or a Spanish subject, native of the Peninsula and resident of the Philippine Islands on that date.

(13) Name of former owner, in case of vessel acquired by purchase.

(14) Residence of former owner.

(15) Nationality of vessel before issue of certificate.

SEC. 133. The right to engage in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Archipelago is limited to vessels possessing the certificate of protection hereinbefore described, which have also been granted the license hereinafter described.

SEC. 134. The coastwise trade shall be under the general control and supervision of the Insular Collector, and under the direct supervision of collectors of customs at the sub-ports of entry within their respective collection districts.

SEC. 135. All vessels of the class designated in section 117 of this Act shall, prior to engaging in the coastwise trade, and annually thereafter, take out a license therefor. This license shall be issued by the collectors of customs at the ports of entry, and for each license issued a fee of one dollar for each ton of registered tonnage of the vessel shall be charged. But two forms of license will be issued; the first for vessels engaged in the general trade of the Archipelago, and the second for vessels or small craft trading only within a particular section of the Islands. Vessels having the first form of license will be required to pay fees prescribed by Chapter XXII of this Act. Vessels having the second form of this license will be exempt from this requirement.

SEC. 136. The master of every vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade shall, previous to the departure of such vessel from the port where she may then be, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of the whole of the cargo on board such vessel, specifying in such manifests the marks and numbers of packages, and the names of the respective consignees. He shall deliver such manifest to the Collector or other customs official duly authorized, before whom he shall swear to the best of his knowledge and belief that the goods therein contained, if foreign, were imported legally and that the duties thereon have been paid or secured. Thereupon the said Collector or customs official shall certify the same on the manifests, one of which he shall return to the master with a permit specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to his port of destination, retaining the duplicate.

If any vessel, being laden, and destined as mentioned in this section, shall depart from the port where she may then be without the master having first made out and submitted duplicate manifests of the lading on board such vessel in the form and manner prescribed herein, such master shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than \$5.00, or \$1.00 per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

SEC. 137. The master of every vessel licensed for carrying on coasting trade shall, previous to the unlading of any part of the cargo of such vessel, deliver to the Collector of Customs or other customs official residing at the port of unlading, or, if there be none such, to the Collector of Customs or other customs official residing within five miles thereof by navigable water, the manifest of the cargo certified by the Collector of Customs or other customs official of the port from whence she sailed. Thereupon the Collector of Customs or other cus-

toms official shall grant a permit for unlading a part or the whole of such cargo as the master or commander may request. If there is no collector of customs or other customs official residing at or within five miles by navigable water of the port of her arrival, the master of the vessel may proceed to discharge the lading from on board such vessel, provided he has received permission from competent authority at the port of sailing to enter and discharge cargo at such port; and shall deliver to the Collector of Customs or other customs official residing in the first port where he may next afterwards arrive, and within twenty-four hours after his arrival, the manifest showing his authority to enter the closed port, and noting thereon the times and places where the goods therein mentioned have been unladen, which manifest shall be sworn to before the last mentioned collector of customs or other customs official.

If the master of such vessel mentioned in this section shall neglect or refuse to deliver said manifest at the time and in the manner directed, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, and not less than five dollars, or \$1.00 per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

SEC. 138. The master of every vessel employed in the coastwise trade which shall from any cause put into a port or place other than those to which she was cleared, shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make report of his arrival to the customs officer at the port entered, which report shall show the name of the place he came from, and to which he is bound, with an account of his lading; and every master who neglects or refuses to do so, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, or \$1.00 per net ton, in the discretion of the Collector.

SEC. 139. No merchandise shall be transported by water, under penalties hereinafter prescribed, from one port of the Philippine Islands to another port of the Philippine Islands either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than those described in section 117 of this Act. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one port of entry to another port of entry in the Philippine Islands: provided, that no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from a foreign port, which shall not have been unladen, or an export cargo for foreign port or ports, which has been properly manifested, shall be carried on such voyage.

SEC. 140. Passengers shall not be received at one Philippine port for another Philippine port by a vessel not licensed for the coasting trade, except upon special permission previously granted by the Insular Collector, when, in his opinion, the proper conduct of the public business necessitates the same; but passengers arriving upon a foreign vessel from a foreign port may continue their voyage to the port of destination by the same vessel.

SEC. 141. Owners of small boats of a capacity of less than fifteen gross tons who wish to engage in local trade, may, upon application to the nearest collector of customs or subdistrict inspector of customs, and on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, be granted a license for one year, authorizing the vessel holding it to engage in coast traffic, they paying for the license one dollar per ton for each ton of the vessel's gross tonnage, the minimum fee to be in any case one dollar. Before delivering the license, the officer issuing the same will cause the vessel for which it is issued to be conspicuously marked, on some fixed part of the vessel, by burning or painting with the name

of the boat, name of the port at which licensed, and the number of the license.

SEC. 142. When licenses issued in accordance with the preceding section of this Act are renewed without an intervening period, the vessels shall retain their original numbers as marked thereon, and the new licenses issued shall be given the same numbers as the original (expired) licenses, which shall be surrendered and cancelled. These licenses shall distinctly specify in the body of the same the points between which said vessel is allowed to trade. These points will be fixed by the officer issuing the license, and will not exceed one hundred miles on each side of the home port of the vessel to which the license is issued.

SEC. 143. The customs officer issuing the license last aforesaid will also supply to the owner thereof a book which shall be designated a "Roll," which book shall have a printed page conforming to the following form:

Permission is hereby given to _____ master of the _____, Special License No. _____ issued in _____ to clear for _____, province of _____ with cargo and passengers as specified below. Burden _____ tons _____; crew _____.

Manifest of the cargo on board; list of passengers.

Number of Packages.	Kind of Packages.	Contents.	Consignees.	Names.	Certificate of Registration.

I certify this is a true manifest and also the list of the passengers I carry:

_____ Cleared on this _____ day of _____ 190—

Master.

Municipal President.

Entered in this port to-day: Port of _____
_____ day of _____, 190—

Municipal President.

For the roll so furnished, the officer issuing the license may charge such a price as is authorized by the Insular Collector by general rules.

SEC. 144. All vessels licensed in accordance with the three preceding sections will carry the following papers:

- (a) Special License;
- (b) Oath of Allegiance.
- (c) Certificates of crew and passengers, if any;
- (d) Roll, giving names of crew and passengers, and list of cargo on board, with entrances and clearances.

SEC. 145. Clearances of the boats last above referred to shall in all cases be made to a definite port or ports, and must be signed by inspectors of customs or local presidentes at the port entered and cleared from.

SEC. 146. Holders of these licenses will be permitted to enter any port within the limits specified in their license, and should there be

no inspector of customs at any of the ports so entered, the local Presidente shall act in that capacity, and for his services may charge the owner or master of the vessel ten cents or its equivalent in local currency.

SEC. 147. No vessel having a license of the character named in the last preceding six sections, shall enter or leave a port without reporting to the Inspector of Customs or local Presidente, and being properly cleared therefrom; and no fees shall be charged for said vessel's entrance or clearance except as are herein provided.

SEC. 148. The license provided for above shall be issued on a special form, to be furnished by the Insular Collector.

SEC. 149. Collectors of Customs are authorized at any time, upon it appearing to them that any license issued under the provisions of this Act or under the preceding provisions governing the issuance thereof, was illegally and improperly issued, to cancel the same and the vessel holding the license so cancelled shall be prohibited from entering the coastwise trade until it shall again be licensed to do so.

SEC. 150. Any vessel found engaged in the coasting trade of the Philippine Islands without being specially authorized thereto in the manner herein specified, shall, if laden with merchandise of the growth, product and manufacture of the Philippine Islands only, or in ballast, if of five tons burden or less, be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars; if of more than five tons burden and less than twenty tons, she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, and if of twenty tons burden or upwards, to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars; and the vessel against which a penalty is assessed as herein provided shall be held by the customs officials until the same is paid; provided, that if such vessel shall have on board any article of foreign growth, product or manufacture beyond what is necessary for sea-stores, and which has not been properly entered or legally imported, then, instead of the fines hereinbefore specified, such goods of foreign growth, together with the vessel, shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 151. Vessels licensed for the coasting trade are prohibited from entering closed ports along the coast of the Archipelago without special permission of the Insular Collector or collectors of customs at sub-ports of entry, who, in authorizing such trade, will prescribe the conditions under which it is permitted. Vessels found violating this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or more than the value of the cargo, provided the value thereof exceeds one hundred dollars.

SEC. 152. For the violation of any of the provisions for the government of the coastwise trade, for which fines have not been hereinbefore specially provided, the collectors may assess and collect a penalty of not less than five and not more than one thousand dollars, as their judgment may dictate, and any vessel against which such a penalty may be so assessed shall be held by the customs officials until the penalty assessed is paid.

SEC. 153. The fines, seizures and forfeitures which shall be incurred by reason of the failure to comply with the provisions of this act relating to vessels licensed for the coastwise trade, shall be administratively adjudicated by the collectors at the ports of entry of the Islands, from whose decisions appeals may be taken in writing within thirty days, to the Insular Collector at Manila, whose decisions shall be final, unless appeal shall be taken therefrom in cases where the

amount of the fine or of the property seized or forfeited exceeds five hundred dollars to the Court of Customs Appeals hereinafter created.

SEC. 154. Should any goods or merchandise be found on any vessel in the coastwise trade for which proper manifest has not been delivered to the customs officials, such goods or merchandise shall be subject to seizure and the master of the vessel on which said goods or merchandise are found shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500.00 and the vessel shall be held until the penalty imposed on the master has been satisfied.

SEC. 155. The Insular Collector is hereby authorized to promulgate such regulations and instructions for the government of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 156. Discretion is hereby conferred upon the Insular Collector, subject to the approval of the Civil Governor, to relieve from duty any officer of the United States Army or Navy still acting under detail as customs official, and to substitute in his stead the Presidente of the municipality or other person who, in the judgment of the Insular Collector, can discharge the duties of inspector of customs, at a cost of not exceeding fifteen dollars per month, to be fixed by the Insular Collector. Provided, that when a presidente is so appointed, the amount so fixed by the Insular Collector shall be in addition to his regular emoluments as a municipal officer. Any provision of the municipal code inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER XI.

ENTRY OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 157. All imported merchandise must be entered at the Custom House of the port of arrival, either for consumption or in bond, by the person holding the bill of lading which names him as the consignee, or a bill of lading endorsed to his order by the consignee named therein. A banker holding a bill of lading as security for advances of money may transfer the same, by endorsement, to the actual importer. Underwriters shall be recognized as consignees of merchandise abandoned to them, and salvors as consignees of merchandise found by them derelict at sea.

A consignee holding a bill of lading drawn to his order or assigns, may transfer the same to any person who can lawfully make the required declarations on entry, and the holder of a bill of lading drawn in blank "to order" and endorsed by the shipper or consignor may make entry of the merchandise specified therein upon duly endorsing the same.

SEC. 158. Merchandise of which entry is not perfected at the expiration of the period allowed by law for the discharge of cargo of the importing vessel may be taken possession of by the Collector as unclaimed, and placed in store to be disposed of according to law.

Unless otherwise specially provided by law, duties shall accrue upon imported merchandise on arrival of the importing vessel within the jurisdictional waters of a port of entry with intent to unlade.

SEC. 159. Entries in bond may be made for placing the merchandise in warehouse, or for its constructive warehousing and immediate transportation to other ports of the Archipelago without appraisement, or for constructive warehousing and immediate exportation, and merchandise in warehouse may be withdrawn either for consumption,

exportation, or for transportation to another port of the Archipelago. Two of these objects may, in some cases, be combined in one withdrawal. Whenever goods are so transported in bond without appraisal, they must be consigned to the care of the Collector at the port of destination, who will allow entry to be made at his port by the actual consignee.

SEC. 160. Entries shall be in duplicate, in writing, according to prescribed form; and shall be signed by the importer or his duly authorized agent, and shall declare the names of the importing vessel and her master, her port of departure, and date of arrival, the number and marks of packages, or the quantity, if in bulk, and the nature of the merchandise contained therein; also the value thereof as set forth in an invoice to be presented in duplicate with the entry, with all costs incidental to placing the same, packed, ready for shipment to the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 161. The description on the entry of the merchandise shall be in terms of tariff laws and in the currency of the invoice, and the values of the several classes of merchandise shall be separately placed under their respective rates of duty, as claimed by the importer, and the totals of each class duly shown. The rates of duty thus stated on the entry shall be advisory only, and shall not govern the Collector's classification for the assessment of duty.

SEC. 162. Entries of merchandise covered by one invoice may be made simultaneously for both consumption and warehouse. Where an intent to export the merchandise is shown by the bill of lading and invoice, the whole or a part of an invoice (not less than one package) may be entered for "warehouse and immediate exportation." In this case the Collector may designate the vessel in which the merchandise is laden as constructively a "warehouse," in order to facilitate the direct transfer of the goods to the exporting vessel. The same procedure may apply to goods entered for "Warehouse and immediate transportation."

Merchandise received at any port from another port of the Archipelago on an entry for "immediate transportation without appraisal" may be entered at the port of delivery either for consumption or warehouse.

SEC. 163. No merchandise over \$100.00 in value, except personal effects accompanying a passenger, shall be admitted to entry without the production of the invoice thereof, unless the importer shall make application under oath, showing, to the satisfaction of the Collector, that it is impracticable to produce such invoice. This affidavit shall be accompanied by a statement of value of *pro-forma* invoice, which shall be verified by declaration under oath.

SEC. 164. All invoices of imported merchandise shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made, or, if purchased, in the currency actually paid therefor; shall contain a correct description of such merchandise, with true numbers, gross weights and net weights in the terms of the tariff, or quantities as the assessment of duty may require; and shall be made in duplicate, and signed by the person owning or shipping the same, or his duly authorized agent. In case of merchandise transported in bond, one of said invoices shall be retained by the Collector at the port of original entry, and the other shall be forwarded with the entry to the Collector at the port of destination.

SEC. 165. Every invoice must represent a distinct shipment to one consignee or firm of consignees by one vessel. If by reason of acci-

dent or short shipment, a portion thereof should fail to arrive, an extract from the original invoice, certified to by the Collector, may be used for entering the remaining packages.

SEC. 166. Invoices must be made out on firm and durable paper in a legible manner, on one side of the paper only and with ink not liable to fade, and must contain the quantities of the merchandise in weights and measures of the country of exportation. Press copies shall not be accepted for customs purposes.

SEC. 167. In making entry the importer must make a declaration on oath in the following form:

District and Port of _____ SS. _____ of _____ being duly sworn, says that he is a member (or manager) of _____ firm (or corporation) of _____ the identical person _____ mentioned in the foregoing entry: and that the said entry contains the true numbers, weights and quantities according to the tariff, and a just and true account, classification and description of all the goods, wares and merchandise contained in the parcels described in the said entry, as he verily believes; that according to the best of his knowledge and belief there is no invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by him, and that they are in the state in which he actually received them, and that nothing has been by him or to his knowledge concealed or suppressed whereby the government may be defrauded of the duty lawfully due on said goods, wares and merchandise. And this deponent further says that the invoices and entry which he now presents contain as to such goods, wares and merchandise as are dutiable according to the value thereof, a just and faithful account of the actual cost and actual market value thereof in the usual wholesale quantity, including the cost of all packing, packages and receptacles therefor, and all other costs incident to placing the said goods, wares and merchandise in condition ready packed for shipment to the Philippine Islands.

Subscribed to in my presence and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190—.

_____,
Collector of Customs.

Said declaration shall be made before the Collector or his deputy at the time of making entry.

SEC. 168. Whenever it is shown that the owner (or in case of a firm, the manager) or consignee, on account of temporary absence or sickness, may be unable personally to make entry of the merchandise, he may be represented by a duly constituted agent or attorney, whose power must be lodged with the Collector, and who may make entry and perform all necessary acts thereto, except that he may be required in the case of merchandise dutiable on value to give bond to produce the personal declaration of the owner or consignee.

SEC. 169. In making entry the importer must file the declaration prescribed by law and the Collector, or Deputy Collector, shall designate upon the entry, permit and invoice, respectively, the packages which are to be examined by the officer designated for that duty, there being designated, unless otherwise provided, at least one package, and not less than one-tenth of the entire invoice.

SEC. 170. If at the time of making entry, the importer shall desire the delivery to him of all packages not ordered for examination, he

shall file a bond in such form as shall be prescribed by the Insular Collector in such penal sum as shall be fixed by the Collector, and which shall at least be equal to double the estimated duties on the merchandise, with approved sureties, for the return to the Collector of any packages included in his entry which may be demanded by the Collector within ten days after the merchandise has been examined and reported to the Collector. In the absence of such bond all the packages shall be held until after the report of the examining officer is received.

SEC. 171. A general bond for the delivery of unexamined packages, covering a period not exceeding six months, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Insular Collector, may be accepted in lieu of the special bond; the estimated liability and date of each subsequent importation shall be endorsed upon this bond, and the aggregate liability of such importations must not exceed the penalty named in the bond. Each such endorsement shall be cancelled by the liquidation of the entry to which it relates.

SEC. 172. Except as provided in the two sections last preceding no imported dutiable merchandise shall be delivered to the importer until after examination of the designated packages, the proper return of weight, gauge or measure, the liquidation of the entry thereupon, and the full payment or security of the duties so ascertained.

SEC. 173. Each entry and all papers pertaining thereto, including invoices and bills of lading, shall be designated by a serial number. Every invoice, as soon as entered, shall be stamped with the date of entry and certified by the signature of the Collector or his deputy or other customs officer duly designated, and the officer whose duty it is shall compare the classification made by the importer with the description given in the invoice, and shall see that the merchandise is classified at the rates provided by law.

SEC. 174. In the assessment of duties upon merchandise subject to *ad valorem* rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the kind of money expressed in the invoice shall be reduced to the currency of the United States at the rate of value of foreign money, as established by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States upon the first days of January, April, July and October of every year. The date of the invoices will indicate the value of the money, but the reduction of Insular or local currency of the United States shall be at the ratio fixed for the current quarter by the Civil Governor in accordance with law.

SEC. 175. When the standard value of a foreign coin has not been thus proclaimed, an invoice expressed in such coin must be accompanied by a consular certificate showing its value in standard gold dollars of the United States.

SEC. 176. The money provided for in section 8 of the "Tariff Revision Law of 1901" as being acceptable in the payment of duties shall be received at their value as stated in said "Tariff Revision Law of 1901" in unlimited sums, provided, however, that it shall not be compulsory for collectors of customs to receive fractional silver coins of the United States in sums exceeding ten dollars in any one payment, nor fractional silver coins now in circulation in the Philippine Islands, in sums exceeding an equivalent amount according to the rates fixed by the "Tariff Revision Law of 1901."

SEC. 177. Whenever imported merchandise is subject to an *ad valorem* rate of duty, or to a duty placed upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the

actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation to the Philippine Islands, in the principal markets of the country from whence imported, and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought and sold for exportation to the Philippine Islands, or consigned to the Philippine Islands for sale, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks and coverings of any kind, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the Philippine Islands, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the Philippine Islands, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subject if separately imported. The words "value" or "actual market value," whenever used in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to mean the actual market value or wholesale price as above defined.

SEC. 178. The duties, if *ad valorem*, shall be estimated on the value of the goods; or if specific, upon the numbers, weights or quantities, as the case may be.

SEC. 179. When upon entry the estimated duties have been duly registered and deposited with the proper officer, the Collector may deliver to the importer, if he shall have executed the bond hereinbefore prescribed, a delivery permit directing the inspector in charge of the goods to send the packages therein designated for examination to the public store, and to deliver to the importer packages not so designated. If the entry be for warehouse, the Collector may deliver to the importer, if he shall have executed the bond required by law, a permit directing the inspector in charge of the goods to send the packages therein designated for examination to such bonded warehouse as the importer shall request in writing upon the entry.

SEC. 180. No person employed under the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands in the collection of duties or imports, exports or tonnage dues, shall own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as attorney, agent or consignee for the owner of any vessel or of any cargo or lading on board the same; nor shall any such person import or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any merchandise for sale into the Philippine Islands, or the exportation therefrom of any dutiable produce. Every person who violates this section shall be subject to dismissal and to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and all merchandise imported by such person shall be treated as unclaimed.

SEC. 181. Any goods, wares or merchandise not duly entered within ninety days after importation shall be sold at auction by order of the Collector of Customs, on approval of the Insular Collector, after five days public notice, conspicuously posted at the port; provided, that the period of ninety days may be extended by the Insular Collector, not exceeding a period of six months from the date of importation, when good and sufficient reasons therefor are presented to him, if, in his judgment the interests of the Government will permit such extension. The proceeds of such sale shall be kept for ten days subject to the demand of the importer, after deduction of the proper duties on the goods and all expenses of storage and sale if not claimed after the expiration of the sale, less the proper duties and expenses, shall be paid into the Insular Treasury; and it is further provided, that the

customs authorities may destroy any unclaimed leaf tobacco at the expiration of the period allowed for entry, provided that the Collector of Customs shall be satisfied that the duty accruing upon said tobacco would not be realized by the sale thereof.

SEC. 182. All seized and confiscated merchandise shall be sold in the same way, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all charges, shall be delivered to the Collector or other customs official duly designated for that purpose: who shall pay the same into the Insular Treasury; provided, that the customs authorities may destroy seized and confiscated leaf tobacco so as to prevent its sale at less than the duty imposed by the tariff.

SEC. 183. The merchandise deposited in the general order stores, which, in the opinion of the Collector, may, by depreciation in value, damage, leakage, or other cause, result to be insufficient, upon being sold at auction, to pay duties for storage and other charges corresponding thereto, if it be permitted to remain in the warehouse during the period prescribed by the regulations, shall be sold at public auction, after due public notice, as above specified, of not less than three or more than six days, as the Collector may determine, and the proceeds disposed of and accounted for as on regular sales of unclaimed goods, except that in case of abandoned goods no part of the proceeds shall be returned to the owner of the merchandise.

SEC. 184. From the proceeds accruing on such sales of warehoused goods will be paid the following charges in the order named:

1. Expenses of appraisal, advertisement and sale.
2. Duties at the same rate as if the merchandise had been regularly withdrawn for consumption.
3. Any other charges due the Philippine Customs in connection with the goods.
4. Any sum due for freight on the voyage of importation of which due notice shall have been given in the manifest hereinafter prescribed.

5. Storage and other charges for which the goods may be liable.

In case of warehoused goods in public stores, the storage dues thereon will be paid from the proceeds next after the expenses of sale.

EXAMINATION AND APPRAISAL OF MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 185. The invoice shall be filed with the entry which shall be transmitted to the examining officer, who shall compare the cases designated for examination and their contents with the invoice and shall make return of the description of the goods covered thereby, whether the quantities are correct, and in case of merchandise dutiable *ad valorem*, whether the prices named show the correct value of the merchandise in accordance with the provisions of this article. Samples of yarns and tissues and of such other merchandise as the Insular Collector shall prescribe shall be returned by the examining officer with his report.

SEC. 186. Examination shall be made only at the rooms designated for that purpose by the Collector, except as otherwise provided by law or by regulations prescribed by the Insular Collector. In case of examination elsewhere than at such rooms the examining officer must state in his report the fact and place of such exceptional appraisal.

SEC. 187. Examining officers shall rigidly exclude all unauthorized persons from such rooms and shall not communicate with interested persons concerning the goods under appraisal.

SEC. 188. Upon the written application of the examining officer the Collector may summon two disinterested merchants doing business at his port to assist the examining officer in the ascertainment of the value or proper description of specified merchandise in the terms of the tariff, and for such service, which shall be compulsory, said Collector may allow and pay to each a sum not exceeding three dollars per diem.

CHAPTER XII.

DUTIES OF APPRAISERS.

SEC. 189. Under the orders of collectors of customs, appraisers shall appraise and supervise the appraisal and classification of all merchandise, goods, wares and effects of whatever description, whether dutiable or free, which may be presented to them in proper form, or for the appraisal or classification of which the proper order may have been received.

SEC. 190. Appraisers shall be responsible to the collectors of customs for the correct appraisal of all such goods; that the amounts, classes and values returned by them are in all respects accurate and correct; and that the paragraphs, sub-paragraphs, rules and dispositions of the tariff, and of this Act, and the rules and instructions of the Insular Collector in respect thereto, have been correctly applied and followed.

SEC. 191. Appraisers shall inspect, examine and appraise by all reasonable ways and means all imported merchandise or dutiable merchandise for exportation which may be designated by the Collector of Customs, and report to the latter in writing whether the prices named in the entry are correct according to the market value or wholesale price of similar goods on the day of shipment in the principal markets of the country whence exported. Appraisers shall describe all merchandise in such terms as will enable the Collector to pass upon the appraisal and classification of the same, and shall report whether the measurements and quantities (except as to such goods as are weighed, gauged, or measured by the Surveyor, or officer performing the duties thereof) agree with the entry.

SEC. 192. As the examinations of appraisers are made the basis of the classification of importations or exportations for assessment of duty, it is necessary that the appraisers shall closely inspect the articles ordered for appraisal, and where they entertain doubts concerning the quality or denomination of articles, they shall submit samples thereof, with their opinion, to collectors.

SEC. 193. Appraisers shall not examine goods for appraisal at other places than the Appraisers' Rooms, except as provided by law. In every case where an examination for appraisal is held elsewhere than at the public store, the appraiser shall state that fact and the place of such exceptional examination in his report of the appraisal.

SEC. 194. Appraisers are hereby authorized to call before them and examine, upon oath or affirmation, any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material respecting any imported or exported merchandise in determining the duty thereon, and to require the production of any letters, accounts or invoices relating to such merchandise, and such testimony may be reduced to writing, and if so shall be filed with the Collector.

SEC. 195. Appraisers shall rigidly exclude unauthorized persons from the room where goods are awaiting, or are under, examination; and shall forbid their subordinates to hold communication with interested persons concerning the goods under examination.

SEC. 196. Appraisers shall not allow entries, invoices, or any other official documents of the Customs Service to leave their possession, except for return to the proper customs officer.

SEC. 197. Appraisers shall see that good and sufficient samples of all lines of merchandise which may be readily sampled are forwarded daily to the Collector; but samples of merchandise identical in quality, materials, and value need not be forwarded oftener than monthly. These daily samples so forwarded are not to be in any instance confounded with samples required to be forwarded with protests, as elsewhere provided.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES.

SEC. 198. Upon receipt of the returns of the appraisers and the report of the weights, gauge or quantity, if the Collector shall approve the same, the liquidation shall be made on the face of the entry showing the particulars thereof, be signed with the initials of the liquidating clerk, approved by the Chief Liquidator, and recorded in the record of liquidations.

When upon liquidation additional duties are found to be due, the Collector shall exact them or proper security therefor before delivering the merchandise remaining in his custody.

Any excess of deposits found to be due the importer must be paid him by moneys to be drawn from the Treasury by the Collector, and the amount paid shall be accounted for as excess of deposits refunded.

The word "Liquidated" shall be stamped upon the entry, and the date of liquidation shall be indorsed thereon, and notice thereof shall be conspicuously posted in the Collector's office for the information of importers.

SEC. 199. A daily record shall be kept by the Collector of all entries liquidated, stating the name of the vessel, the port from which she arrived and the date of her arrival, the name of the importer, and the serial number and date of the entry. A daily record must also be kept by the Collector of all additional duties found upon liquidation, and notice thereof promptly sent to the parties in interest.

SEC. 200. Whenever the liquidating officer desires any explanation or further information from the appraiser regarding his report upon any invoice, he may return the invoice to the appraiser with a request for the special information, and the appraiser shall, as far as practicable, furnish the same.

SEC. 201. Dutiable merchandise imported and afterwards exported, although it may have paid duty on the first importation, is liable to duty on every subsequent importation into the Philippine Islands; but this does not apply to wearing apparel and personal effects accompanying a passenger who took them to a foreign country and brought them back in use.

SEC. 202. An excess of sea stores in vessels arriving from foreign ports, and all articles purchased abroad for sale on board a vessel as saloon stores or supplies, are dutiable, but all sea stores and saloon stores or supplies not in excess of the proper requirements for the vessel in her voyage outside of the Philippine Islands shall not be deemed to be dutiable by virtue of this section.

SEC. 203. Whenever the Collector shall determine that any articles imported as sea stores or saloon stores or supplies are excessive as defined in the last preceding section, and shall estimate the amount of duty on such goods, the duty must be forthwith paid by the master to the Collector on pain of forfeiting the value of such goods, and no protest nor appeal can be taken from such estimate.

SEC. 204. Collectors shall make immediate report to the Insular Collector of the classification given at their respective ports to all imported articles not enumerated in the tariff and not previously classified. When any portion of the law affecting the classification of the enumerated articles may be of doubtful meaning, collectors will, in like manner, report the classification adopted in such cases.

SEC. 205. Manifest clerical errors made in an invoice or entry, errors in return of weight, measure and gauge, when duly certified to by the surveyor or examining officer (when there are such officers at the port); and errors in the distribution of charges on invoices, not involving any question of law, and certified to by the examining officer, may be corrected in the computation of duties, if such errors be discovered before the liquidation, or, if discovered after liquidation, if written notice of error be filed with the Collector or other chief officer of the customs within ten days after such discovery by the importer.

No such claim for a return of duties shall, however, be allowed to the collector unless presented to him within one year from the time of the payment, and in all cases where the correction of the errors involves a refund of duties after liquidation of the entry, such refund shall be made by certified statement, in the usual manner. Collectors are authorized to reliquidate entries within one year from date of original liquidation for the purpose of correcting erroneous action on the original entry, upon obtaining the approval of the Insular Collector.

SEC. 206. Whenever any goods, wares and merchandise shall have entered and passed free of duty, and whenever duties upon any imported goods, wares and merchandise shall have been delivered to the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, such entry and passage free of duty and such settlement of duties will, after the expiration of one year from the time of entry, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of protest by the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, be final and conclusive upon all parties.

SEC. 207. Errors in the liquidation of duties not discovered until after payment, or until after liquidation, if liquidation be subsequent to payment, can be corrected on a statement of error, certified by the Collector, and the corresponding refund may be prepared and certified by him.

Where the correction of such error is claimed without protest, as required in all other claims for return of excess of duty paid, such claim cannot be entertained unless application be made to the Collector within one year from the time of payment with proof that the error was not discovered until within ten days before the making of such application.

CHAPTER XIV.

ALLOWANCES AND ABATEMENTS.

SEC. 208. No responsibility shall attach to the Government of the Philippine Islands for the loss or damage of any goods or merchandise by theft or otherwise while in the custody of officers of the customs

for appraisal or transportation, nor after appraisal and awaiting delivery; and no refund or drawback of duties found to be due on goods or merchandise which may be damaged or destroyed by accidental causes, either in whole or in part, shall be allowed, except as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 209. The Insular Collector is hereby authorized, upon satisfactory proof of the injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any merchandise, by accidental fire, or other casualty while the same remains in the custody of officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the Appraiser's stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulation, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the Philippine Islands, or while within the limits of any port of entry, and before the same has been landed under the supervision of the officers of the customs, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of the money appropriated for the refund of duties, the amount of duties paid or accruing thereupon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 210. In no case shall there be any abatement of the duties or allowances made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss or leakage sustained by any merchandise while deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse. Duties based upon the weight of any merchandise so deposited shall be levied and collected upon the weight thereof at the time of its entry into the warehouses.

SEC. 211. No allowances shall be made in the estimation of duty for lost or missing packages appearing on the manifest, bill of lading, or invoice, unless shown, by proof satisfactory to the Collector, not to have been originally laden on board or to have been destroyed by accident during the voyage.

SEC. 212. If such missing package should be found later, or should be returned by the same vessel, or other vessel of the same line, with sufficient proof that such package was carried away by error, the entry covering such missing package shall be forwarded to the appraisers division for the proper appraisal of the goods.

When in such cases duties have been paid on packages which, according to the official reports of the Surveyor, have not been landed within three months from the date of the entry of the vessel on whose manifest such packages originally appeared, and the absence of such packages be satisfactorily accounted for, the duty collected upon such packages shall be refunded to the importer.

SEC. 213. Whenever the appraiser reports a deficiency in or absence of part of the contents of a package as called for by the invoice, no allowance shall be made unless evidence satisfactory to the Collector shall be produced that said shortage occurred before the arrival of the merchandise within the limits of a port of the Philippine Archipelago, due either to failure to pack the merchandise as invoiced, or through other causes arising prior to its importation into a port of the Philippine Islands; the burden of proof in such cases resting upon the importer. But no claim for damage occurring before arrival can be entertained, except in case of imported animals, satisfactorily explained to the Collector. Dead animals upon which duty has been abated must be removed as ordered by the Collector, at the expense of the importer.

SEC. 214. The owner of any imported merchandise may, within ten days after entry, abandon to the Government of the Philippine Islands all or any portion of the goods, wares or merchandise included in any

invoice, and be relieved from the payment of duties on the portion so abandoned. Provided: That the portion so abandoned shall amount to ten per centum or over of the total value or quantity of the invoice; and the property so abandoned shall be sold at public auction or otherwise disposed of for the account and credit of the Government of the Philippine Islands, under such regulations as the Insular Collector shall prescribe. All merchandise so abandoned by the importer thereof shall be delivered by the importer at such place within the port of arrival as the Collector of Customs may direct; and on the failure of the importer to comply with the directions of the Collector in this respect, the abandoned merchandise shall be disposed of by the Collector at the expense of said importer.

SEC. 215. No abatement of duties will be made on account of damages received during the voyage of importation, but duties will be assessed on the actual quantity imported, as shown by the returns of weighers, gaugers, or measurers, or appraisers, as the case may be.

And whenever the appraiser reports a deficiency in or absence of part of the contents of a package as called for by the invoice, no allowance shall be made unless evidence satisfactory to the Collector shall be produced, that said shortage occurred before the arrival of the merchandise in the Philippine Islands, the burden of proof in such cases resting upon the importer.

SEC. 216. If, on the opening of any package, a deficiency or absence of any article shall be found on examination by the appraisers, the same shall be certified to the Collector on the invoice, and under the conditions prescribed in the preceding sections of this chapter, an allowance for the same be made in liquidating the duties.

SEC. 217. No allowance will be made in the assessment of duties for lost or missing packages appearing on the invoice, unless shown by the report of the customs discharging officer not to have been found on board of the importing vessel on discharging the cargo, and unless the person making the entry shall make oath on the form prescribed, and file the same with the collector. Such oaths must be stamped with the date of receipt at the Custom House.

When the Collector is satisfied from the report of the discharging officer and the oath of the person making the entry that the packages specified therein have not been imported into the Philippine Islands, due allowance for such packages will be made.

Form of oath.

I, ———, do hereby ——— that I am the ——— of the merchandise covered by invoice No. ———, entry No. ———, per ———, entered ———; that no packages or merchandise have been received by me, or by any person for my account or with my knowledge, to correspond to the following numbers and marks on said invoice, to wit: ———; that I verily believe that none of the said packages and none of their contents have been imported into the Philippine Islands.

This oath will not be required where part of the contents of a package are missing, such case being covered by Section 216.

In all cases of allowances or abatements of duties as hereinbefore provided, collectors of customs shall cause an examination and report in writing to be made as to any facts discovered tending to account for the breakage of the package or extraction of the contents therefrom. And unless such report indicates that such breakage and loss

occurred before the arrival of the package in the Philippine Islands, no allowance for missing articles shall be made.

SEC. 218. If a package be found by the examining officer to contain any article not specified in the invoice and if the Collector shall be of the opinion that such article was omitted from the invoice with fraudulent intent, the contents of the entire package will be liable to seizure and forfeiture. But when, in the opinion of the Collector, no fraudulent intent is apparent, the dutiable value or quantity of the excess shall be added to the entry, and duties paid accordingly.

CHAPTER XV

REFUNDS.

SEC. 219. All claims for refund of duties shall be made in writing, and forwarded to the Collector of Customs to whom such duties were paid; and upon receipt of claims for refund, collectors of customs will verify the same by the records of their office, and if found to be correct and in accordance with law, will certify the same to the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago, with their recommendations in the case, together with all necessary papers and documents. Upon receipt by the Auditor of claim for refund so forwarded, he shall audit the same and draw warrant in payment and settlement therefor, if found correct.

SEC. 220. Ordinary and usual commercial samples, imported by *bona fide* commercial travelers, shall, after examination and identification by the Custom House, upon re-exportation within three months after the date of their importation, be entitled to a refund of the duties paid thereon, if upon presentation at the same Custom House for re-exportation said samples shall be positively recognized and identified as being those upon which duty was paid; provided, that the appraised value of said samples shall not exceed \$2,000 in any one case, and; provided, further, that the period of three months allowed for their re-exportation may be extended in the discretion of the Collector of Customs, not to exceed three months more, upon application being made to him in writing before the expiration of the original period.

SEC. 221. If in any case the total appraised value of the samples imported shall exceed \$2,000, such portion of said samples up to that value as may be selected by the owner may be entered under the terms of the preceding section of this Act, and the remaining portion of such samples shall be subject to the regular duties prescribed therefor without any refund whatever.

SEC. 222. Before admitting samples to entry under the preceding section of this Act, collectors of customs shall require, in addition to the regular oath prescribed for the entry of foreign merchandise, a declaration under oath in substantial compliance with the requisites and terms of section 220.

SEC. 223. In order to secure the refund provided in section 220 of this Act, samples must be presented for identification at the Custom House at least five working days before the date of their re-exportation, for the expediting of the documents entitling the owner to the refund of duties hereinbefore provided for. All such vouchers shall be clearly stamped across their face with the words "Refund on Samples," and such vouchers shall be duly expedited in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer for the Archipelago, respectively.

CHAPTER XVI.

REFUND ON COAL USED FOR FUEL ON BOARD STEAM VESSELS.

SEC. 224. On all coal imported into the Philippine Islands which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam, engaged in trade with foreign countries or between ports of the United States and the Philippine Islands, or in the Philippine Coastwise Trade, a refund shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under the following regulations:

Imported coal may be taken for fuel on board a departing vessel either before or after the payment of the duties thereon, at the option of the owner.

The owner of the coal, or his agent, must file with the Collector of Customs an entry in the following form:

ENTRY OF COAL FOR USE ON BOARD STEAM VESSELS.

Entry of coal intended to be withdrawn from warehouse (or to be shipped under official supervision) by _____, and to be used for fuel on board the _____, _____, _____ master, a vessel propelled by steam, engaged in (here specify trade), now in port.

Quantity.	Date of importation or re- warehousing.	Importing or transporting vessel.	Amount of duty.

I do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that the coal described in within entry, and now at (here describe location of wharf, yard or store), is intended to be used for fuel on board the above-described vessel, and not to be re-landed at any place or port within the Philippine Islands.

_____,
Port of _____.

Declared before me this _____ day of _____, _____,
_____, Collector of Customs.

The Collector may also require such additional evidence of the importation and payment of duties as he may deem necessary.

Upon the filing of the entry, if the Collector is satisfied that the quantity of coal mentioned in the entry is not excessive for the purpose intended, in the case when the coal is in a bonded warehouse, a permit shall be issued directing the storekeeper to deliver the coal to the Surveyor, or corresponding officer of customs, which permit shall be in the following form:

"Delivery permit on withdrawal of coal for fuel on board.

Port of _____,
Custom-House, _____, _____.

To the Store-keeper at _____:

You will deliver to the Surveyor at the port of _____, _____, tons of coal, to be used on board the _____, said coal having been imported

(or entered for warehouse) in this district by ———, on the ——— day of ———, ———, under warehouse (or consumption) entry No. ———."

The entry shall in all cases be transmitted to the Surveyor, with directions in the following form:

"Directions to surveyor on entry of coal for fuel.

Port of ———,
Custom-House, ———, ———.

To the Surveyor of the Port:

You will direct an inspector to superintend the transfer and lading of the coal described in the accompanying entry on board the ———, and when such lading is completed to make due return to that effect.

—————,
Collector of Customs."

The weight of the coal covered by the entry shall be ascertained by the weigher.

Upon the receipt of the weigher's return and the inspector's return of lading, in case when the duties on the coal so weighed and laden shall have been paid, the Collector will issue to the person making the entry, a certificate of refund in the form hereinafter prescribed, or, in case of withdrawal without the payment of duties, a credit for the amount of the duties accrued on the coal so withdrawn shall be given and noted on the warehouse bond.

"Certificate of refund on coal used on vessel.

Refund of ——— dollars and ——— cents.

In pursuance of law, I hereby certify that the sum of ———¹⁰⁰ dollars will be due from the Government of the Philippine Islands, payable to ———, or order, on the ——— day of ———, ———, for the refund of duties on ——— tons of coal taken on the ——— day of ———, ———, for use on board the ———, ———, ———, master, bound for ———.

—————,
Collector of Customs."

This refund will be made payable thirty days after the clearance of the vessel.

CHAPTER XVII.

ABANDONMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 225. By abandonment of merchandise is meant the renunciation by the consignee of his property.

In the case of abandoned goods, no part of the proceeds of sale shall be returned to the owner of the merchandise.

The abandonment is *expressed* when it is made by the interested party in writing, directed to the Collector of Customs.

The abandonment is *implied* when it so appears from the actions of the interested party which leave no room for doubt, as in the following cases:

1. When on the presentation of the manifest by the Captain the identity of the party designated by him as consignee cannot be ascer-

tained, or he has died without having left anyone to take his place, or refuses to accept the consigneeship of the goods, and neither the consul of the nation of the shipper nor the merchant named will admit the consignment.

2. When the periods allowed by these regulations for storage or for entry for bonded warehouse have expired, and the notices required by the regulations have been given to the consignee and the latter fails to appear.

3. When, after the consignee has made his entry and the same has been accepted by the Collector, he or his properly authorized representative fails to appear within ninety days to claim the goods and pay the corresponding duties thereon.

4. When passengers bringing concealed merchandise do not pay the penalties imposed upon them according to the provisions of section 309 of this Act within three days after the final decision of the Collector of Customs is made known to them.

5. In any other case, not herein provided for, in which the intention of the owner may be as clearly inferred as in the four preceding paragraphs.

Whenever the interested party appears within the periods prescribed in this section, there shall be no occasion for the declaration of abandonment, but he shall be required to pay the corresponding duties, storage charges, and all other expenses which have been incurred by the merchandise.

The explicit statement of abandonment may be made at any time from the moment of the presentation of the entry until immediately before making payment of the duties, and the interested party is thereupon relieved from the payment of the same.

SEC. 226. In order that the merchandise may be considered abandoned, the same must be declared as such, in writing, by the Collector of Customs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAREHOUSES.

SEC. 227. Warehouses duly authorized for the storage of imported dutiable goods shall be known and designated as of classes one, two, three or four.

Warehouses which are owned or leased by the Government, and used for the storage of seized or unclaimed goods, shall be known as of Class One.

Where no such warehouses are available for said purpose, such goods may be stored in a warehouse of Class Three. If there be no warehouse of the latter class, the Collector may, with the approval of the Insular Collector, procure suitable premises for the temporary storage of imported goods of which he has under law taken possession.

Importers' private bonded warehouses, occupied exclusively for the storage of imported merchandise used by the proprietors and entered in bond, shall be known as Class Two.

Warehouses of this class shall be used only for such purpose. Cellars and vaults may, in the discretion of the Insular Collector, be bonded in this class for the storage of wines and spirits only.

Bonded warehouses used for the general storage of imported goods shall be known as of Class Three.

Warehouses of this class shall consist of entire buildings used solely

for the storage of bonded goods and of unclaimed or seized goods therein by the Collector.

Bonded yards or sheds for the storage of heavy and bulky imported merchandise shall be known as warehouses of Class Four.

Warehouses of this class shall be used exclusively for the storage of wood, coal, dye-woods, lumber, marble, railroad, pig and bar iron, anchors, chain-cables and other heavy bulky articles. The yards must be closed by substantial fences not less than twelve feet in height, with entrance gates opening into the street or public way, and provided with suitable doors or other fastenings so as to admit of being secured by customs locks. Sheds, when required, must be constructed within the limits of the yard, and in such manner as to protect from injury the goods stored therein, and the doors and other openings must be provided with suitable fastenings. The Collector may order to such yards unclaimed or seized goods therein of the character described in this class.

Whenever the business of a port of entry requires the facilities of bonded yards, barns or sheds for the protection of imported horses, cattle, sheep, etc., application shall be made by the Collector to the Insular Collector for authority to provide the same.

SEC. 228. The establishment of bonded warehouses in either of Classes Two, Three or Four may be authorized by the Insular Collector whenever in his opinion the business of the port requires such warehouses.

APPLICATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF BONDED WAREHOUSES.

SEC. 229. Applications for the establishment of Bonded Warehouses must be made in writing, to the Collector, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and the purpose for which the building is to be used.

Upon receipt of such application, the Collector shall cause an examination of the premises to be made, with reference particularly to its location, construction, and means provided for the safe-keeping of merchandise. If such examination is satisfactory, the Collector shall transmit the papers, with an endorsement of his views thereon, to the Insular Collector. If the Insular Collector approves the application, the person or persons making the same shall be notified by the Collector to enter into bond, in duplicate, in such penalty as may be deemed sufficient to protect the interests of the revenue. Not less than two individuals shall be accepted as sureties, and they shall each be required to file with the bond, in addition to their oaths as sureties, a sworn statement showing real estate or other property owned by them, the value of which, above all incumbrances thereon, shall be at least equal to the amount specified in their oaths as sureties, and that they have an amount of property above all debts, owned by them equal to the amount specified in their oaths as sureties. A duly incorporated banking institution, guaranty or surety company may be accepted as surety whenever the Collector shall be satisfied as to its sufficiency and as to its legal capacity to become surety.

The bond must be executed in presence of the Collector, and, if approved by him, one copy of each bond shall be retained by him on file. He will notify the owner or occupant of the premises of the establishment of the warehouse. The other copy of the bond shall be transmitted to the Insular Collector.

FORM OF BOND TO BE GIVEN ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WAREHOUSES.

The bonds for warehouses of all classes shall be in the following form:

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____ and _____, as principals, and _____ and _____, assurers, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Philippine Islands in the sum of _____ dollars for the payment of which, well and truly to be made to the Government of the Philippine Islands, we bind ourselves, our heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, by these presents; as witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 19____.

The condition of this obligation is such that, if the above-bounden principals shall comply in all respects with the requirements of law and the regulations of the Insular Collector in connection with the warehousing of imported goods, and shall exonerate and hold the Government of the Philippine Islands and its officers harmless from or on account of any risk, loss, or expense of any kind or description connected with or arising from the deposit or keeping of imported merchandise, under the laws and regulations aforesaid, in the warehouse or premises known as _____, and shall also pay to the Collector or Acting Collector, monthly, the salary of the officer or officers in charge; and if the proprietor or occupant of said warehouse shall receive for storage therein such unclaimed and seized goods as the Collector or Acting Collector of the Customs may order to be deposited therein, and shall safely keep and deliver to the claimant, on the order of the Collector or Acting Collector, all seized goods stored as aforesaid, and all unclaimed goods stored as aforesaid, on payment of storage and charges, and shall promptly report to the Collector or Acting Collector any and all damaged or perishable articles that may be found or stored in said warehouse, and shall not receive any gunpowder or other dangerous or explosive substance, except firecrackers, into said warehouse, and shall not remove, nor suffer to be removed, any goods, wares, or merchandise from said warehouse without lawful permit and without the presence of the customs officer in charge, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

_____ (Seal.)
_____ (Seal.)
_____ (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 230. The Collector or Acting Collector of Customs must promptly notify the Insular Collector of the death, pecuniary embarrassment, or insolvency of any of the parties to a bond, or of any circumstances which make it advisable to require new bonds.

New bonds must in all cases be given when a warehouse passes into the hands of new principals, or where changes take place in partnerships.

Alterations in bonded warehouses can be made only by permission of the Collector, and if such alterations constitute a material change in the premises, new bonds must be required.

It is the duty of the Collector to notify the Insular Collector of all changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their security. If burned or otherwise destroyed, immediate notice with full particulars, shall be given, and if rebuilt, the premises shall not be used as a bonded warehouse until bonded anew.

SEC. 231. Proprietors or occupants of bonded warehouses are required, on ten days notice from the Collector, to renew their bond, and if they fail so to do no merchandise shall be sent to their warehouse, and that stored in the premises shall be removed at the expense of the proprietor or occupants.

SEC. 232. Warehouses may be discontinued by the Collector at any time upon receipt of written request to that effect from the proprietors or occupants of the premises, provided all the requirements of the law and regulations have been complied with on the part of the principals. Where dutiable merchandise is stored in the premises the same must be removed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and the premises shall not be surrendered, nor discontinuance authorized, until after a careful examination of the accounts of the warehouse and a comparison thereof with the books of the Custom House.

SEC. 233. The Government shall in no case be responsible for the safe-keeping of goods stored in any bonded warehouse unless it specifically undertakes to hold itself responsible.

SEC. 234. The rates of storage and labor at the respective ports on goods remaining in Government warehouses or stores, or upon the Custom House premises, shall be fixed and promulgated by the Insular Collector annually. The rates of storage in warehouses of Classes Three and Four may be agreed upon between the importer and warehouse proprietor, but in case goods are stored without such agreement, such charges shall not exceed the customary charges at the port, and in case of dispute concerning the same, the Collector shall decide the rates accordingly.

All proper charges for lighterage, and carriage of such goods to such bonded warehouses, may be paid by the warehouse proprietor receiving such goods under agreement between him and the owner thereof and shall be a lien thereon, and before their delivery he shall be entitled to the repayment thereof by the importer, together with his proper charges for storage and labor.

All merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses of any class shall be subject to the rate of duty in force at the time of their withdrawal.

WAREHOUSING GOODS.

SEC. 235. The entry of goods for warehousing shall be in duplicate in the prescribed form and shall be verified by oath or affirmation as in the entry of merchandise for consumption.

The dutiable value or quantity of each package, according as the same may be dutiable on value or quantity, must be stated on the entry.

SEC. 236. Any portion of an invoice not less than an entire package, or if the merchandise be in bulk, not less than one ton in weight, may be entered for warehousing, and the remainder for consumption or for warehouse and transportation in bond. In such cases, however, the entries must be made simultaneously and the oaths or affirmations altered accordingly.

SEC. 237. Excepting such cases of merchandise as the Insular Collector may by regulation exempt from any or all of the provisions of this section, all package goods, including distilled spirits in casks,

must be sent to and received in the warehouse by the shipping marks and numbers, and if imported without numbers they are required to be numbered consecutively at the expense of the importer or consignee. Such goods must be gauged, weighed and in all cases dealt with by such numbers. The Collector shall, at the expense of the owner of the goods, cause each package, when received in warehouse, to be marked with the year and month when received, the name of the vessel in which it was imported, and of the place whence shipped, such marking to be done under the supervision of the storekeeper, and the necessary labor to be furnished by the proprietor of the warehouse as a charge on the goods.

The shipping marks, numbers, and description of packages must be entered on books to be kept and upon reports to be made by the officer in charge in his daily returns to the Collector's office. They shall then be entered in the general warehouse at the Custom House, and the numbers therein given shall be the designated numbers on all permits for withdrawal.

SEC. 238. The entry for warehousing having been examined by the Collector and the duty estimated thereon, the Collector shall take a bond from the importer, with satisfactory security, in double the amount of such estimated duties, in the following form:

WAREHOUSING BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ as principals, and _____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Philippine Islands in the sum of _____ dollars, to be paid to the Government of the Philippine Islands, for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals at the port of _____ this _____ day of _____, nineteen hundred and _____.

Whereas certain goods, wares and merchandise, consisting of _____ (here insert marks, number, description of packages, quantity and contents), were originally imported at the port of _____ in the _____, whereof _____ is (or was) master, from _____, on the _____ day of _____ nineteen hundred and _____;

And whereas the above-bounden principals have this day entered the same at the port of _____, under the laws of the Philippine Islands providing for the warehousing of merchandise in bond, as per warehouse (or re-warehouse) entry number _____, in which the said goods, wares and merchandise are also described or set forth;

Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such that if, within one year from the said date of original importation, the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be regularly and lawfully withdrawn from public store or bonded warehouse on payment of the legal duties and charges to which they shall then be subject; or if, at any time within one year from the said date of original importation, they shall be so withdrawn for actual export beyond the limits of the Philippine Islands, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force.

_____ (Seal.)
_____ (Seal.)
_____ (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

SEC. 239. No partial withdrawal of merchandise from bonded warehouses shall be allowed in less quantities than an entire package, or if in bulk of less than one ton.

SEC. 240. The importer of record may transfer to any other person the right to any merchandise under bond by writing upon the face of the withdrawal "Delivery of the above goods may be made to _____"

Signed _____

Importer.

SEC. 241. Original importers shall not by any transfer be relieved either personally or upon the warehousing bond. Both principal and sureties shall continue liable until the duties are paid or the merchandise exported.

SEC. 242. The bond having been executed, the Collector shall issue and deliver to the importer a permit directed to the inspector who supervises the unloading to send the goods to the warehouse named in the entry, with the exception of such as shall be designated for examination, and to send the last-named to the public store; or, in the discretion of the Collector, all the packages may be sent to the bonded warehouse for examination there.

ENTRY FOR WAREHOUSE AND IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION.

SEC. 243. On arrival of goods destined for transshipment to another port, an entry for warehousing and transportation in bond must be obtained. Such entry shall be in triplicate in the prescribed form and verified by the oath or affirmation of the importer on the following form:

Oath or affirmation of shipper.

I do solemnly, sincerely, and truly _____ that the goods, wares and merchandise prescribed in the within entry, now delivered by me to the Collector of Customs at the port of _____, are truly intended to be transported in bond by me to the port of _____ and delivered to the Collector of said port, according to the provisions of law and the regulations of the Insular Collector.

_____ this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me.

_____, *Collector.*

One copy of said entry shall be forwarded immediately to the Collector at the port of destination of the merchandise.

Upon making such entry the Collector shall take a bond from the importer in an amount equal to at least double the duties chargeable upon the goods, in the following form:

Transportation bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____ and _____, as principals, and _____ and _____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Philippine Islands in the sum of _____ dollars for the payment whereof to the Government of the Philippine Islands, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals at the port of _____, this _____ day of _____, nineteen hundred and ____.

Whereas the merchandise described in the entry hereinafter referred to was heretofore imported into the Philippine Islands, at the port of _____; and whereas permission is desired, under the laws and regulations in such case made and provided, to transport the said merchandise to the port of _____, without the previous payment of duties thereon; and whereas an entry thereof for (withdrawal from warehouse and), (warehouse and immediate) transportation in bond hath this day accordingly been filed with the Collector of Customs at the port of _____, in which the said merchandise is described as follows: (here describe in accordance with entry), which said entry is numbered _____.

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above-bounden principals shall within _____ days from the date hereof, transport or cause to be transported in _____ (here name vessel or other conveyance, character, etc., and the route, as designated on the entry), and shall, within the time herein specified, deliver the same to the Collector at the said port of destination, and if due entry thereof shall be made for re-warehousing, and if said principals shall also, within the time herein specified, produce to and deposit with the Collector at the said port of withdrawal, the certificate of the Collector at the said port of destination that the said merchandise has been delivered to him according to law, and re-warehoused, and the duties thereon paid or secured, or, failing to do so, shall pay to the proper collecting officer of the Philippine Islands at the said port of withdrawal, the amount of duties to be ascertained as due and owing on the merchandise aforesaid, and an additional duty of one hundred per cent., then this obligation to be void; otherwise, it shall remain in full force.

_____ (Seal.)
_____ (Seal.)
_____ (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of:

SEC. 244. The arrival of such goods at destination must be reported by the common carrier to the Collector at such port, who shall thereupon require the owner of such merchandise or his duly accredited representative to make entry thereof, either, for consumption or for warehouse, and such goods and the entry and examination and subsequent treatment thereof shall, in all respects, be conducted as if such goods had originally been imported at such port in the first instance.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

SEC. 245. Common carriers, such as steamships or other transportation companies, in order to convey dutiable merchandise in bond from the port of importation to other ports, must give security in the nature of a general transportation bond in such penalty as may be directed by the Insular Collector, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by him, conditioned that the principals shall transport and deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port to which the merchandise may be consigned all goods in bond delivered to such carrier, such transportation and delivery to be made without delay.

Application to bond routes for the purpose indicated must be made to the Insular Collector. If the application to bond is approved, the

common carrier shall be required to enter into bond in a penalty not less than \$5,000, and in the following form:

Bond as common carrier.

Know all men by these presents, that we, ———, as principals, and ———, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Philippine Islands, in the sum of ——— dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, our successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, nineteen hundred and —.

Whereas the above-bounden ——— has applied to be authorized and designated as a common carrier for the transportation of dutiable merchandise in bond in the Philippine Islands, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Insular Collector, from the port of ——— to the ports of ———, ———, in the following manner, viz: In suitable (here insert the "vessels" or such other means of conveyance as it is proposed to be used), owned or controlled by said (here insert the name of the principal on the bond), used in the transportation of goods between the ports named above; and in consideration thereof this bond is given to secure the Government of the Philippine Islands against any loss or expense arising in connection with the transportation of merchandise over the route hereinbefore set forth under the provisions of the regulations prescribed by the Insular Collector.

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above-bounden principal shall duly observe and faithfully comply with the law and the regulations pertaining to the transportation and safe delivery of imported merchandise and shall pay the necessary expense of such locks, seals or other fastenings, as may be required by the Collector for securing the custody and safe transportation of such merchandise, and shall use only such means of conveyance for transportation as may be prescribed, approved and authorized by the Insular Collector, and shall without delay, transport and make prompt report and safe delivery of all merchandise delivered to ——— for transportation in bond, together with the manifest thereof, showing that such merchandise is in bond, and its port of destination, to the Collector or other proper officer of the customs at the port of destination in the manner required by the law and the regulations aforesaid, or, in default of such delivery, shall pay to the Government of the Philippine Islands for liquidated damages the value of all such merchandise not so transported and delivered, with the duties added, together with all costs, charges and expense caused by failure to make such delivery, and shall also protect and save harmless the Government of the Philippine Islands from any loss or damage resulting from fraud or negligence on the part of any officer, agent, or other person, employed by the above-bounden principal, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

————— (Seal.)
 ————— (Seal.)
 ————— (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

—————
 —————

SEC. 246. When merchandise is forwarded from the port of importation, separate manifests, in triplicate, must be prepared for each vessel, car, conveyance, or other means of transportation, signed by the agent of the vessel, railroad, or other company by which the transportation is made, and certified and delivered by the Inspector. Each manifest should contain a description of the merchandise, by marks, numbers, and contents, the route, conveyance, port of destination, names of shipper and consignee.

SEC. 247. The officer in charge of the lading must see that manifests are furnished for each vessel or conveyance, as herein required, and he must certify on the manifest to the lading of the goods, giving the name and description of the vessel, car or other conveyance. One of the manifests should be delivered to the master of the vessel, or the conductor in charge of such car or other conveyance, and the other two should be returned to the Custom House without unnecessary delay.

The Collector must transmit one copy of the manifest by first mail to the chief customs officer of the port of destination.

SEC. 248. Upon arrival of the car or vessel, or other conveyance at the port of destination, examination must be made of the fastenings of the compartment, car or vehicle in which are stored dutiable goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they have been tampered with. If such fastenings are not intact, or the Collector has reason to suspect fraudulent attempts, he shall take possession of the vessel, car or vehicle and its contents and report the facts to the Insular Collector. If there is no evidence that fraud has been attempted, the seals should be removed by the customs officer and entry of the goods allowed as hereinbefore provided.

Merchandise in bonded warehouses may be examined at any time during the business hours of the port by the importer, consignee, or agent, who may take samples of his goods in reasonable quantities, according to the usage of the port, make all needful repairs of packages, and repack the goods if necessary for their safety or preservation, provided, that when the original contents are placed in the new package they shall be marked and numbered as before.

Casks containing wines liable to sour may be refilled when necessary for preservation, but the wine used for such refilling must be part of the same importation and must have been withdrawn for consumption with payment of duties.

No samples shall be taken nor any goods exhibited or examined without a permit from the Collector, and under the supervision of an officer of customs, nor unless by request of the importer, owner, or consignee; nor shall any package be repaired nor the goods repacked without a permit, to be granted only when necessary for the safety or preservation of the contents. Goods imported in bulk, and not in immediate danger of deterioration, cannot be placed in packages while in warehouse.

SEC. 249. Merchandise duly deposited in a bonded warehouse may be transferred to another bonded warehouse, on the written request of the owner or importer to the Collector, who shall issue a transfer order directing the removal of the merchandise at the risk and expense of the party requesting it, under the supervision of an officer of the customs.

SEC. 250. Perishable goods, gun-powder, or other dangerous or explosive substances, except fire-crackers, shall not be deposited in warehouse, and if not immediately entered for export or for trans-

portation from the vessel in which imported or entered for consumption and the duties paid thereon, must be, as to perishable goods, sold at public auction by the Collector, on giving such public notice not exceeding three days, as the necessities of the case permit, and as to gun-powder and other dangerous compounds, except fire-crackers, such disposition thereof must be made as is consistent with the public safety.

SEC. 251. Any collector of the customs is authorized, under such directions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Insular Collector, to sell, upon due notice, at public auction, any unclaimed merchandise deposited in public warehouse whenever the same may from depreciation in value, damage, leakage or other cause, in the opinion of such collector, be likely to prove insufficient, on a sale thereof, to pay the duties, storage, and other charges if suffered to remain in public store for the period allowed by law in the case of unclaimed merchandise.

SEC. 252. Merchandise duly entered for warehouse may remain in bonded warehouse for a period of one year from the time of arrival, which period may be further extended not more than one year by the Insular Collector whenever sufficient reasons for such extension are presented to him. Merchandise not withdrawn at the completion of the prescribed period shall be sold at auction by the Collector.

WITHDRAWALS.

SEC. 253. Merchandise in bond may be withdrawn at any time for consumption, for transportation to another port, or for exportation. The withdrawal must be made by the person or firm named in the original warehouse entry, or by a person or firm duly authorized by the former, whose authority must appear in writing upon the face of the withdrawal. All withdrawals shall be made in duplicate or triplicate, as the case may be, and shall show the number of the bond, the marks and numbers of the packages withdrawn, the vessel and date of importation, the description, quantity, separate value of each package, and total dutiable value of the merchandise, and shall be signed by the party making the withdrawal.

SEC. 254. No withdrawal for export shall be allowed before the liquidation of the warehousing entry, or a special liquidation for such items as refer to the merchandise exported, and there shall be no abatement nor allowance of duties on account of damage, loss or deterioration of merchandise while in warehouse, except as herein provided.

SEC. 255. No merchandise shall be removed from a bonded warehouse without a duly signed permit containing the designation of said warehouse, the date of the receipt of the merchandise therein, and the word "deliver" and date thereof, certified by the person in charge of the storage books at the Custom House.

SEC. 256. A withdrawal for consumption must be made in duplicate, in the prescribed form, and must be signed by the importer or a party authorized by him. If by the latter, the original importer must place, upon the withdrawal, his written authority for the substitution. No oath or declaration shall be required for withdrawals from bond.

SEC. 257. On presentation of such withdrawal to the Collector it shall be compared with the record of the bond upon the warehouse ledger, and, if they agree, the item shall be entered therein with the amount of duty due thereon. A permit for delivery shall thereupon be filled out.

The customs officer in charge of the storage accounts shall make upon the permit a statement of storage and labor and other charges due upon the packages to be withdrawn. After the duties and charges shall have been registered and paid to the Collector, the permit shall be signed by the Collector and returned to the importer or his representative for presentation to the storekeeper at the bonded warehouse, who shall thereupon deliver the merchandise.

SEC. 258. All permits received for the delivery of packages from bonded warehouses shall be entered upon the warehouse books and returned by the storekeeper thereof to the Custom House, stamped with date of delivery, and due note thereof shall be made upon the storekeeper's record.

SEC. 259. The withdrawal of goods from warehouse for exportation, at the port of original importation, shall be made in duplicate in the prescribed form.

If exported by other than the original importer, the same authority shall be required as in case of withdrawal for consumption. The export shall be made under the original marks of importation. Additional port marks may be made by authority of the Collector and under the supervision of a customs officer, but both the original and the port marks shall appear in all papers pertaining to the exportation.

The withdrawals shall be verified in the following form:

Declaration on export withdrawal.

I, ———, do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare that the goods, wares and merchandise described in the within withdrawal, now delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs for the port of ——— are truly intended to be exported by me to the port of ———, as stated in said entry, and by the vessel (or route) therein indicated, and are not intended to be reloaded or consumed within the limits of the Philippine Islands; and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said goods, wares and merchandise are the same in quality, quantity, value and package (wastage and damage excepted) as at the time of importation.

————— *Exporter.*

Port of ———.

Declared this ——— day of ———, 19—, before me.

————— *Collector.*

SEC. 260. The withdrawal having been duly entered in the warehouse accounts, the exporter shall give bond, with satisfactory security, in a penal sum equal to double the amount of the estimated duties on the goods, to produce the proof required by law of the landing of the same beyond the limits of the Philippine Islands, which bond shall be in the following form:

Export bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, ——— as principals, and ———, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Philippine Islands in the sum of ——— dollars; for the payment whereof to the Government of the Philippine Islands we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents:

Witness our hands and seals, at the port of ——— this ——— day of ———, nineteen hundred and ———.

Whereas, the following described merchandise having been heretofore duly imported into the Philippine Islands and entered for warehousing in bond and having been so warehoused at the above-named port according to law, hath been this day entered for withdrawal and exportation in bond, viz: (here describe the merchandise by marks, numbers, description, and number of packages, with their contents), which said merchandise is also described in an export entry of this date, numbered ———, and is to be exported in the (ship or vessel describing the same) known as the (here insert the name of the vessel), whereof ——— is at present master, now lying in the above-named port, and bound for the port of ———: and whereas it is intended that the said merchandise shall be exported as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the laws and regulations of the Philippine Islands relating to the exportation of imported goods, without the payment of duties thereon;

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the aforesaid merchandise shall, in good faith, be actually exported and landed abroad according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and shall not, nor any part thereof, be relanded at any port or place within the limits of the Philippine Islands, and if the certificates and other proofs required by law and the regulations of the Insular Collector, showing the delivery of the same at the said port of destination or at any other port or place without the limits of the Philippine Islands, shall be produced and deposited with the Collector of Customs for the time being at the said port of withdrawal within ——— from the date hereof, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

————— (Seal.)
 ————— (Seal.)
 ————— (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

—————
 —————

SEC. 261. The bond having been duly executed, a permit shall be issued directing the storekeeper to deliver the goods to the Surveyor for exportation under his supervision.

SEC. 262. The withdrawal shall be transmitted to the proper officer, with directions to cause the merchandise described therein to be laden for exportation, indicating such as is to be weighed, measured or gauged.

SEC. 263. A special return of the weight, gauge or measure of the merchandise must, when required, be made to the Collector.

SEC. 264. The export bond shall be cancelled upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that the merchandise has been duly landed at a foreign port.

SEC. 265. Any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark which has been placed by an officer of the revenue on any package of warehoused merchandise shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 266. If any importer or proprietor of any warehoused merchandise, or any person in his employ, shall, by any contrivance, fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the merchandise, except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or proprietor and any agent or employé so offending shall each be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 267. If any warehoused merchandise shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from any public or private warehouse such goods shall be forfeited to the Government of the Philippine Islands; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such merchandise, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed for the fraudulent introduction of merchandise into the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 268. The Insular Collector may from time to time establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the due execution of the provisions relating to warehouses, and to secure a just accountability under the same, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary.

CHAPTER XIX.

LIGHTERAGE AND CARTAGE.

SEC. 269. When goods are sent from an importing vessel to a warehouse or from one vessel or conveyance to another, or from warehouse to vessel or car, the same as well as all unclaimed merchandise, and all packages ordered for examination, must be delivered to lightermen, cartmen, or draymen, authorized by contract or appointed by the Collector, and after such lightermen, cartmen or draymen, if authorized by contracts have given bond to the Government of the Philippine Islands in an amount prescribed by the Collector, with two sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty as draymen, cartmen, or lightermen.

The following is the form of bond to be used for bonded lightermen, draymen, or cartmen, unless otherwise prescribed by the Insular Collector, viz:

Know all men by these presents that we, ———, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Philippine Islands in the sum of ——— dollars, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents:

Sealed with our seals this ——— day of ———, nineteen hundred and ———.

Whereas the said ——— has made application to be appointed one of the Custom House ———, within and for the port of ———: Now, the condition of this obligation is such that if the said ——— shall well and truly perform the several duties of a custom house ——— according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Insular Collector relative to lighterage, carriage and drayage of goods in bond, et cetera, and the regulations prescribed by the Collector at the port of ——— in relation to said lighterage, cartage and drayage, and shall make good to whom it may concern all loss or damage which may happen in the ——— by said ——— of or to any goods, wares or merchandise from vessels to bonded warehouses, or to public store, or from one warehouse to another, or to any other place, when directed by a proper officer of the Customs, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

————— (Seal.)
 ————— (Seal.)
 ————— (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

—————
 —————

SEC. 270. Any person, firm or corporation owning one or more lighters, barges, cascoes, propellers, drays or carts, may, upon producing evidence of good character to the Collector, be appointed by him to perform the duties prescribed in the preceding section; and in instances where a general bond is advisable, such bond may be executed covering all the lighters, barges, cascoes, propellers, drays, carts, etc., owned or managed by the person or persons giving the bond, which shall be in an amount to be designated by the Collector, and approved by the Insular Collector.

CHAPTER XX.

MERCHANDISE UNCLAIMED AND UNDER GENERAL ORDER.

SEC. 271. All merchandise remaining on board any vessel and for which no delivery permit has been received by the discharging inspector at the expiration of the period allowed by law for the discharge of the cargo, shall be sent by the inspector to a general-order warehouse, unless otherwise ordered by the Collector. But if the owner, consignee, or master of any vessel so requests, the unpermitted cargo may be sent to general-order warehouse on one day's notice to the Collector after the entry of the vessel. Where the bill of lading makes the cargo deliverable immediately after the entry of the vessel, such cargo may be landed at once and, if unpermitted, stored in general-order warehouse. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, no permit for their delivery having been received by the Inspector, the Collector may send the merchandise to the general-order store and have the same weighed or gauged, if required.

SEC. 272. Merchandise taken possession of in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be deposited by the Collector in public stores of Class One, if there be any such at the port, or, if not, then in some bonded warehouse of Class Three, specially designated for the purpose by the Collector, with the approval of the Insular Collector. In either case, storage at the ordinary rates and all expenses must be paid by the owner or consignee, or, when the goods are sold as unclaimed, from the proceeds.

SEC. 273. In all cases where unclaimed merchandise is taken possession of by the Collector the permit shall be in the following form:

Order to send unclaimed goods to public store or bonded warehouse.

COLLECTION DISTRICT OF ____.
Custom-house ____, ____, ____.

To the Inspector on board the ____:

You will send to ____ all goods remaining on board the ____, from ____, for which no order or permit has been received at this date, excepting gun-powder and other explosive substances, which you will retain on board, and give notice thereof to this office.

Collector of Customs.

SEC. 274. At any time within ninety days after importation, merchandise so taken possession of may be claimed by the consignee and due entry made thereof. But if not so entered within ninety days, it must be sold at public auction at the next ensuing regular sale;

provided, that at any time previous to being listed for sale it may be entered for consumption or warehouse, and withdrawn upon payment of duty and expenses.

SEC. 275. Unless it shall appear by the invoice, bill of lading and manifest, or other satisfactory evidence, that merchandise arriving in the Philippine Islands and remaining in general-order warehouse without examination or appraisalment was, when shipped at the foreign port, destined for immediate exportation from the Philippine Islands, no exportation thereof will be permitted except under entry for warehouse and exportation in bond and appraisalment made, as provided in such cases.

SEC. 276. A true copy of the cargo manifest of every vessel arriving at a port in the Philippine Islands from a foreign country shall be transmitted by the Collector of such port to the Auditor of the Archipelago, after the cargo for such port is unladen and has been entered or taken up as unclaimed, but before the transmission of such copy, said collector shall note thereon (preferably in red ink) against the respective consignments the character thereof, the entry numbers and dates of such entries.

SEC. 277. Regular sales of unclaimed goods, and goods remaining in warehouse beyond one year, unless such time shall have been extended as herein provided, shall be made as often as twice in every year, or oftener at the discretion of the Collector of the port.

CHAPTER XXI.

SALES OF UNCLAIMED, SEIZED, ABANDONED, AND CONFISCATED GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 278. Any seized, unclaimed, or abandoned merchandise remaining unsold for want of bidders, after any sale held in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the United States Provisional Customs and Tariff Regulations in the Philippine Islands, and the amendments thereto, or in accordance with the corresponding sections of this Act relating to such sales, shall be examined by the Collector of Customs as prescribed in section 279 of this Act, and if of no commercial value, or unfit for use or sale, or a menace to the public health, shall be dropped and destroyed and a certificate in triplicate to that effect made out, and one copy forwarded with the account of sales.

SEC. 279. Before dropping and destroying any seized, unclaimed or abandoned merchandise as prescribed in section 278 of this Act, the Collector of Customs shall appoint a board to consist of two responsible customs officers of high position, one of whom shall be an appraiser, and one representative from the office of the Board of Public Health, or of the public officer acting in similar capacity, which board appointed by the Collector of Customs shall examine and appraise said merchandise, and if the same shall be found to be of no commercial value or unfit for use or sale, or a menace to the public health, the Board shall so certify in writing to the Collector of Customs, who shall forthwith order the merchandise so certified delivered, over receipt in triplicate, to the representative of the Board of Public Health, or of the public officer acting in that capacity, to be destroyed in the way best meeting the necessities of the case.

SEC. 280. Any seized, unclaimed or abandoned merchandise in the possession of the Collector of Customs, which in his opinion consti-

tutes by its state or condition a menace to the public health, shall be examined and ordered to be destroyed by him in accordance with the provisions of section 278 of this Act; provided, that the Board of Officers appointed by the Collector of Customs shall be required to certify only that said merchandise constitutes a menace to the public health, without regard to its commercial value or the possibility of selling the same.

SEC. 281. Boards of Public Health, or public officers acting in similar capacity at ports of entry in the Philippine Archipelago are hereby authorized and required to co-operate with collectors of customs in the manner prescribed by this Act, immediately upon receipt by them of a request in writing from the Collector of Customs or as soon thereafter as may be possible.

The original copies of the papers in each case, including the receipt of the representative of the Board of Public Health, or of the public officer acting in similar capacity, shall be transmitted by the Collector of Customs with his accounts current to which said papers pertain, and said papers, if in due form, shall constitute the authority of the Collector of Customs for such action.

SEC. 282. Except as otherwise specially provided, all goods, wares, or merchandise not duly entered and the duties paid or secured as provided by this Act within ninety days after importation, and all bonded goods upon which the duties have not been paid within the prescribed period, and all seized or confiscated goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be sold at auction by order of the Collector, as hereinbefore prescribed, after ninety days public notice, which notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the Custom House where the sale is to take place. If, in the judgment of the Collector, the value of any one consignment of the property to be sold shall exceed five hundred dollars, a notice of such sale of such consignment shall be published weekly during the period of ninety days preceding such sale in a newspaper in general circulation in the town in which such sale is to take place, if any such paper there be.

SEC. 283. After the deduction from the proceeds of the sale of the proper duties thereon, and all proper charges and expenses for labor, storage, carriage, advertising and sale, the Collector shall hold the balance for ten days, subject to the claim of the owner of such goods. Failing such demand he shall deposit such balance with the Insular Treasurer, as a special deposit to be paid to the proper claimant demanding the same within one year thereafter, upon such evidence and in such manner as the Insular Auditor shall prescribe.

In all such cases the Collector shall fully report his action in the matter, together with all the particulars, to the Insular Collector and to the Insular Auditor.

After one year all such special deposits unclaimed and unpaid shall be covered into the Insular Treasury as customs receipts.

CHAPTER XXII.

STAMPS.

SEC. 284. The following papers shall not be issued, received, granted, or in any manner recognized by any customs officer unless there shall be affixed thereto a lawful Customs stamp or stamps of the Philippine Islands, representing the value in United States currency as follows,

subject to the exemptions prescribed by section 135 of this Act for vessels possessing second-class coastwise licenses:

Each clearance	\$2.00
Original inward manifest of each vessel	2.00
Each Bill of Health50
Each outward foreign passenger list50
Each original export entry exceeding \$25 in value ..	.50
Each original import entry exceeding \$25 in value ..	.50
Each original withdrawal entry20
Each entry for immediate transportation in bond ..	.50
Each original free entry, except free entries of stores for Government use, exceeding \$10 in value20
Each original certificate50
Each original bond50
Each copy of official document50

Until due provision can be made for printing a supply of customs stamps, the Insular Collector is authorized to make requisition upon the Collector of Internal Revenue of these Islands for a sufficient number of internal revenue stamps, which shall first be stamped across their face with the word "customs" and then kept for sale by customs officers for use in compliance with the provisions of this section. The funds accruing from the sale of the internal revenue stamps so used and sold for customs purposes, and from the sale of all customs stamps, shall be regularly deposited as customs collections. These stamps shall be in lieu of the internal revenue stamps heretofore used on the above-mentioned customs documents.

SEC. 285. The fees lawfully chargeable upon the issue to vessels of certificates of protection, or of licenses for the coasting trade, or other papers pertaining thereto, shall be received in cash by collectors before the issuance thereof, and the amount received and the date of such receipt and the signature of the officer receiving the same shall be entered on such paper.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

SEC. 286. The decision of the Collector of Customs at a sub-port of entry as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable upon imported merchandise, including all dutiable costs and charges, and as to the dutiable value of merchandise, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever character shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise, or the person paying such fees, charges and exactions other than duties, shall, having first paid all duties, fees and charges and exactions, within two days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after such payment, as well in cases of merchandise entered in bond as for consumption, if dissatisfied with such decision, give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs, setting forth distinctly and specifically, and in respect to each entry or payment, the reasons for his objections thereto.

Upon such payment and notice the Collector of Customs shall re-examine and decide the case thus submitted, and if such decision shall sustain the protest of the owner, importer, consignee or agent of

such merchandise, or of the person paying such fees, charges and exactions other than duties, the entry shall be re-liquidated accordingly. But if such decision shall be adverse to the protest of the owner, importer, consignee or agent of such merchandise, or to the person paying such fees, charges and exactions other than duties, said person or persons may, within five days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after notification in writing to them by the Collector of Customs of such adverse decision, give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs of his or their dissatisfaction with such adverse decision, which notice, together with the entry, invoice, and all other papers and exhibits connected therewith, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Insular Collector who shall examine and decide the case thus submitted, and such decision shall be final and conclusive upon all persons interested therein, and the record shall be transmitted to the proper collector of customs or person acting as such, who shall re-liquidate the entry accordingly, except in cases where the person paying such duties, fees, charges and exactions other than duties, shall appeal from the imposition thereof to the Court of Customs Appeals in the manner hereinafter provided, and in cases where the Secretary of Finance and Justice shall certify in writing that, in his opinion, such decision ought to be revised by the Court of Customs Appeals. For the purposes of this section, it shall be the duty of the Insular Collector immediately to give notice in writing to the Secretary of Finance and Justice of all appeals that have come to him by virtue of this section and of his decisions thereon, where such decisions shall have reversed the decision of the Collector of Customs or where the decisions of the Insular Collector, acting as Collector for the port of Manila, shall have been adverse to the Government.

SEC. 287. If the decision of the Insular Collector, acting either as Collector of Customs for the port of Manila or on appeal to him from a collector of customs, shall be adverse to the claim of the owner, importer, consignee or agent of the merchandise, or of the person paying to the Collector of Customs fees, charges and exactions other than duties, the owner, importer, consignee or agent, or the person paying the fees, charges and exactions may, within five days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after notification in writing to him by the Collector of Customs of such adverse decision, appeal therefrom to the Court of Customs Appeals by giving notice in writing to the Collector of Customs of his or their dissatisfaction with such adverse decision, which notice shall be forthwith transmitted by the Collector of Customs to the Insular Collector, who shall thereupon forthwith certify and transmit to the Clerk of the Court of Customs Appeals such notice of appeal, together with the entry, invoices and exhibits, and all other papers connected therewith, and his decision thereon, and the Court shall proceed, upon notice to the appealing party and to the Attorney General, to examine the case submitted, and its decision shall be final and conclusive upon all persons interested therein, and the records shall be transmitted to the Insular Collector and the entry shall be re-liquidated accordingly.

In case the decision of the Insular Collector, acting in his capacity as Collector of Customs for the port of Manila, or upon appeal to him from the Collector of Customs, shall be adverse to the Government on the matter at issue and the Secretary of Finance and Justice shall certify in writing that, in his opinion, such decision ought to be revised by the Court of Customs Appeals, it shall be thereupon the duty of the Insular Collector to certify and transmit his decision, together

with the entry, invoices and exhibits, and all other papers connected therewith, to the Clerk of the Court of Customs Appeals, and that court shall, upon notice to the Attorney General, and to all parties interested, re-examine and determine the case, as last above provided, and its decision shall be final.

SEC. 288. The evidence taken before either the Collector of Customs or the Insular Collector may, if competent, be used before said Court, and said Court may receive further evidence pertinent to the issue. The Court may make general rules governing proceedings before it. Costs may be allowed to the Government or to the adverse party, in the discretion of the Court, but such costs shall not exceed those allowed to parties in actions pending in the Supreme Court for the Philippine Islands, as established by the Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings. The Court shall have the power to determine all questions arising in the appeal, including the question as to whether any duty, exaction, imposition or fee can lawfully be imposed. The remedy by appeal to the Court of Customs Appeals is exclusive of all other remedies upon all questions arising relating to the Customs duties, or the administration thereof, under this Act. No right of action shall exist on the part of the owner, importer, exporter, or consignee to recover back any duties, fees, exactions or fines by him or them paid, except by means of appeal in accordance with the provisions of this Act. No appeal shall lie to any tribunal from the judgment of the Court of Customs Appeals, nor shall any tribunal have the right to review its decisions or proceedings in any form.

SEC. 289. The Court of Customs Appeals shall consist of three judges, the Secretary of Finance and Justice to be the President of such court; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be designated, from time to time, by the Civil Governor, shall be the second member, and a competent person, to be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, shall be the third member. The third member of the Court shall act as its clerk and shall receive a compensation at the rate of four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500.00) per year, in money of the United States. He shall possess the qualifications required by law for judges of the Supreme Court, and may be required to perform the duties of a Judge of a Court of First Instance of any province in the Islands, when directed in writing to do so by the Civil Governor, in which case his acts, proceedings and judgments shall be of equal validity as though he were the regular Judge of the Court of First Instance in the province in which he shall perform such duties. Judges of the Court of Customs Appeals shall have power to administer oaths, and, as to proceedings pending before it, the Court shall have all the powers of the Supreme Court for the Philippine Islands, as defined in Acts No. 136 and No. 190. It shall be a court of record and have a seal. Two judges shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or some person detailed from his office for that purpose, to represent the Government before the Court in aid of the Insular Collector. The judges shall, before entering upon the performance of their duties, take the oath required by law to be taken by judicial officers. The Clerk may employ such deputies, clerical assistants, typewriters, stenographers, and messengers, and at such salaries, as a majority of the judges shall authorize. Said Court shall be deemed to be always open.

SEC. 290. Whenever a collector of customs shall administratively

impose any fine or penalty, or decree any forfeiture or confiscation, the person against whom such fine, penalty or forfeiture or confiscation has been adjudged by the Collector may appeal therefrom to the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago, and his decision, either as Collector of the port of Manila or on appeal, shall be final, except in cases wherein the amount of the fine or penalty, or the value of the property forfeited or confiscated, shall exceed five hundred dollars, in which case an appeal may be taken therefrom to the Court of Customs Appeals in the manner provided in the three preceding sections. In case of such appeal, the Court of Customs Appeals shall proceed to determine the issue, as is provided in case of other appeals in the preceding sections.

SEC. 291. Whenever the penalty of imprisonment is imposed by the terms of this Act for violation of any of its provisions, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to institute, in proper cases before the Court of Customs Appeals, proceedings in the ordinary form of criminal prosecutions, for the conviction of the person charged, and that Court shall have the power to try and determine the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant so charged and to impose such sentence as the law warrants in case of conviction, and its decision shall be final. The collection of fines imposed by the Court may be enforced by imprisonment, as in case of other crimes or misdemeanors, in accordance with such law as is now, or may be hereafter, provided.

SEC. 292. Protests which fail to point out distinctly and specifically the precise objection of the person protesting to the action of the customs authorities, will not be entertained; nor will any protest be entertained on the action of the Collector as to excessive sea-stores.

SEC. 293. The Insular Collector, collectors of customs at sub-ports of entry, and their respective deputies duly appointed, or any of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and said Insular Collector, collectors of customs at sub-ports of entry, or their respective deputies duly appointed, as the case may be, may cite to appear before them, and examine upon oath any owner, importer, agent, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they, or either of them, may deem material respecting any merchandise, in ascertaining the dutiable value or classification thereof; and they or either of them may require such testimony to be reduced to writing, and when so taken it shall be filed in the office of the Collector of Customs, and preserved for use or reference until the final decision of the Insular Collector shall be made respecting the valuation or classification of said merchandise, as the case may be.

SEC. 294. If any person so cited to appear shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall refuse to answer in writing any material interrogatories, and subscribe his name to his deposition, or to produce such papers, when so required by the Insular Collector, collectors of customs at sub-ports of entry, or their respective deputies duly appointed, or any of them, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer or consignee, the appraisalment which the Insular Collector may make of the merchandise shall be final and conclusive; and any person who shall willfully and corruptly swear falsely on an examination before the Insular Collector or Collector of Customs at sub-port of entry, or any of their deputies duly appointed, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he is the owner, importer or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

SEC. 295. A permanent record shall be kept by all collectors of all protests at their respective ports, with particulars of the successive steps taken in each case.

SEC. 296. Whenever a decision has been made by the Insular Collector in regard to the classification of any kind of merchandise, and no appeal has been taken within the period as prescribed by this Act, such decision shall govern the liquidation of the particular case which was the subject of the decision. In the absence of any appeal and of contrary instructions, all similar goods shall be treated in liquidation in accordance with the classification established by the Insular Collector.

SEC. 297. Importers filing protests involving questions of fact must, if the nature of the merchandise permits, within five days after filing the protests, supply the Collector with samples of the merchandise covered thereby. Such samples shall be verified by the officer who is immediately responsible for the classification against which the protests are filed, and shall be transmitted to the Insular Collector with the protests to which they belong.

SEC. 298. No collector or other officer of the customs shall be in any way liable to any owner, importer, consignee or agent of any merchandise, or any other person, for or on account of any rulings or decisions as to the liability to duty or the classification of said merchandise, or any other matter or thing as to which said owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise might be entitled to appeal from the decision of said collector or other officer, nor shall any collector or other officer of the Customs Service be liable to an action for the recovery of duties paid, whether under protest or otherwise, the remedy given by this Act by way of appeal being hereby declared to be exclusive.

SEC. 299. All final judgments, when in favor of the importer, shall be certified by the Court of Customs Appeals to the Insular Auditor and paid pursuant to appropriation by settlement warrant upon the Insular Treasury.

SEC. 300. The money necessary for the re-payment of duties exacted or paid in excess of the amounts found and on final liquidation, or for the payment of fines or penalties remitted, shall be estimated and included by collectors or other proper officers in their regular estimates for appropriations, and shall be disbursed only pursuant to appropriation upon proper certified statements in such form as the Insular Collector shall prescribe, but in every case application for review, if pending, must be withdrawn before the preparation of any such statement.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FINES, PENALTIES, SEIZURES AND FORFEITURES.

SEC. 301. The importation of dutiable merchandise by sea from any foreign country in a vessel of less than thirty tons burden shall subject both vessel and cargo to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 302. The master of any vessel arriving at a port in the Philippine Islands having fire-arms, gun-powder, cartridges, dynamite, or any other class of explosives and munitions of war concealed on board his vessel, or not contained in the ship's manifest, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$2000.00, and all of such articles together with such vessel shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 303. Except as provided by the last preceding section, if any

merchandise be found on board any vessel from a foreign port which is not included in her manifests, produced as required by this Act, the master shall forfeit an amount equal to double the duties fixed therefor, provided always, that if it appears to the Collector that such omissions occurred with intent to defraud the revenue, the master shall in addition forfeit an amount equal to the value of the merchandise not manifested, and all such merchandise belonging or consigned to the officers or crew of the vessel shall be seized and forfeited; but if such merchandise belongs to any other person acting in good faith the same shall be released upon payment of the regular duties and charges thereon. If any package or article named on the manifest be missing on the arrival of the vessel, or if the merchandise on board does not otherwise agree with the manifest delivered by the master, except as above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than two thousand, five hundred dollars, and in addition an amount equal to the value of the said missing merchandise as ascertained by the Collector of Customs, unless the Collector shall be satisfied that such deficiency or disagreement occurred without fraudulent intent, in which case said penalty shall not be inflicted; provided, nevertheless, that if such disagreement or deficiency if found by the Collector to be due to the carelessness, negligence or incompetence of the master of the vessel, her owners or agents, a penalty of not more than the value thereof may be imposed upon the master for each package missing or materially disagreeing in marks, character or otherwise with the description thereof in the manifest.

All penalties inflicted under the provisions of this section shall be forthwith reported to the Insular Collector with full particulars of the offense committed and of the previous conduct of the master in like matters.

SEC. 304. Whenever an entry of imported merchandise is permitted by the Collector, which shall not be accompanied by the invoices as required by this Act, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. of the amount of duties on such importation may be imposed upon the importer, provided that the value of the goods in such entry shall be more than one hundred dollars, and provided further, that the penalty shall not be less than five dollars in any one case.

SEC. 305. For failure to pay the amount of liquidated duties of a liquidation within five working days after the notice of liquidation has been publicly posted in the Customs House, a penalty of five per cent. of the amount found due the revenue on liquidation shall be added thereto and collected therewith.

SEC. 306. If any seal placed upon any vessel, compartment, car or other conveyance by a customs official is willfully broken or destroyed, a penalty of not exceeding one thousand dollars may be imposed upon the master, conductor or other person in charge thereof for each seal so broken or destroyed.

SEC. 307. A penalty of not more than one thousand dollars may be imposed upon the master of any vessel that shall discharge any cargo at any other than the designated time or place, but the imposition and collection of the penalty in this section prescribed shall not exempt the owner or consignee of the goods or the owner or master of the vessel from any payment of the duties on the goods so discharged, nor from any of the penalties imposed by the terms of this Act for smuggling or other frauds upon the revenue.

SEC. 308. If the gross weight of any article or package described in

the manifest of an importing vessel is found to exceed by more than ten per cent. the gross weight as declared in the manifest or bills of lading thereof, a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and an amount equal to ten per centum of the value thereof for each such package or article shall be imposed upon the master of the importing vessel, unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Collector by the master or consignee that such excess of weight was the result of mistake and without fraud.

SEC. 309. Whenever any article subject to duty is found in the baggage of any person arriving within the Philippine Islands, which was not at the time for making entry of such baggage mentioned to the Collector or other proper customs official before whom such entry was made by the person making entry, such article shall be seized, and the person in whose baggage it is found shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of such article, and to the other penalties prescribed for frauds upon the customs revenues, unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Collector that the failure to mention or declare was without fraud.

SEC. 310. Goods found to be fraudulently entered, either as to value, quantity or character, and all goods which have been the subject of an attempt to import into the Philippine Islands without going through the Custom House, or to export from the Philippine Islands without proper entry thereof and payment of lawful duties and charges thereon, and merchandise of prohibited importation, whether declared or not, shall be seized and disposed of as is in this Act provided for the disposition of seized property.

SEC. 311. When imported merchandise shall be so declared and entered as to the value or classification thereof that the duties, if estimated on the face of the entry, would be less by ten per cent. than by law should be collected, or when the dutiable weight, measurement or quantity of imported merchandise is found upon examination to exceed by ten per cent. or more the entered weight, measurement or quantity, a penalty may be imposed upon the importer of not less than the additional amount required to pay the full duty on such merchandise, and not more than five times such additional amount so required, and no delivery of any of the merchandise included in such entry shall be made until such penalty has been paid.

SEC. 312. If upon examination of goods sought to be exported, it is found that the actual gross weight of such goods exceeds by more than ten per cent. the gross weight declared in the bills of lading and export declaration, a penalty may be imposed upon the exporter of an amount not exceeding ten times the export duty on such goods.

SEC. 313. For the purposes of this Act, whenever any fine, penalty, seizure, confiscation, or forfeiture is herein prescribed, in respect to any person, beast, merchandise, vehicle, vessel, or article of any description, the Collector of Customs shall impose, collect, execute and enforce the same in his official capacity without further process of law, unless otherwise specifically stated in this act;

Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the arrest or seizure, and temporary detention, of any person, beast, merchandise, vehicle, vessel, or article, for the purpose of preventing the escape or removal thereof from customs surveillance or custody, and,

Provided, further, that any beast, merchandise, vehicle, vessel, or article, as to which any fine, penalty, seizure, confiscation, or forfeiture has been decreed as herein provided, either by the Collector of

Customs or by the Court of Customs Appeals, shall be sold in the manner prescribed by this Act for the sale of seized or confiscated merchandise, and in cases of fines or penalties, or both, the amount of the fine, or, if so decreed, the equivalent of the penalty, or both, as the case may be, together with the expenses of sale and other proper charges, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale and the remainder shall be held subject to the claim of the owner, in the same way as in sales for customs duties, and in cases of seizure, confiscation or forfeiture, the net proceeds of the sale shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury as in such case prescribed by this Act.

SEC. 314. Any officer or employé of the customs service in the Philippine Islands who willfully makes or grants any false license, or any other false document of or for any vessel, or who falsely and corruptly describes the admeasurement of any vessel, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 315. Any person who shall give, or offer to give or promise to give any money or thing of value, directly or indirectly, to any officer or employé of the Government of the Philippine Islands in consideration of or for any act or omission contrary to law, in connection with or pertaining to the importation, exportation appraisement, entry, examination or inspection of goods, wares or merchandise, including herein any baggage, or of the liquidation of the entry thereof, or shall by threats or demands, or promises of any character, attempt to improperly influence or control any such officer or employé of the Government of the Philippine Islands as to the performance of his official duties, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court; and evidence of such giving, or offering, or promising to give, satisfactory to the court in which such trial is had, shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that such giving or offering or promising was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of proving that such act was innocent, and not done with unlawful intention.

SEC. 316. Any officer or employé in the Customs Service of the Government of the Philippine Islands who shall, excepting for lawful duties or fees, solicit, demand, exact or receive from any person, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value, in connection with or pertaining to the importation, exportation, appraisement, entry, examination or inspection of goods, wares or merchandise, including herein any baggage, or liquidation of the entry thereof, on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court. And evidence of such soliciting, demanding, exacting or receiving, satisfactory to the court in which such trial is had, shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that such soliciting, demanding, exacting or receiving was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of proving that such act was innocent and not with unlawful intention. The reception of a gift by any officer or employé in the Philippine Customs Service from any importer or exporter, either directly or indirectly, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 317. If any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person shall make or attempt to make any entry of imported or dutiable exported merchandise by means of any false or fraudulent invoice,

affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement written or verbal or by means of any false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, or shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereof the Government of the Philippine Islands shall be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper or statement, or affected by such act or omission, such merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered from the person making the entry, shall be seized and forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof, in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or false paper or statement relates; and such person shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a time not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 318. All fines, pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, which may have been administratively imposed by the Collector of Customs, or the Insular Collector, or the Secretary of Finance and Justice, under the provisions of this Act, may likewise be enforced by action in court in the name of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 319. The moneys mentioned in this Act are in the currency of the United States. All fines, charges, or penalties prescribed by this act shall be imposed and collected in money of the United States or such equivalents thereof as are by law permitted to be received.

CHAPTER XXV.

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

SEC. 320. It shall be lawful for any officer of the Customs, including inspectors, or of a revenue cutter, or authorized agent of the Insular Collector, or other person specially appointed for the purpose in writing by the Collector, to go aboard any vessel within the limits of any collection district of the Philippine Archipelago, and to inspect, search and examine the same, and any person, trunk or envelope on board, and to this end to hail and stop such vessel if under way, to use all necessary force to compel compliance; and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the Philippine Islands has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which such vessel, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel, is liable to forfeiture, to make seizure of the same or any part thereof, and to arrest, or in case of escape or any attempt to escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation.

SEC. 321. The original appointment in writing of any person specially appointed under the provisions of the previous section shall be filed in the Custom House where such appointment is made.

SEC. 322. Any of the officers or persons authorized to board or search vessels may stop, search and examine, within the limits of any collection district of the Philippine Archipelago any vehicle, beast or person, on which or whom he or they shall suspect there is merchandise which is subject to duty, or shall have been introduced into the Philippine Islands in any manner contrary to law, whether by persons in possession or charge, or by, in or upon such vehicle, beast or person, or otherwise, and to search any trunk, envelope or person, wherever found, in which he may have reasonable cause to suspect there is merchandise which was imported contrary to law; and if any such officer

or other person so authorized shall find any merchandise on or about any such vehicle, beast or person, or in any trunk or envelope, which he shall have reasonable cause to believe is subject to duty, or to have been unlawfully introduced into the Philippine Islands, whether by the person in possession or charge, or by, in or upon such vehicle, beast or person, or otherwise, he shall seize and secure the same for trial, and in such case the officer shall arrest the person in whose custody such vehicle or beast, trunk or envelope, is found, and cause due prosecution to be instituted against such person, in case he shall have reasonable ground to believe that such person was knowingly engaged in the violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 323. Every such vehicle or beast, or either, together with teams or other motive power used in conveying, drawing or propelling such vehicle or merchandise, and all other appurtenances, including trunks, envelopes, covers, and all means of concealment, and all the equipage, trappings, and other appurtenances of such beast, team or vehicle, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture. If any person who may be driving or conducting, or in charge of any such carriage or vehicle or beast, or any person traveling, shall willfully refuse to stop and allow search and examination to be made as herein provided, when required to do so by an authorized person, he shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 324. No railway car or engine, or other vehicle or team used by any person or corporation, as common carriers, shall be subject to forfeiture by force of the provisions of this Act, unless it shall appear that the owner, superintendent or agent of the owner in charge thereof at the time of such unlawful importation or transportation thereon or thereby was a consenting party, or privy to such illegal importation or transportation.

SEC. 325. The Insular Collector may from time to time prescribe regulations for the search of persons and baggage, and for the employment of female inspectors for the examination and search of persons of their own sex; and all persons coming into the Philippine Islands from foreign countries shall be liable to detention and search by authorized officers or agents of the Government under such regulations.

SEC. 326. Any person authorized by this Act to make searches and seizures, or any person assisting him or acting under his directions, may, if deemed necessary by him or them, enter into or upon or pass through the lands, enclosures and buildings, within the Philippine Archipelago, other than the dwelling house, of any person whomsoever, in the night or in the day-time, in order to the more effectual discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 327. If any collector, surveyor, inspector or other person specially appointed by the Collector, shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any merchandise, imported in violation of this Act, in any particular dwelling house, store building, or other place, within the Philippine Archipelago, they, or either of them, upon proper application on oath to any judge of First Instance or to any justice of the peace, shall be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store, or other place, in the day-time only, and there to search for such merchandise; and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial; and all such merchandise on which the duties shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 328. If any master of a vessel coming into or having arrived at any port within the Philippine Islands, shall obstruct or hinder, or shall intentionally cause any obstruction or hindrance to any officer

in lawfully going on board such vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue laws of the Philippine Islands, he shall for every offense be liable to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 329. If any box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package shall be found in the cabin, steerage or forecastle of a vessel, or in other place separate from the residue of the cargo, the officer of the custom shall take a particular account of such package, and of the marks or numbers thereof, if any, and a description thereof, and, if he judges proper, shall seal every such package; and such account and description shall be by him forwarded without delay to the Collector of the district to which the vessel is bound. If upon arrival at the port of entry, the package or packages so described, or any of them, are missing, or if any seal put thereon has been broken the master shall be liable to a penalty for every package missing, or on which any seal shall be broken, of two hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to all the penalties in this Act prescribed for violation of the provisions of this Act by unlawful importation of merchandise, and the fact that such package or packages are missing, or that the seal thereon has been broken, shall be *prima facie* evidence of an unlawful importation of the goods contained therein.

SEC. 330. The Inspector who may be put on board of any vessel shall secure, after sunset each evening, or previous to his quitting the vessel, the hatches and other communications with the hold of such vessel, or any part thereof he may judge necessary, with locks or other proper fastenings, which locks or other fastenings shall not be opened, broken or removed until the following morning, or after the rising of the sun, and in the presence of the Inspector by whom the same were affixed, except by special license from the Collector of the port first obtained. If the locks or other fastenings, or any of them, are broken or removed contrary to this section, or if any merchandise or packages are clandestinely landed, notice thereof shall be immediately given by the Inspector to the Collector of the port where the vessel may be; and the master of such vessel shall, for each offense, be liable to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to all the penalties in this Act prescribed for violations of the provisions of this Act by unlawful importation of merchandise, and the fact that such package or packages are missing, or that the seal thereon has been broken, shall be *prima facie* evidence of an unlawful importation of the goods contained therein.

SEC. 331. Every officer or other person authorized to make searches and seizures by this Act shall, at the time of executing any of the powers conferred upon him, make known, upon being questioned, his character as an officer or agent of the Customs or Government, and shall have authority to demand of any person within the distance of three miles to assist him in making any arrests, search or seizure authorized by this Act, where such assistance may be necessary; and if such person shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse so to assist, upon proper demand, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 332. It shall be the duty of the several officers of the Customs to seize and secure any vessel or merchandise which shall become liable to seizure by virtue of any law respecting the revenue, as well without as within their respective districts.

SEC. 333. Any person who assaults, resists, opposes, or interferes in

any manner with any officer of the Customs or person lawfully assisting him, in the discharge of his duty, or offers them presents or bribes to influence or reward their acts, or who rescues or attempts to rescue any property that has been seized by a customs officer or a person so authorized, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years, or both; and any person who assaults an officer of the customs or any person lawfully assisting him in the execution of his duty, with an intent to commit a bodily injury on him, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not more than ten years nor less than one year. But every officer of the customs exercising the powers of his position is required to make known his character if questioned.

SEC. 334. In all cases of seizure of property subject to seizure and forfeiture for any of the causes named in any provision of the law relating to customs, the Collector shall cause a list and particular description of the property seized to be prepared in duplicate, and an appraisement of the same to be made by two sworn examining officers under the revenue laws, if there are such officers at or near the place of seizure, but if there are not, then by two competent and disinterested citizens of the Philippine Islands, to be selected by him for that purpose, residing at or near the place of seizure; which list and appraisement shall be properly attested by such Collector and the persons making the appraisal. For such services as appraisers they shall be allowed out of the revenue three dollars each for every day necessarily employed in such service.

SEC. 335. After such appraisal the Collector or other proper officer shall give notice once a week, for three successive weeks, in some newspaper of general circulation in the province or city where such seizure shall have been made, and also notices shall be posted in proper public places, which notices shall describe the articles seized, and state the time, cause and place of seizure, and shall require any person claiming such articles to appear and file with such collector of customs or other officer his claim to such articles within twenty days from the date of the first publication of such notice. If there be no newspaper of general circulation in the province, then notice shall be given by the posting of notices as in this section provided.

SEC. 336. Any person claiming the property so seized may, at any time within twenty days from the date of such publication, file with the Collector a claim, stating his interest in the articles seized, and upon depositing with such collector a bond to the Government of the Philippine Islands in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by such collector, conditioned that, in case of the condemnation of the articles so claimed, the obligors shall pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation, and such collector shall thereupon transmit the claim, with the duplicate list and description of the articles seized and claimed to the proper prosecuting officer of the district in which the port is situated, who shall proceed for a condemnation of the property in the ordinary mode prescribed by law.

SEC. 337. If no such claim shall be filed or bond given within the twenty days above specified, such collector shall give not less than fifteen days notice of the sale of the property so seized, by publication in the manner before-mentioned; and, at the time and place specified in such notice, he shall sell at public auction the property so seized, and shall deposit the proceeds, after deducting lawful storage, if any,

the actual expenses of such seizure, publication and sale, in the Treasury of the Philippine Islands. The Collector, however, shall have power to adjourn such sale from time to time for a period not exceeding thirty days in all, unless otherwise directed by the Insular Collector.

SEC. 338. Any person claiming to be interested in the property sold under the provisions of the preceding section may, within three months after such sale, apply to the Insular Collector for a remission of the forfeiture and a restoration of the proceeds of such sale, and the same may be granted by the Insular Collector upon payment of duties, if any, and upon satisfactory proof, to be furnished in such manner as he shall direct, that the applicant at the time of the seizure and sale of the property in question did not know of the seizure, and was in such circumstances as prevented him from knowing the same, and that such forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud on the part of the owner of such property, but no such remission or restoration shall be effective until approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 339. Whenever seizure shall be made of any property which, in the opinion of the Collector, is liable to perish or waste, or to be greatly reduced in value by keeping, or which cannot be kept without great disproportionate expense, whether such property consist of live animals or merchandise, and when no claim shall have been interposed therefor as is hereinbefore provided, the appraisers, if requested by the Collector or principal officer making the seizure, at the time when such appraisal is made, shall certify on oath in their appraisal their belief that the property seized is liable to speedy deterioration, or that the expense of its keeping will largely reduce the net proceeds of the sale; and in case the appraisers thus certify, such collector or other officers may proceed to advertise and sell the same at auction, by giving notice for such time as he may think reasonable of such seizure and intended sale, by advertisement as hereinbefore provided; and the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited with the Insular Treasurer as a special deposit, subject, nevertheless, to the payment of such claims as shall be presented within three months from the day of sale, and allowed by the Insular Collector. If no claim is presented to the Insular Collector within said three months such deposit shall be covered into the Treasury as customs receipts.

SEC. 340. The collectors of the several districts of the Philippine Islands, in all cases of seizure of any merchandise for violation of the revenue laws, are hereby authorized, subject to the previous approval of the Insular Collector, to release such merchandise on payment of the appraised value thereof, including the duties thereon.

SEC. 341. If any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the Philippine Islands, or assist in so doing, any merchandise, contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment or sale of such merchandise after importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such merchandise shall be seized and forfeited and the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both. Whenever, on trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such goods, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 342. Whenever any seizure shall be made for the purpose of enforcing any forfeiture, the Collector or other person causing such seizure to be made shall immediately give information thereof to the Insular Collector.

SEC. 343. Whenever a vessel, or the owner, master or manager thereof, shall be subject to a penalty for the violation of the revenue laws, such vessel shall be seized and held for the payment of such penalty.

SEC. 344. All fines, penalties and forfeitures lawfully incurred or imposed not enforceable or collectible by the respective collectors, either by reason of the nature of the statutory provision authorizing the same or by reason of there being no property under the control of the Collector upon which the lien for such liability created by the imposition of such fine, penalty or forfeiture can be enforced without a suit or criminal prosecution, shall be reported by the Collector within ten days to the proper prosecuting officer of the district in which such fines, penalties, or forfeitures are incurred or imposed, together with a statement of all the facts and circumstances of the case within the Collector's knowledge, or which may come to his knowledge from time to time, together with the names of the witnesses and the provisions of the law believed to be violated, on which a reliance may be had for condemnation or conviction.

SEC. 345. The prosecuting officer upon receiving such report of the Collector, shall cause suit or prosecution to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines, personal penalties and other forfeitures by law in such cases provided.

SEC. 346. All merchandise or property of any kind seized under the provisions of any law of the Philippine Islands relating to the customs shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be placed and remain in the custody of the Collector or principal officer of the customs of the district in which the seizure shall be made, to abide adjudication by the proper tribunal, or other disposition according to law.

SEC. 347. The Collector within whose district any seizure shall be made or forfeiture incurred for any violation of the duty laws, whenever it may become necessary to enforce the same in accordance with the provisions of section 344 of this Act, is hereby enjoined to cause suits for the same to be commenced without delay, and prosecuted to effect; and is, moreover, authorized to receive from the court within which such trial is had, or from the proper officer thereof, the sum recovered, after deducting all proper charges to be allowed by the court; and on receipt thereof he shall pay and distribute the same without delay, according to law.

CHAPTER XXVI.

COMPENSATION FOR DETECTORS AND INFORMERS.

SEC. 348. Whenever any officer of the customs, or other person, shall detect and seize goods, wares or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Insular Collector shall award, not exceeding in amount one half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure after deducting all duties, costs and charges connected therewith.

Whenever any person not an officer of the Philippine Islands shall furnish to the proper prosecuting officer, or to any chief officer of the customs, original information concerning any fraud upon the Customs

revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld or of any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers or exporters, or their agents, or by any officer or person employed in the Customs service, such compensation as the Insular Collector shall certify to be just and reasonable may on such recovery be paid to the person so furnishing information, not exceeding in any case the sum of five thousand dollars, but the compensation in this section provided, when in excess of the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

No claim of either informers or seizing officers for compensation shall be allowed unless a sum not less than \$5.00 is available for award to the claimant.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CUSTOMS SURVEILLANCE.

SEC. 349. In order to secure the collection of the legal duties, the custom houses shall exercise surveillance over the coast, beginning with the moment when a vessel enters the jurisdictional waters of the Philippine Archipelago and concluding when the merchandise imported therein has been legally passed through the custom houses, except that in cases of justifiable suspicion of fraud said merchandise may be followed in its transportation by coasting vessels, by railroad, or by any other means or in any other way by land or water, from one point in the islands to another, in which case a new examination shall be made and proof required of the payment of the proper duties at the custom house of arrival.

SEC. 350. Upon the arrival in port of any vessel, no person except the pilot, customs and health officers, consuls and agents of the vessel (with the consent of the customs officers) shall be allowed to go on board the vessel, without the permission of the customs officer in charge, until all the passengers and their baggage shall have been landed, or, if there are no passengers, until the vessel is completely moored, or until the master's permission is obtained; nor shall any person, with the exceptions above named, leave the vessel without the permission of the customs officer in charge, until all the passengers and their baggage shall have been duly landed, if there are passengers.

Upon the arrival in port of any vessel, it shall be unlawful for the master to allow any person except the pilot, customs and health officers, consuls and agents of the vessel (with the consent of the customs officers) to go on board the vessel, without the permission of the customs officer in charge, until all the passengers and their baggage shall have been landed; or if there are no passengers, until the vessel is completely moored, or until the master's permission is obtained. And it shall be unlawful for the master to allow any person, with the exceptions above named, to leave the vessel without the permission of the customs officer in charge, until all the passengers and their baggage shall have been duly landed, if there are passengers.

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moored, or until the master's permission is obtained. And it shall be unlawful for any person, with the exceptions above named, to leave the vessel without the permission of the customs officer in charge, until all the passengers and their baggage shall have been duly landed, if there are passengers.

It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of a tug-boat, row-boat, or other vessel, to go alongside and put any person, except as authorized by the provisions of this section, on board any incoming vessel as hereinbefore described.

For violation of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel or other person as the case may be shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BAGGAGE.

SEC. 351. Passengers' baggage shall be examined as soon as landed, except during the night time. Before despatching the baggage the inspector shall ask the passenger if he has dutiable merchandise or effects to declare. The examination shall then be made in the presence of the owner or his representative, for the appraisal of such goods as may be dutiable within the amount, viz. \$500.00, prescribed in the following section.

The duties shall be made out in a stub book and, after being duly liquidated, the amount of the same shall be paid to the cashier and the detached slips shall be subject to the same formalities as the regular entries. These detached slips shall be known as Baggage Declarations.

The passengers shall be searched only in case of extreme suspicion of fraud, and always with due regard to sex and class.

If upon terminating the examination of the baggage any packages remain whose owners do not appear to claim them, the Collector shall order them weighed, strapped and sealed, and sent to the warehouse for unclaimed goods, where they shall be subject to the same proceedings prescribed for unclaimed merchandise.

SEC. 352. In order to land passengers' baggage it will be sufficient that the inspector in charge of the vessel sign the baggage manifest which the captain shall present to him, sending it to the Chief of the Passenger and Baggage Division, after comparing it with the number of packages which are disembarked.

Whenever it is deemed necessary, an inspector shall accompany the baggage to the wharf where it is to be examined, and the officer who makes the examination thereof shall certify to the same, and to its conformity, at the foot of said manifest.

After the filing of a bond guaranteeing their re-embarkation, the landing of sails, casks, chronometers, and other portion of the vessel's equipment shall be permitted, in order that the same may be repaired.

All dutiable merchandise brought by passengers coming from foreign ports which exceed \$500.00 in value shall be duly entered at the Custom House for its appraisal and assessment of duties in regular form, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Collector of Customs, but if the value of such merchandise be less than said amount, the entry of the same can be made by Baggage Declaration.

Cigars brought by passengers, evidently for their *bona fide* personal use, can be admitted free of duty in quantities not exceeding one

hundred in the discretion of the Collector of Customs. Any cigars in excess of one hundred, and not over one thousand, in possession of a passenger, and evidently for his *bona fide* personal consumption, may be delivered to him on payment of a fine equal to the duty.

The duties on passengers' effects, when not amounting to more than one dollar in any one case, may be remitted by the Collector.

SEC. 353. Trunks, packages, hand baggage, and other parcels containing dutiable personal effects, not regular merchandise, and belonging to *bona fide* travelers for curiosity or pleasure, may be left, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs, in the custody of the Passenger and Baggage Division, or corresponding office of the Custom House, for a period not exceeding three months, without payment of duty, provided they do not leave the customs jurisdiction, and upon the departure of the owner are duly put on board and manifested as baggage on a vessel bound for a foreign port.

SEC. 354. Trunks, packages, hand baggage, and other parcels so permitted to remain in customs custody, shall be securely locked, fastened, tied and sealed, or otherwise well secured, and shall be left at the sole risk and expense of the owners thereof. They shall be subject to the official storage rates prescribed by the Collector of Customs for such articles.

SEC. 355. A receipt in writing shall be given to the owner by the designated customs officer, and shall fully describe the parcels, and as far as practicable their contents. Such receipt, however, shall not be delivered to the owner until all the packages are well secured, as provided for in the preceding section of this Act.

SEC. 356. All parcels so remaining in customs custody shall be subject to at least one week's storage.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ENTRANCE OF VESSELS THROUGH STRESS OF WEATHER.

SEC. 357. Whenever a vessel from a foreign port is compelled by stress of weather or other necessity to put into any other port than that of her destination, the master, together with the person next in command, within twenty-four hours after her arrival, shall make protest in the usual form, upon oath before a duly authorized person, setting forth the causes or circumstances of such necessity. This protest, if not made before the Collector, must be produced to him, and a copy thereof lodged with him.

The master of such vessel shall make report to the Collector within forty-eight hours after her arrival; and if it appears to the Collector by the certificate of the Surveyor of the port, or, if there be no such officer, by the certificate of two reputable merchants, to be named by the Collector, that it is necessary to unlade the vessel, the Collector shall grant a permit and detail an inspector to supervise the unloading; and the merchandise so unladen shall be stored under custody of the Collector.

At the request of the master of the vessel or of the owner thereof, the Collector may grant permission to enter and pay the duties on and dispose of such part of the cargo as may be of perishable nature or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending the vessel. And if the delivery of the cargo do not agree with the master's report, and the difference be not satisfactorily explained, the master shall become subject to the penalties provided in the case of ordinary importations.

The cargo, or the residue thereof, may be reladen on board the vessel, under the inspection of an officer, and the vessel may proceed with the same to her destination, subject only to the charge for storing and safe-keeping of the merchandise, and the fees for entrance and clearance.

No port charges shall be collected on vessels entering through stress of weather or other causes above described.

SEC. 358. The voluntary entrance of vessels proceeding from foreign ports will not be permitted at any port, beach or anchorage which is not qualified as a port of entry.

CHAPTER XXX.

INTERIOR CIRCULATION.

SEC. 359. The circulation of merchandise, that is, its transportation from one point in the islands to another point in the islands, without putting to sea, shall be free of duty.

SEC. 360. Customs inspectors, in cases of suspected fraud, are authorized to detain merchandise and have it conducted to the nearest Custom House, until its legitimate importation has been proved.

CHAPTER XXXI.

DERELICT AND WRECKED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 361. Merchandise picked up at sea, derelict or taken from a wreck, is *prima facie* dutiable. If claimed to be of Philippine production, and consequently free, proof must be adduced as in ordinary cases of reimportation of merchandise. Foreign merchandise landed from a vessel in distress is dutiable if sold or disposed of in the Philippine Islands.

Before any merchandise which has been taken from a recent wreck shall be admitted to entry the same shall be appraised, and the owner or importer shall have the same right of appeal as in other cases.

No part of a vessel entitled to engage in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Islands, nor any of her equipments, wrecked either in Philippine or foreign waters, is to be regarded as "goods, wares or merchandise."

All merchandise picked up at sea, derelict, or recovered from abandoned wrecks, shall be taken possession of in the port or district where it shall first arrive, and be retained in the custody of the Collector as unclaimed. If not claimed and entered by the owner on due proof of ownership, by the underwriters in case of abandonment to them, or by the salvors in the absence of adverse claims, it will be subject to sale for the duties in the usual manner. Salvors have an uncertain interest in the goods saved, dependent upon the decree of a competent tribunal, and also have a presumptive right to merchandise saved by them from abandoned wrecks. The collectors will therefore permit salvors to make entry of derelict or wrecked goods in either contingency. If the merchandise be labelled for salvage the Collector shall notify the salvors of the claim of the Government of the Philippine Archipelago for duties, and will intervene for the same. When such goods are brought into port by lighters or other craft each such vessel must make entry by manifest of her cargo.

SEC. 362. When vessels are wrecked in the waters of the Philippine

Archipelago, application should be made to the Collector of Customs by the original owners or consignees of the cargo, or by the underwriters, case of abandonment to them, for permission to forward the goods saved from the wreck to the ports of destination in other conveyances, without entry at the Custom House in the district in which such merchandise was cast ashore or unladen. On receipt of such permission the merchandise may be so forwarded, with particular manifests thereof duly certified by the customs officer in charge of the goods.

SEC. 363. Whenever any vessel entitled to engage in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Islands, has sustained or caused any accident involving loss of life; material loss of property, or serious injury to any person, or has received any damage affecting her sea-worthiness or her efficiency, the managing owner, agent, or master of such vessel shall, within five days, send, by letter, to the Collector of the district within which such vessel belongs, or of that within which such accident or damage occurred, a report thereof, signed by such owner, agent or master, stating the name of the vessel, the port to which she belongs and the place where she was, the nature and probable occasion of the casualty, the number and names of those lost, and the estimated amount of loss or damage to the vessel or cargo; and shall furnish such other information as shall be called for; and if he neglects to comply with the foregoing requirements after a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars. And whenever the managing owner or agent of any vessel in the Philippine Archipelago has reason to apprehend that such vessel has been lost, he shall promptly send notice in writing to the Collector of the port to which said vessel belonged of such loss and the probable occasion therefor, stating the name of the vessel and the names of all persons on board, so far as the same can be ascertained, and shall furnish, upon request of the Collector, such additional information as shall be required; and if he neglect to comply with the above requirements within a reasonable time he shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

If there be no Custom House at the point where the vessel is wrecked, the coast guard or customs official nearest the scene of the wreck shall render all possible aid in saving the crew and cargo of the vessel, taking charge of the merchandise saved and giving immediate notice to the nearest custom house.

In order to prevent any attempt to defraud the revenue, the Collector shall be represented at the saving of the cargo by customs inspectors detailed for that purpose, who shall examine and counter-sign the inventory made of such cargo, receiving an authorized copy of the same and the keys to the warehouses in which the goods are stored.

If the merchandise saved is not damaged, and the interested parties should make application for its appraisal, they shall send a declaration of the same, in duplicate, to the custom house; and the proper examination and dispatch shall take place in the regular form established by these regulations.

The same proceedings shall be followed if it should be decided to enter a part of the merchandise for bonded warehouse.

SEC. 364. If the owner of the vessel wishes to export the remains of the wreck, he may be permitted to do so upon proper examination and inspection.

The remains of a wrecked vessel shall be considered to be not only the hull and rigging of the same, but also all ship's stores and articles of equipment, such as sails, ropes, chains, anchors, etc.

SEC. 365. If it is desired to refit the vessel for navigation, the following proceedings shall be had:

1. The owner of the vessel, if the same has not been sold, or the person acquiring it in the event of its sale, shall give official notice in writing to the Collector of Customs.

2. When the vessel is ready to sail, the interested party shall inform the Collector of Customs, stating whether he wishes to re-export the vessel or have it placed under a certificate of protection.

3. In the latter case the Collector shall order its appraisal and measurement made in the proper legal form.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LIENS FOR FREIGHT OR LIGHTERAGE.

SEC. 366. Whenever the Collector shall be duly notified in writing of a lien for freight or lighterage upon any imported merchandise in his custody, he shall refuse the delivery of such merchandise until satisfied that the freight or lighterage thereon has been paid or secured. The rights of the Government shall not be impaired, nor shall it be liable for any losses incurred by such refusal.

Freight or lighterage liens shall be paid from the proceeds of any sale of seized or unclaimed merchandise made by the Collector, after the demands of the Government have been satisfied in the same manner as other charges and expenses are paid which are authorized by law.

If the amount of freight or lighterage depends upon the quantity or weight of the merchandise imported, and there is a disagreement between the parties filing the lien and the importer as to the sum due, the Collector may deliver the merchandise upon payment of the freight or lighterage due on the quantity or weight actually landed, as shown by the return of the proper officer or otherwise to his satisfaction.

SEC. 367. The Insular Collector shall by regulation provide for expediting the entry, examination and delivery of parcel packages and special delivery packages imported by a common carrier containing articles not regular merchandise and not intended for sale and not exceeding one hundred dollars in value in any package intended for one person.

SEC. 368. All articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded or labelled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, must respectively be plainly marked, stamped, branded or labelled in legible words in a conspicuous place, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded or labelled they shall not be delivered to the importer. Should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded or labelled so as to indicate a quantity, number or measurement not actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 369. The Insular Collector shall prescribe regulations respecting the entrance of merchandise which by law shall be entitled to free entry subject to condition, or subject to the ascertainment or proof of certain facts respecting the same, or the entry of goods or articles imported for the United States or for the Government of the Philippine Islands.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

IMMIGRATION TAX.

SEC. 370. Collectors of customs will collect a duty of one dollar (\$1.00) for each and every passenger who shall come by steam or sail vessel from any foreign port to any port in the Philippine Islands, except citizens of the United States and persons, natives of the Philippine Islands or otherwise, owing allegiance to the United States.

A subject of any foreign power, no matter how long a resident of the Philippine Islands, is subject to the above specified immigration tax, for each time he may leave the Philippine Islands and return thereto from a foreign port.

Passengers are all persons, including cattlemen, stowaways and other prohibited persons, arriving by a vessel, except the officers, crew, and others engaged on the vessel.

The following persons are exempt from this tax:

Shipwrecked seamen, guests on private yachts and alien passengers not intended to be landed in the Philippine Archipelago.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

INTERIOR REGULATIONS FOR CUSTOM HOUSES.

SEC. 371. The Insular Collector shall, from time to time, prescribe such interior regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be deemed necessary by him for the proper conduct of the customs business throughout the Archipelago.

Collectors of customs at sub-ports of entry shall prescribe similar interior regulations for the government of their respective ports, which regulations shall be approved by the Insular Collector.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CONSULAR DUTIES OF COLLECTORS.

SEC. 372. Collectors of customs at ports in the Philippine Archipelago are hereby directed to perform the duties formerly belonging to United States Consuls or consular officers in such territory, concerning seamen, vessels, clearances, etc.

SEC. 373. Official fees or dues collected by the United States Consuls under similar circumstances shall be collected by such collectors of customs, and all moneys collected under the provisions of this order shall be deposited and accounted for as prescribed for customs collections.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

SEC. 374. There shall be established at the port of Manila a Division of Special Agents of the Philippine Customs Service, whose general duties and jurisdiction shall be those prescribed by law and regulations for special agents in the United States (Revised Statutes 2649-2651), and particularly to make examinations of the books, papers and

accounts of collectors and other officers of customs, to be employed generally under the direction of the Insular Collector in prevention and detection of frauds in the customs revenue; to assist the proper insular authorities in the detection of counterfeit money, and in the arrest and prosecution of the guilty parties; and in general to perform such duties of the United States Secret Service as may be assigned by superior authority.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

RECEIPTS, DEPOSITS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

SEC. 375. All accounts of the receipt and disbursement of moneys by customs officers shall be rendered monthly and forwarded to the Auditor of the Archipelago within ten days after the expiration of each month, as provided by Act 90 of the Philippine Commission. It shall be the duty of the collectors of customs and other officers of customs to transmit with their accounts to the said Insular Auditor all such papers, records, or copies thereof, relating to their transactions as officers of customs, as the Insular Auditor may direct and which may be necessary for the proper auditing of public accounts.

SEC. 376. At custom houses where cashiers are authorized by law such cashiers shall on behalf of the collectors be the sole recipients of all moneys collected. At all other custom houses or stations either the Collector personally or an officer specially designated for such custom house or station, or inspectors of baggage, when so authorized, shall be the recipients of such moneys.

SEC. 377. Cashiers of customs have no authority to disburse public moneys for any purpose whatever, or to refund moneys received for duties paid on entries afterwards cancelled.

SEC. 378. The gross amount of receipts from customs, from whatever source derived, shall, as soon as practicable, be deposited with the Insular Treasurer, and credit taken therefor by the respective collectors depositing the same, as shown by the original receipts in their possession. In conformity with the provisions of Rules 21, 22, 51 and 52 of Act 90 of the United States Philippine Commission, passed February 28th, 1901, such original receipts must be countersigned by the Insular Auditor, who shall retain the corresponding duplicate receipt forwarded to him by the Insular Treasurer for counter-signature.

SEC. 379. When deposits of funds not pertaining to customs are made by collectors, each treasury receipt obtained shall state the source of such receipt and designate the particular branch of the public service to which it pertains.

SEC. 380. Public moneys must be deposited in the Insular Treasury in the names of the collectors of customs, and not in the names of subordinates. Public funds shall not be deposited to the credit of a private account, nor private funds to the credit of a public account.

SEC. 381. Collectors receiving moneys from prosecuting officers, sheriffs, bailiffs and clerks of courts must give receipts therefor, for transmission to the Insular Auditor as evidences of such payments.

SEC. 382. Officers of the customs making collections shall issue a receipt for each and every collection, on forms provided for that purpose by the Insular Auditor. These receipts shall be used as nearly as possible consecutively as numbered, and the stubs thereof forwarded at the end of each month to the Insular Auditor. Receipts must be

given as a matter of right for any payments of money on account of customs or other duties to the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 383. Payments made into the Court in cases of compromise, authorized by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, or in satisfaction of judgments, shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury, in the name of the Collector of the district concerned.

SEC. 384. Payments shall be made only by the disbursing officers, duly designated, except in cases of disbursing officers who are unavoidably absent or otherwise disabled, in which case payments may be made by officers or clerks specially designated for the purpose by the Disbursing Officer, for whose acts such disbursing officer shall be responsible, such disbursements to be made in the name of the Disbursing Officer.

SEC. 385. Advances of public money are sanctioned only in such cases as may be specially authorized by law.

SEC. 386. Duplicate checks shall be issued only under such regulations therefor as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 387. Whenever a disbursing officer of the Government of the Philippine Islands shall cease to act in that capacity, he shall at once inform the Insular Auditor whether he has any public funds to his credit in any depository, and if so, what checks, if any he has drawn against the same, which are still outstanding and unpaid.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

SEC. 388. All United States Army Transports arriving from a port outside the Philippine Islands at any port in the Philippine Islands shall be subject to the following regulations in regard to their passengers and cargo:

FIRST: The personal baggage of all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Hospital Service, or of civilians carried as passengers on such transports after compliance with the terms of the Tariff Revision Law of 1901, shall be admitted free of duty.

SECOND: It shall be the duty of the master or other officer in charge of any United States Army Transport to present to the Custom House at the port of entry within the time allowed by law a manifest in duplicate, containing, specified separately; (1) a list of all merchandise on board of said transport which are supplies imported by the United States Government for the use of the Army, Navy, or Marine Hospital Service, or imported by the Insular Government for its use or that of its subordinate branches; (2) a list of all property of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Hospital Service, or of civilians carried as passengers on said transport; (3) a list of all other goods, wares, merchandise or effects carried on said transport.

THIRD: It shall also be the duty of the master or other officer in charge of any United States Army Transport to issue to each of the persons described in Part Second of this section (except for the United States Government supplies) a bill of lading covering this property.

FOURTH: Upon the arrival of any United States Army Transport from a port outside the Philippine Islands at any port in the Philip-

pine Islands it shall be the duty of the master or other officer in charge of said transport to deliver to the Collector of Customs of the port the above-mentioned manifest, in duplicate, duly certified by himself to be correct, and the duplicate of such manifest, if goods on board be consigned to several ports of the Philippine Islands, shall be returned by the Collector of Customs to the Quartermaster or other officer in charge, with a certificate thereon that all goods belonging to that port have been unladen in conformity therewith, and the Quartermaster or other officer in charge shall deliver such duplicate manifest to the Collector of Customs at any subsequent port for which said transport carries merchandise.

SEC. 389. It shall not be necessary for United States Army Transports to receive a permit from the Custom House in order to unlade supplies for the United States Government, or for the Insular Government, but all other articles or goods aboard such transport shall be unladen only in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

GOVERNMENT FREE ENTRY.

SEC. 390. All goods and merchandise for the use of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Hospital Service or other department of the Government of the United States or for the use of any department of the Government of the Philippine Islands, which arrive at any port of entry in the Philippine Archipelago in vessels not owned or chartered by the United States Government, shall be entered free of duty upon the filing with the Collector of Customs of an entry in duplicate on prescribed form, signed by the officer who is charged with the accountability for the goods or merchandise for which entry is sought; said entry to specify the numbers and kinds of packages, marks, quantity by weight or measure, contents or class of stores, name of country from which imported, name of vessel in which goods or merchandise arrived, and date of arrival: Provided, that if said goods or merchandise are purchased from persons in the Philippine Islands, and consigned to such persons, the entry covering the same shall be covered by an affidavit of the owners, setting forth that all right or title to said goods or merchandise has been sold to the United States Government or the Government of the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, and that no interest, direct or implied, is retained therein, and: Provided, further, that no duties paid on goods or merchandise which is subsequently sold to the United States Government or the Government of the Philippine Islands shall be refunded on account of such sale.

SEC. 391. Upon the acceptance of a free entry for Government goods or merchandise, the Collector of Customs shall issue a permit for the discharge and delivery of the goods or merchandise covered by said free entry, the permit to show the numbers and marks of the packages, the contents of the same, and the vessel or vessels in which they arrived.

CHAPTER XL.

FEEES.

SEC. 392. Collectors of customs are authorized to collect the following fees not hereinbefore specifically provided for; all fees so collected shall be accounted for in the same manner as other customs collections.

Certificates of Protection	\$5. 00
Certificate of Ownership	2. 50
Certificate to Invoice of American goods returned to United States	1. 00
Certificate of Consular Invoice	2. 50
Other Certificates	3. 00
Transfer of Chinese Crew	2. 50
Transfer of Licenses from one Class to another Class	2. 50
Transfer of Ownership	2. 50
Permit to take Cigars aboard ship, per 1,000 50
Permit to take Cigarettes aboard ship, per 1,000 ..	. 25
Certificate of Residence	2. 50

SEC. 393. The Insular Collector shall, upon the second day of each calendar year, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, prepare and promulgate, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, at all ports in the Philippine Archipelago, the necessary pilot fees, fees for the admeasurement of vessels, and such other fees and charges as may be proper in connection with the duties heretofore performed by captains of the ports in these Islands, and such fees and charges, as soon as promulgated in pursuance of this Act, shall be in lieu of the ones to be collected up to the time of said promulgation in accordance with the tariffs at present enforced by said captains of the ports. All fees and charges collected under the terms of this Act except pilot fees shall be deposited and accounted for as customs collections.

CHAPTER XLI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 394. Collectors of customs, deputy collectors, surveyors, and other customs officers acting in such capacities, are required to keep true, correct and permanent records of their official transactions, to submit the same to the inspection of authorized officers at all times, and to turn over all records and official papers to their successors or other authorized officers.

SEC. 395. Any person not an employé of the Philippine Customs Service who shall wear the uniform of that service, or any part thereof, or shall in any manner impersonate or represent himself to be such officer or employé, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 396. The Insular Collector shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to prevent smuggling through the medium of the foreign mails arriving in the Islands, and to collect the lawful duty on dutiable articles imported in such mails, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 397. No merchandise of any kind whatsoever can be legally introduced into the Philippine Archipelago without passing through the Custom House duly established for this purpose, all such merchandise requiring to be presented at the Custom House for examination and payment of customs duties, if to such liable.

Customs employés shall have the right to proceed, not only to open all packages and concealed spaces, but also to remove false bottoms or partitions, or bulk heads, etc., which prevent them from assuring themselves that the hidden empty spaces contain no dutiable object,

nor shall such proceedings give any right to a claim for damages which may have been thus caused to merchandise or vessel.

All expenses incurred by the customs service for the carriage, storage, and other necessary operations in connection with the merchandise shall be charged against the merchandise.

SEC. 398. Importation by sea begins with the moment the importing vessel enters the jurisdictional waters of a port of entry with intention to unlade therein, and is not completed until the duties due upon the merchandise have been paid or secured to be paid and the legal permit for withdrawal shall have been granted, or, in case said merchandise is free of duty, until it has legally left the jurisdiction of the customs.

SEC. 399. Where goods and wares consigned to a port in the Philippine Archipelago, are landed in error at a different port in the Philippine Archipelago, and the Collector at the original port of landing of such merchandise, etc., on investigation is convinced by the manifest and other evidence of such error, he may permit the re-shipment of said merchandise, etc., to its proper destination under transportation bond and regulations governing same. Said bond may be executed by designated agent or owner of the merchandise, or agent of the vessel landing the merchandise, etc., in error. The merchandise shall be transhipped on another vessel of the same line, unless in the judgment of the Collector this will cause unnecessary delay, in which case he may permit the transshipment by a vessel of any regular line.

The Collector at the final port of destination, on receiving such merchandise, etc., will officially notify the Collector at the original port of landing where transportation bond was executed, which official notice shall be the authority for the cancelling of the "transportation bond."

Merchandise, etc., thus transported in bond must be examined at the original port of landing, in order to establish that the landing was in error, and not with intent to defraud. The Collector at the first port of landing will inform the Collector of the port of destination of the result of the examination. The Collector at the port of destination of such merchandise, etc., transported in bond, shall require same to be regularly entered for consumption, and collect duties on same after appraisal.

All merchandise, etc., thus transported in bond, shall be corded and sealed by the Collector at the original port of entry at the expense of the consignor; and all vessels acting as common carriers for the transportation of such merchandise in sealed packages in bond shall be held responsible for their safe delivery at the port of destination, and shall have same noted on the vessel's manifest as "merchandise in bond."

SEC. 400. Articles of easy identification which it may be desired to export from the Philippine Archipelago for the purpose of being repaired, may be, upon application to the Collector of Customs, identified at the Custom House through which exported, and may be subsequently re-imported free of duty on re-identification, under proper restrictions to be prescribed by the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago.

Such articles are dutiable, however, to the extent of any repairs that may have been made thereon, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

SEC. 401. Boats, launches, lighters, vessels, and other water-craft except in a knocked down condition, measuring more than five hundred cubic feet, are not dutiable as importations of merchandise.

SEC. 402. Such vessels measuring more than five hundred cubic

feet, duly licensed for the Philippine Coastwise Trade, may proceed to a foreign port for repairs, and upon their return to the Philippine Islands neither the vessel nor the repairs thereon shall be dutiable.

SEC. 403. Parts of the machinery or other equipment of such vessels measuring more than five hundred cubic feet, duly licensed for the Philippine Coastwise Trade, may be sent to a foreign port for repairs, and upon the return of said parts or equipments to the Philippine Islands the same shall not be dutiable.

SEC. 404. Parts of the machinery or other equipments of vessels measuring less than five hundred cubic feet, duly licensed for the Philippine Coastwise Trade, may be exported for repairs, and such parts or equipments upon their return to the Philippine Islands shall be dutiable in accordance with the provisions of section 400 of this Act.

SEC. 405. Articles of prohibited importation, as defined in section 6 of the Tariff Revision Law of 1901, when seized by the Customs authorities, shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, and firearms of all descriptions and detached parts therefor, shall be held, pending instructions in each case from the Civil Governor, as to the disposition to be made thereof;

(b) Books, pamphlets, or other printed matter, paintings or illustrations, figures, or other objects, of an obscene or indecent character, shall be held by the Customs authorities, and shall be destroyed as soon as their status as articles of prohibited importation shall have been finally established;

(c) Roulette wheels, gambling layouts, dealing boxes and all other machines, apparatus or mechanical devices used in gambling, or used in the distribution of money, cigars or other articles, when such distribution is dependent upon lot or chance, shall be held by the Customs authorities for a period of thirty days, pending the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Collector that they were sought to be imported *bona fide*, and in ignorance of the law, failing which the articles shall be destroyed in accordance with the regulations prescribed by this Act for the disposition of articles dangerous to the public health. If, however, evidence satisfactory to the Collector shall be presented, showing that the articles were imported *bona fide*, and in ignorance of the law, they may be permitted to be entered for immediate re-exportation in bond, under the usual formalities for such case prescribed.

SEC. 406. All existing decrees, laws, regulations or orders, relating to the administration of the Philippine Customs Service, are hereby repealed, such repeal to take effect as of the date when this Act shall go into force and effect; Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall in any way affect any suit, criminal prosecution, or other legal proceeding, or cause of action or criminal prosecution existing before this Act shall go into effect, but as to any such suit, criminal prosecution, legal proceeding, or cause of action or prosecution, the existing laws shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 407. This act shall take effect at the Port of Manila at 12 o'clock, midnight, on February 7th, 1902, and at each of the other ports and sub-ports in the Philippine Archipelago at 12 o'clock midnight, following the day when an official copy thereof, duly certified by the Insular Collector, shall first be received and promulgated by the chief customs officer, or inspector, stationed thereat, as the case may be.

Enacted, February 6, 1902.

APPENDIX "A."

Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d—1878—edition.

CHAPTER THREE.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

SEC. 4219. Upon vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place there shall be paid duties as follows: On vessels built within the United States but belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton; on other vessels not of the United States, at the rate of fifty cents per ton. Upon every vessel not of the United States which shall be entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares, or merchandise taken in one district to be delivered in another district, duties shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per ton. Nothing in this section shall be deemed in any wise to impair any rights or privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the duty of tonnage on vessels. On all foreign vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, to and with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade, there shall be paid a duty at the rate of two dollars per ton; and none of the duties on tonnage above mentioned shall be levied on the vessels of any foreign nation if the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nations, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished. In addition to the tonnage duty above imposed, there shall be paid a tax, at the rate of thirty cents per ton, on vessels which shall be entered at any custom house within the United States from any foreign port or place; and any rights or privileges acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the duty of tonnage on vessels shall not be impaired; and any vessel any officer of which shall not be a citizen of the United States shall pay a tax of fifty cents per ton.

SEC. 4225. A duty of fifty cents per ton, to be denominated "light money" shall be levied and collected on all vessels not of the United States, which may enter the ports of the United States. Such light-money shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as the tonnage duties.

SEC. 2497. No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture; or from which goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

APPENDIX B.

ARTICLE XX.

AMERICAN OR FOREIGN BUILT VESSELS TRANSFERRED ABROAD TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

341. RIGHT TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN FOREIGN SHIPS.—The right of citizens of the United States to acquire property in foreign ships has been held to be a natural right, independent of statutory law, and such property is as much entitled to protection by the United States as any other property of a citizen of the United States.

342. TREASURY REGULATIONS—SEA LETTERS.—The existing general regulations of the Treasury Department under the customs and navigation laws (Customs Regulations, 1892) recognize the right of property in vessels of this character and

declare them to be entitled to the protection of the authorities and to the flag of the United States, although no register, enrollment, license, or other marine document prescribed by the laws of the United States can lawfully be issued to such vessels whether they are American or foreign built. The former practice of issuing sea letters in the case of the purchase abroad of American or foreign vessels by citizens of the United States is no longer authorized. Nevertheless, though the issuing of sea letters to such ships is not now authorized, yet there would seem to be no good reason upon the face of our present legislation why the Department of State should not resume the practice, in case the United States should be a neutral in a war between maritime powers, if it should deem such letters more protective in their character than consular or customs certificates of sale.

843. RECORD OF BILL OF SALE, CERTIFICATE, ETC.—In view of existing regulations, and to enable the owners of a vessel so situated to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, a consular officer, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its execution, and deliver to the purchaser a certificate to that effect; certifying, also, that the owner is a citizen of the United States. Before granting such a certificate the consular officer will require the tonnage of the vessel to be duly ascertained in pursuance of law and insert the same in the description of the vessel in his certificate. (Form No. 35.) These facts thus authenticated, if the transfer is in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

844. CONSUL'S RESPONSIBILITY.—The authority of a consular officer to authenticate the transfer of a foreign vessel is wide in its effects and imposes great responsibility in making him, in the first instance at least, the sole judge of the good faith of the transaction. The question of the honesty and good faith of such a sale rises into the gravest importance in the event of a war between two or more powers in which the Government of the United States is a neutral. In such a war experience justifies the expectation that the citizens or subjects of one or more of the belligerents will seek to protect their shipping by a transfer to a neutral flag. In some instances this may honestly be done; but the sales of the vessels of belligerents in apprehension of or in time of war are always and properly liable to suspicion, and they justify the strictest inquiry on the part of the belligerent who may thereby have been defrauded of his right to capture the enemy's property. The acceptance of the pretended ownership of a vessel under these circumstances may be very profitable; and the temptation to abuse his trust in such a case to which a consular officer is subjected may be too great for persons of ordinary integrity, discernment, and firmness to withstand. Instances are not wanting in which citizens of the United States who were wholly incapable, from their previous well-known condition and pursuits, of making such a purchase have appeared as owners under sales of this character, and have sought for them the protection of the Government.

845. CAREFUL INVESTIGATION ENJOINED.—It is the duty of a consular officer to use all available means, especially during the existence of a war to which this Government is not a party, to satisfy himself that the sale of a vessel is made in good faith and without a fraudulent intent. A considerable discretion and responsibility rests upon him in the determination of the good faith of such transactions. It is not to be concluded that all such sales, even in time of peace, are honest and free from collusion or fraud. It is the duty of the consular officer to notice all circumstances that throw doubt on the good faith of the transaction or point to its fictitious character, and, if he is satisfied in this respect, to refuse to grant his certificate. On the other hand, he is not permitted to regard the mere fact of the sale of a vessel to a citizen of the United States as any evidence of fraud. The presumption must be otherwise, and, in the absence of any indication of dishonesty, a sale in the regular way, with the usual business formalities, is to be regarded as made in good faith.

846. CERTIFICATE, WHEN TO BE ISSUED.—When a consular officer shall have satisfied himself, after the investigation with which he is charged, that the sale of a vessel is not fictitious and is made in good faith, and that the purchaser is a citizen of the United States, it is his duty, when requested, to record the bill of sale in the consulate, and to deliver the original to the purchaser, with his certificate annexed thereto, according to Form No. 35. A copy of the bill of sale, together with any other papers belonging to the transfer, and of the consular certificate should be sent without delay to the Department of State, with a report of the facts and circumstances of the transaction.

847. RIGHT TO FLY THE FLAG.—The privilege of carrying the flag of the

United States is under the regulation of Congress, and it may have been the intention of that body that it should be used only by regularly documented vessels. No such intention, however, is found in any statute. And as a citizen is not prohibited from purchasing and employing abroad a foreign ship, it is regarded as reasonable and proper that he should be permitted to fly the flag of his country as an indication of ownership and for the due protection of his property. The practice of carrying the flag by such vessels is now established. The right to do so will not be questioned, and it is probable that it would be respected by the courts.

348. **DISABILITIES OF FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.**—It should be understood that foreign-built vessels not registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, although wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares, or merchandise from foreign ports, and are not allowed in the coasting trade.—R. S., secs. 2497, 4311.

349. **FORFEITURE AND TONNAGE DUTIES.**—On arrival from a foreign port undocumented foreign-built vessels, if laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, may, with their cargoes, be subjected to forfeiture.—R. S., sec. 2497; see *Tariff act of 1894*, sec. 15. If in ballast only, or with passengers without cargo, they will be subject to a discriminating tonnage duty.—R. S., sec. 4219; 19 Stat. L., 250. When in foreign ports they are also subject to tonnage and other consular fees from which regularly documented vessels are exempt. For instructions respecting the shipment and discharge and relief of seamen on vessels of this character and the collection of extra wages, consular officers are referred to the several articles on these subjects.

[No. 356.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), money of the United States, for the expenses of the construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, province of Benguet.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses in carrying on the construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, province or Pangasinan, to Baguio, province of Benguet.

SEC. 2. The funds appropriated by this act shall be disbursed in local currency upon the basis of two dollars and ten cents (\$2.10), local currency, for one dollar (\$1) in money of the United States.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 17, 1902.

[No. 357.]

AN ACT making certain permanent annual appropriations.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter specified, such sums as may be necessary for the same,

respectively; and such appropriations shall be deemed permanent annual appropriations:

To refund moneys received as customs duties exacted or paid in excess of the amounts found due upon final liquidation, and for the refundment of customs fines, penalties and forfeitures mitigated or remitted by competent authority.

To pay officers and employes of the customs service the amounts collected from importers for overtime service, and to pay the officers in private bonded warehouses the amounts collected from importers to cover such services.

To refund and pay back dues or taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected under the internal revenue laws.

To repay to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties.

To refund moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury, including all excess amounts deposited by officers as revenue collected.

To restore to any appropriation any loss which may occur to such appropriation through a credit allowed under Rule 28 or Rule 29 of Act No. 90 when such amounts are necessary to defray expenses properly incurred under appropriations so affected.

To pay, by warrant, postal money orders presented for payment after twelve months from the last day of the month in which issued, from the fund accruing on account of the deposit with the Treasurer of the Islands of amounts received from the sale of such money orders.

SEC. 2. The Auditor for the Archipelago is hereby authorized to transfer, on the books of his office, to the proper revenue or appropriation any moneys improperly or erroneously deposited to the credit of another revenue or appropriation; and the Auditor shall notify the Treasurer of the Archipelago of any transfer of revenue and the said Treasurer shall thereupon adjust his records accordingly.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 17, 1902.

[No. 358.]

AN ACT providing for the payment of per-diems in lieu of expenses to traveling examiners and others in the offices of the Treasurer and Auditor for the Archipelago, who are required to perform official travel.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The traveling examiners of the Treasurer and Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago and the officers and clerks of said offices who are authorized by law and designated to perform official travel in connection with the examination of accounts, or otherwise, shall be entitled to a per diem of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) U. S. currency, or its equivalent in local currency at the authorized rate, for each day such examiner, officer or clerk is actually traveling or

away from Manila on official business, in addition to necessary cost of transportation. When transportation by steamship, government transport, or otherwise, includes subsistence, no per diem shall be paid or allowed for such portion of the journey.

SEC. 2. The Auditor is hereby authorized to detail any clerk not below the grade of class 9 for the purpose of examining the books and accounts of any officer required by law to render to him accounts for settlement; and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to detail any clerk in his office not below said grade to perform such duty as the Insular Treasurer is authorized and directed to perform by himself or authorized deputy.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect March 1, 1902.

Enacted, February 17, 1902.

[No. 359.]

AN ACT amending section 3 of Act No. 116, by increasing the bond of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Cebu to forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00).

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of Act No. 116, making applicable to the Province of Cebu the Provincial Government Act, is hereby amended by increasing the amount of the bond to be required from the Treasurer of such province from twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00), to forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00), in money of the United States.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 20, 1902.

[No. 360.]

AN ACT for the reorganization of the office of the United States Philippine Commission.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There are hereby authorized in the office of the United States Philippine Commission: One private secretary for each member of the Commission except the President thereof, at such salaries as may be fixed by resolution of the Commission; one secretary of the Commission at an annual compensation of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00); one Spanish secretary of the Commission at

an annual compensation of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00); one chief clerk class five; one disbursing officer class five; three clerks class six; two clerks class seven; four clerks class eight; one clerk class nine; one clerk class D; two clerks class H; one clerk class I; two messengers at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240.00) per annum each; four messengers at the rate of one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180.00) per annum each; and one Tagalog-Spanish interpreter and translator who shall be compensated at the rate of one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of Act No. 102, entitled: "An Act Regulating the Salaries of Officers and Employés in the Philippine Civil Service," and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof providing for employés in the office of the United States Philippine Commission, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 20, 1902.

[No. 361.]

AN ACT to amend section 8 of Act No. 198 relating to official transportation as amended by section 2 of Act No. 237, and to amend the first paragraph of section 23 of Act No. 215, regulating accountability for public property in the Philippine Archipelago.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Act No. 198, relating to official transportation, as amended by section 2 of Act No. 237, is hereby amended by striking out said section and substituting therefor the following:

"SEC. 8. The Insular Purchasing Agent shall contract with the inter-island transportation lines and with railroad companies for the transportation of such officials as may be required by their official duties to go from one point to another in the Archipelago, and shall issue transportation requests to such officials upon said companies for passage according to the terms agreed upon. Payment of these transportation requests shall be made by the disbursing officer of the department, bureau or office against which the cost of the transportation is properly chargeable, and each department, bureau or office shall submit for appropriation, with its regular estimates, the amounts which will probably be required for the payment of such transportation expenses. The Insular Purchasing Agent shall furnish transportation requests, with proper stubs, in book form, signed by him, to the heads of such departments, bureaus and offices as may be designated by the Civil Governor, and to each provincial treasurer, to enable such officers to countersign and issue the same. The Provincial Treasurer will issue requests only upon the order of the head of the proper Insular Bureau for any Insular officer or employé, whose official duty requires him to proceed from the province of the Provin-

cial Treasurer to some other part of the Archipelago. Each officer and Provincial Treasurer receiving such blank requests shall be accountable for them to the Insular Purchasing Agent. The Insular Purchasing Agent shall, with the approval of the Insular Auditor, make proper regulations for the issuing of such requests by the Provincial Treasurers and other officers to prevent their use for improper or unauthorized purposes."

SEC. 2. The first paragraph of section 23 of Act No. 215, relating to accountability for public property in the Philippine Archipelago, is hereby amended by striking out said paragraph and substituting therefor the following:

"SEC. 23. The Insular Purchasing Agent shall contract with inter-island transportation lines and with railroad companies on behalf of the various civil departments, bureaus and offices for the transportation of such property and supplies as may require shipment by them to and from Manila from and to provincial points. The shipment may be made by the Insular Purchasing Agent or by the proper officer of the department, as convenience may require and according to the custody of the property to be shipped, and the payment for such transportation shall be made by the disbursing officer of the department, bureau or office against which the cost of the transportation is properly chargeable, and each department, bureau or office shall submit for appropriation, with its regular estimates, the amounts which will probably be required for the payment of such cost of transportation."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 20, 1902.

[No. 362.]

AN ACT amending section 64 of Act No. 183, entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the City of Manila," by extending the time within which payment of delinquent frontage taxes may be made without suffering a penalty and interest for non-payment, and remitting penalties and interest already incurred.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The time within which payment may be made of delinquent frontage taxes for the years 1899 and 1900 without suffering the penalty and interest for non-payment provided in section 64 of act No. 183, is hereby extended to March 1, 1902, and all penalties and interest heretofore incurred are remitted.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 20, 1902.

[No. 363.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 308, by providing that the presidents of municipal boards of health in municipalities where provincial jails are located shall act as physicians to prisoners confined in such jails, upon request of provincial boards.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 308, entitled "An Act Providing for the Establishment of Municipal Boards of Health, and Fixing their Powers and Duties," is hereby amended by adding at the close of section 6, the following words: "Whenever a Municipal Board of Health has been established in a municipality where a provincial jail is located, the President of such Municipal Board of Health shall act as physician to the prisoners confined in the provincial jail, if required to do so by resolution of the Provincial Board."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 20, 1902.

[No. 364.]

AN ACT amending section 40 of Act No. 82, entitled "A General Act for the Organization of Municipal Governments in the Philippine Islands."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 40 of Act No. 82, entitled "A General Act for the Organization of Municipal Governments in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended by adding at the close of subsection (j) thereof the following words: "Provided, that cockfighting in such cock-pits shall take place only on legal holidays; and provided further, that no game of chance be permitted on the premises."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 20, 1902.

[No. 365.]

AN ACT repealing so much of Act No. 173 as applies to the Province of Bohol, and restoring that province to the executive control of the civil governor.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

Whereas, armed insurrection no longer exists in any form in the Province of Bohol, and the civil authorities are competent to maintain peace and order therein:

SECTION 1. On and after April 1, 1902, the provincial and municipal

officers of the Province of Bohol shall no longer report to the Military Governor, nor shall he have power to remove them and appoint others in their places, as is provided in Act No. 173; and said provincial and municipal officers, from and after said date, shall be under the exclusive executive direction and control of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. From and after the date aforesaid the Military Governor shall not have the power to suspend the operation of any part of the laws of the Commission for the government of Bohol and substitute therefor temporary general orders of his own having the effect of law. The full jurisdiction of the court established for the Island of Bohol by the Judiciary Act is re-established in the Province of Bohol, including the right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases as provided by law, and military commissions and provost courts shall no longer have jurisdiction and authority to try crimes and misdemeanors, as provided in said act, but the same shall only be triable in the civil court.

SEC. 3. All that portion of Act No. 173 entitled "An Act Restoring the Provinces of Batangas, Cebu, and Bohol to the Executive Control of the Military Governor," so far as said act in any way applies to the Island of Bohol, and all other acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on April 1, 1902.

Enacted, March 3, 1902.

[No. 366.]

AN ACT amending section 4 of Act No. 268, entitled, "An Act creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings," and all amendments thereof, by providing for a change in the number and salaries of employes of said bureau.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Act No. 268, entitled, "An Act Creating a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings," and all amendments thereof are hereby amended to read as follows:

"The following employes of the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, in addition to the Chief of the Bureau, are hereby authorized: One superintendent of construction, class 6; one chief clerk, class 7, who shall also act as disbursing clerk; one draftsman, class 7; three draftsmen, one engineer, and one clerk, class 8; two clerks and one storekeeper, class 9; two draftsmen, class G; three draftsmen, class H; one janitor at an annual compensation of two hundred and ten dollars (\$210); one messenger at an annual compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150); and such laborers, skilled and unskilled, as may from time to time be recommended as necessary by the Chief of the Bureau and approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction; and such skilled and unskilled laborers shall be paid out of funds appropriated quarterly for the maintenance, repair and construction of public buildings."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this

bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 3, 1902.

[No. 367.]

AN ACT to reorganize the personnel of the Philippine customs service.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed one collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, who shall also be the Collector of Customs at the port of Manila, at a salary of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum.

SEC. 2. The following officers and employés are hereby authorized in the office of the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago and for the Custom House at the port of Manila: One deputy collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago at a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; two additional deputy collectors of customs of class one; one surveyor of customs for the Philippine Archipelago at a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one deputy surveyor of customs of class two.

SEC. 3. In the office of the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago the following employés are authorized: One clerk of class seven; one stenographer and typewriter of class eight; one record clerk of class eight.

SEC. 4. In the office of the Deputy Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago the following employés are authorized: One permit clerk of class seven; one stenographer of class nine.

SEC. 5. In the office of the Surveyor of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago the following employés are authorized: One admeasurer of class three; one permit clerk of class seven; one stenographer of class eight; three clerks of class F.

SEC. 6. One of the additional deputy collectors of customs shall also have charge of the Division of Insular Customs Accounts, for which the following employés are authorized: One disbursing officer to the collector of class five; one property clerk of class nine; one clerk of class ten; one clerk of class H; three clerks of class J; one messenger of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

SEC. 7. One of the additional deputy collectors of customs shall also have charge of the Correspondence Division, for which the following employés are authorized: One clerk of class six; one record clerk of class seven; one clerk of class seven; one stenographer of class seven; one stenographer of class eight; two clerks of class eight; three stenographers of class nine; four typewriters of class A; one clerk of class A; one Spanish stenographer of class C; one clerk of class F; two messengers of class K at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; two messengers of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

SEC. 8. There shall be a Board of Protests and Appeals, for which the following employés are authorized: One law clerk of class four; two protest clerks (who shall also be stenographers) of class nine.

SEC. 9. There shall be one customs cashier of class one, who shall

be in charge of the Cashier's Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One assistant cashier of class five; one teller of class ten; one clerk of class ten; three clerks of class A; three clerks of class F; two messengers of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

SEC. 10. There shall be one appraiser of textiles of class three, who shall also be in charge of the Appraiser's Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One appraiser of machinery of class five; one appraiser of provisions of class five; one appraiser of miscellaneous goods of class five; four first class examiners of class seven; four second class examiners of class eight; twelve third class examiners of class nine; twenty fourth class examiners of class ten; nine laborers of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; two messengers of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

SEC. 11. There shall be one chief of division of class five, who shall be in charge of the Importation, Exportation and Navigation Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class seven; one clerk of class eight; one liquidator of class eight; two clerks of class nine; three clerks of class ten; two clerks of class A; two clerks of class D; three clerks of class I; two messengers of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

SEC. 12. There shall be one chief of division of class five, who shall be in charge of the Liquidation Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class eight; two liquidators of class nine; two liquidators of class ten; one liquidator of class A; two liquidators of class D; two liquidators of class F; two messengers of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

SEC. 13. There shall be one chief of division of class five, who shall be in charge of the Inspector's Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class seven; two first class inspectors of class eight; two second class inspectors of class nine; two third class inspectors of class ten; twenty fourth class inspectors of class A; six harbor district inspectors of class A; four weighers of class F; twenty guards of class I; twelve weighers of class J; sixty guards of class J.

SEC. 14. There shall be one chief of division of class six, who shall be in charge of the General Order Stores and Bonded Warehouse Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class seven; one clerk of class ten; seventeen storekeepers of class A; two clerks of class A; seven clerks of class I; fifteen clerks of class J; twenty-five clerks of class K at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; seventeen laborers of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each; two messengers of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

SEC. 15. There shall be one chief of division of class five, who shall be in charge of the Consular and Statistical Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class seven; two clerks of class nine; four clerks of class ten; six clerks of class A; two clerks of class F; four clerks of class J; one messenger of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

SEC. 16. There shall be one chief of division of class five, who shall be in charge of the Immigration Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class seven; one immigration inspector of class eight; two immigration inspectors of class nine; one Chinese interpreter of class D; one watchman of class J; two watchmen of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per

annum each; one messenger of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

SEC. 17. There shall be one chief of division of class six, who shall be in charge of the Passenger and Baggage Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class eight; two baggage inspectors of class ten; two baggage inspectors of class A; one interpreter of class D; four laborers of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

SEC. 18. There shall be one chief of division of class six, who shall be in charge of the Harbor Launch Division, for which the following employes are authorized: One clerk of class eight; one clerk of class nine; two launch inspectors of class A; one patron of class D; three launch inspectors of class J; one wharfinger of class K at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum; six guards of class K at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each.

And the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to retain such of the patrones, engineers, firemen, sailors, and boatmen as are at present employed in operating Manila Harbor Launches now in service, and to appoint such additional patrones, engineers, firemen, sailors, and boatmen as may be necessary to operate such other Manila Harbor Launches as may be put in service, and to fix the wages of such retained and additional crews, provided that said salaries shall in no case exceed the following rates:

For Patrones Employes of Class F;
 Engineers Employes of Class F;
 Firemen Employes of Class K at \$200.00 per annum;
 Sailors Employes of Class K at \$120.00 per annum;
 Boatmen Employes of Class K at \$120.00 per annum.

SEC. 19. There shall be one superintendent of the building of class A, who shall have charge of the following watchmen and janitors hereby authorized: Two night watchmen of class C; one chief janitor of class I; fourteen janitors of class K, at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

SEC. 20. There shall be one supervising special agent of class three, who shall have charge of the Division of Special Agents, for which the following employes are authorized: Two special agents of class four; one special agent of class six; and the appropriation of five hundred dollars per month for salaries and expenses of secret agents is hereby continued.

SEC. 21. The following employes are authorized for the Coast District Inspection of the Philippine Customs Service: Twenty coast district inspectors of class eight; ten deputy coast district inspectors of class A.

SEC. 22. The Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to retain such of the clerks, guards, watchmen, boatmen, sailors, and marines as are at present employed under the orders of the coast district inspectors, local presidentes, or other persons acting as customs inspectors, already appointed, and to appoint such additional clerks, guards, watchmen, boatmen, sailors, and marines as may be necessary to properly assist the coast district inspectors, deputy coast district inspectors, local presidentes, or other persons acting as such customs inspectors, provided in the preceding section of this act and in the Philippine Customs Administrative Act, and to fix the salaries or wages of such retained or additional clerks, guards, watchmen, boatmen, sailors, and marines, said salaries or wages in no case to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month

for clerks and twenty dollars (\$20) per month for the other classes of such employés.

SEC. 23. The Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to retain such of the captains, mates, engineers, firemen, quartermasters, sailors, cooks, and stewards as are at present employed as officers and crews in manning and operating the Philippine Customs cutters now in service and to appoint such additional captains, mates, engineers, firemen, quartermasters, sailors, cooks, and stewards as may be necessary as officers and crews to man and operate such other Philippine Customs Cutters as may be acquired and put in service, and to fix the salaries or wages of such retained or additional officers and crews, provided that said salaries or wages shall in no case exceed the following rates:

For Captains, \$100.00 per month and 50 cents per day ration allowance;

For Chief Engineers, \$60.00 per month and 50 cents per day ration allowance;

For Mates, \$50.00 per month and 50 cents per day ration allowance;

For Engineers, \$17.50 per month and 10 cents per day ration allowance;

For Stewards, \$15.00 per month and 10 cents per day ration allowance;

For Launch Quartermasters, \$12.50 per month and 10 cents per day ration allowance;

For Firemen, \$11.00 per month and 10 cents per day ration allowance;

For Cooks, \$10.00 per month and 10 cents per day ration allowance.

SEC. 24. The following employés are authorized for the Iloilo Custom House, and in the office of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Iloilo: One collector of customs of class one at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; one deputy collector of customs of class four, who shall also act as customs cashier; one surveyor of customs of class six; one chief clerk of class six, who shall act as disbursing clerk without additional compensation; one appraiser of merchandise of class seven; one stenographer of class eight; one clerk of class eight; one clerk of class nine; one clerk of class ten; four clerks of class A; three fourth class inspectors of class A; three clerks of class D; one hull inspector of class F; one engineer of class F; one harbor policeman of class G; one assistant engineer of class H; one engineer of class I; two patrones of class I; seven harbor policemen of class I; ten guards of class J; two firemen of class J; three sailors of class J; three messengers of class K at one hundred and eighty Dollars (\$180) per annum each; two lookouts of class K at one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each; two firemen of class K at one hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$135) per annum each; one clerk of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; two sailors of class K at one hundred and eight dollars (\$108) per annum each; and two janitors of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

SEC. 25. The following employés are authorized for the Cebú Custom House, and in the office of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Cebú: One collector of customs of class one at three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum; one deputy collector of customs of class five, who shall act as customs cashier; one surveyor of customs of class six; one chief clerk of class six, who shall act as disbursing clerk without additional compensation; one appraiser of merchandise of class seven; one stenographer of class eight; one sec-

ond class examiner of merchandise of class eight; one third class inspector of class ten; one fourth class inspector of class A; two clerks of class A; one clerk of class D, one clerk of class F; one patron of class G; one engineer of class G; three clerks of class H; two firemen of class J; sixteen guards of class J; three sailors of class K at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each; one janitor of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum; one messenger of class K at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum.

SEC. 26. The following employés are authorized for the Joló Custom House, and in the office of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Joló: One collector of customs of class three; one second class examiner of class eight; one chief clerk of class eight; one clerk of class nine; one clerk of class D; one clerk of class I; six guards of class J; two boatmen of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each; one janitor of class K at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum.

SEC. 27. The following employés are authorized for the Zamboanga Custom House, and in the office of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Zamboanga: One collector of customs of class five; one second class examiner of merchandise of class eight; one clerk of class nine; one clerk of class A; one clerk of class I; five guards of class J; one janitor of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum; one boatman of class K at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum; four boatmen of class K at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each.

SEC. 28. The following employés are authorized for the Siassi Custom House, and in the office of the Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Siassi: One deputy collector of customs of class six, who shall act as disbursing clerk without additional compensation; one clerk of class D; one janitor of class K at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each; three boatmen of class K at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each.

SEC. 29. The Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to appoint such number of storekeepers, not to exceed class eight, for public bonded warehouses, and such number of storekeepers, not to exceed class nine, for private bonded warehouses, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of public business at any port of entry in the Philippine Archipelago;

Provided, that no amount shall be paid for such services as bonded warehouse storekeepers in excess of the amount collected from the owners or proprietors of those bonded warehouses.

SEC. 30. The payment of overtime work at such rates as may be fixed by the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized; provided, that no amount shall be paid for such services in excess of the amount collected from importers, shippers, or other persons concerned for such services.

SEC. 31. The Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to provide for the translation into Spanish and the native dialects of this Archipelago of necessary official documents at a rate not to exceed five dollars (\$5) per working day of seven hours.

SEC. 32. The unexpended balance of the sum of ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$97,526.50) of the appropriation for salaries and wages for the Customs Service included in Act. No. 330 is hereby made available for payment of the salaries herein provided for, and such further sum is hereby appropriated as may be necessary to meet any deficiency in said amount.

SEC. 33. All existing decrees, laws, regulations or orders, providing

for the personnel of the Philippine Customs Service, or any part thereof, and all decrees, laws, regulations or orders, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, such repeal to take effect as of the date when this act shall go into force and effect.

SEC. 34. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of the bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 35. This act shall take effect at the Port of Manila at twelve o'clock, midnight, on March 5, 1902, and at each of the other ports and sub-ports of the Philippine Archipelago at twelve o'clock, midnight, on March 20, 1902.

Enacted, March 3, 1902.

[No. 368.]

AN ACT providing for the furnishing of rooms for the installation of first and second class stations of the Philippine Weather Bureau by provincial and municipal governments.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In each province where a first or second class station of the Philippine Weather Bureau is provided for by law at the provincial capital, the Provincial Board shall assign a room, or rooms, adequate for the installation of the meteorological instruments and office equipment of the station, and to afford sleeping accommodations for the observers. The room, or rooms, shall be in the provincial building, if practicable, but if there is no suitable room available in the provincial building, then the Board shall provide such a room, or rooms, by rental or by construction, and the expense incurred by reason of such rental or construction, shall be a charge upon the funds of the province.

SEC. 2. In each municipality, not a provincial capital, where a first or second class station of the Philippine Weather Bureau is provided for by law, the municipal council shall provide a room, or rooms, adequate for the installation of the meteorological instruments and office equipment of the station, and to afford sleeping accommodations for the observers. The room, or rooms, shall be in the municipal building, if practicable, and if there is no suitable room available in the municipal building, then the council shall provide such a room, or rooms, by rental or by construction, and the expense incurred by reason of such rental or construction shall be a charge upon the funds of the municipality.

SEC. 3. The question of the adequacy of rooms furnished by provincial or municipal governments under the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be determined, in each instance, by the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, subject to an appeal to the Civil Governor, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 4, 1902.

[No. 369.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 175 and providing for the appointment and extra compensation of constabulary supply officers.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Chief of Philippines Constabulary is hereby authorized to designate one inspector in each province or group of provinces, to take charge of the branch supply store, and to requisition for, receipt for, disburse, issue, and be responsible and accountable for all public civil funds and property for the use or under the control of the members of the Philippines Constabulary, in the province or group of provinces in which such inspector is designated. The provincial inspectors so designated shall be known as constabulary supply officers.

SEC. 2. Each constabulary supply officer shall be required to give a bond in an amount to be determined by the Civil Governor of the Islands, with satisfactory surety, and to render the required accounts, returns, reports, statements, inventories, and vouchers to the proper insular officers for all public civil funds and property invoiced or transferred to him or which shall come into his hands. The accountability and responsibility of each constabulary supply officer for such funds and property shall be fixed and regulated by existing laws and the rules and regulations established from time to time by, or with the approval of, the Auditor for the Philippine Islands. Each constabulary supply officer shall receive, in compensation for his services as supply officer, the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per annum in addition to his salary as inspector.

SEC. 3. This act shall be retroactive and all appointments of supply officers since February 15, 1902, are hereby validated.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 6, 1902.

[No. 370.]

AN ACT reducing the thirty-three existing municipalities in the province of Bohol to fifteen.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The thirty-three municipalities now existing in the province of Bohol are hereby reduced to fifteen, as follows:

1. The municipality of Daoiz, of the island of Panglaw, is hereby consolidated with the municipality of Panglaw, in said island, under the name of Panglaw.

2. The municipality of Corella and the barrio of Waŕe of the municipality of Cortés, are hereby consolidated with the municipality of Tagbilaran, under the name of Tagbilaran.

3. The municipality of Cortés is hereby consolidated with that of Maribohok, under the name of Maribohok.

4. The municipality of Loón is hereby consolidated with that of Kalape, under the name of Kalape.

5. The municipality of Katigbiyan is hereby consolidated with that of Tubigon, under the name of Tubigon.

6. The municipality of Getafe is hereby consolidated with that of Inabanga, under the name of Inabanga.

7. The municipality of Ipil is hereby consolidated with that of Talibon, under the name of Talibon.

8. The municipality of Batuanán is hereby consolidated with that of Ubay, under the name of Ubay.

9. The municipalities of Kandihay and Anda are hereby consolidated with that of Guindulman, under the name of Guindulman.

10. The municipalities of Duero and García Hernandez are hereby consolidated with that of Hagna, under the name of Hagna.

11. The municipality of Duminaw is hereby consolidated with that of Valencia, under the name of Valencia.

12. The municipality of Lila is hereby consolidated with that of Laoay, under the name of Laoay.

13. The municipality of Alburquerque is hereby consolidated with that of Baklayon, under the name of Baklayon.

14. The municipality of Antequera is hereby consolidated with that of Balilihan, under the name of Balilihan.

15. The municipalities of Bilar and Sierra-Bullones are hereby consolidated with that of Carmen, under the name of Carmen.

SEC. 2. The Provincial Supervisor of Bohol shall survey at once the new municipalities, in order to establish in a definite and precise manner the boundary lines which separate them from adjacent municipalities, and shall report to the Provincial Board the result of such surveys.

SEC. 3. The Provincial Governor of Bohol shall direct the holding of a municipal election in each of the new municipalities under the provisions of sections 91, 92, 93 and 94 of the Municipal Code. When the new municipal officials have been elected, and have qualified, the present organization of each of the municipalities mentioned in section 1 of this act shall be thereby abolished, and all offices held by virtue of said organization shall be vacant and abolished, so that all the present municipal officials shall cease to hold office so soon as the new officials shall have taken the oath of office.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 6, 1902.

[No. 371.]

AN ACT declaring the barrios of San Modesto, San Narciso, San Eugenio, San Atanasio, and part of the barrio of San José, now a part of the municipality of San Nicolas, the barrios of San Roque, San Hipolito, and a part of San José, now a part of the municipality of Tayug, and the sitio of Antolin, now a part of the municipality of San Quintin, all of the province of Pangasinan, to be a new municipality under the name of Natividad.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The barrios of San Modesto, San Narciso, San Eugenio, San Atanasio, and that part of the barrio of San José de Nicolas lying

on the left or eastward bank of the Estero Lacab, now forming a part of the municipality of San Nicolas, the barrios of San Roque, San Hipolito, and the easterly half of the barrio of San José de Tayug, as determined by the survey hereinafter ordered, now forming a part of the municipality of Tayug, and the sitio of Antolin, now forming a part of the municipality of San Quintin, with the lands adjacent thereto, all in and of the province of Pangasinan, Island of Luzon, are hereby separated, each from its corresponding municipality, and shall be organized as a new municipality under the name of Natividad, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Provincial Supervisor shall survey at once the new municipality, in order to establish in a definite and precise manner the boundary lines which separate it from the adjacent municipalities, and shall report to the Provincial Board the results of such survey. After the Provincial Supervisor has established the boundary lines of the municipality and has reported to the Provincial Board, the Provincial Governor shall direct the holding of a municipal election in said municipality in accordance with the provisions of Sections 91, 92, 93 and 94 of the Municipal Code.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 7, 1902.

[No. 372.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 83, entitled, "A General Act for the Organization of Provincial Governments in the Philippine Islands."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 83, entitled, "A General Act for the Organization of Provincial Governments in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By inserting in the twenty-fifth line of section 10, after the word "constituted" and before the words "It shall," the following words: "In preparing plans and specifications for the construction and repair of buildings for secondary schools to be undertaken by the provinces as hereinafter provided, the Provincial Supervisor shall consult with the Insular Architect and with the superintendent of the school division in which the province is located, and such plans and specifications shall be subject to the approval of the latter, or of the General Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 74, before the work may be undertaken."

(b) By adding at the end of section 13, the following paragraph, designated (n):

"(n) To provide, if deemed expedient by the Provincial Board, by construction or purchase, or renting, such school building or buildings in the province as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, to be used for the free secondary instruction of pupils resident in the province, such secondary instruction being understood to include, in addition to academic and commercial subjects, manual training, instruction in agriculture, and normal school instruction, and to pro-

vide for the payment of all expenses of maintaining such public school or schools of secondary instruction as may be established in the province, and the schools in their establishment and conduct shall be subject to the general supervision of the Division Superintendents and the General Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 74: *Provided*, that temporarily and until such time as the Commission shall decide that the condition of the finances of the provinces will justify for the future the payment of the salaries of teachers and the expense of supplies and equipment for secondary schools from the Provincial Treasury, such salaries and expense may be borne by the Insular Government: *Provided further*, that if for any reason a province is not prepared to establish a secondary or high school, the Provincial Board of such province may provide from provincial funds for the payment of the tuition, in a high school in any other province or in the city of Manila, of such pupils as may wish to enter such high school and are declared by the proper examining authorities of the school which they wish to enter to be fitted to receive secondary instruction; and the principal of the high school in question shall, provided the Provincial Board of the province in which the school is located, or the Municipal Board of the city of Manila, as the case may be, shall approve of the admission of pupils from other provinces, make provision for their accommodation, and when the school to which such pupils are admitted is a provincial school, the Provincial Board may authorize and direct the Provincial Treasurer to collect from the province, sending them a reasonable tuition fee for each pupil so admitted. When the school is in the city of Manila, the Municipal Board of Manila may make provision for the collection of such fee."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 7, 1902.

[No. 373.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 74, establishing a Department of Public Instruction in the Philippine Islands, by making certain provisions concerning schools of secondary instruction and traveling expenses of teachers.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 74, establishing a Department of Public Instruction in the Philippine Islands, is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding at the end of section 1, the following words: "and all secondary instruction in the schools established by the several provinces shall at least be free to the pupils resident in the provinces in which the schools are established."

(b) By inserting in the second line of paragraph (g) of section 3, after the word "municipalities" and before the words "the amount," the words "or province."

(c) By inserting in the sixteenth line of section 9, after the words "proposed by" and before the words "the local authorities," the words "the provincial or;" and by inserting in the nineteenth line of the

same section, after the words "If the" and before the words "local authorities" the words "provincial or the."

(d) By striking out the whole of section 15 of said Act, No. 74, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 15. Authority is hereby given to the General Superintendent of Public Instruction to obtain from the United States one thousand trained teachers at monthly salaries of not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) and not more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125.00), and such other additional trained teachers as may be necessary for the provincial schools of secondary instruction, at monthly salaries of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00); the exact salary of each teacher to be fixed by the General Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with the efficiency of the teacher in question and the importance of the position held. Any teacher residing in the United States who is appointed to service in the Bureau of Public Instruction shall pay his traveling expenses from the place of his residence in the United States to the point of embarkation for Manila, but his traveling expenses from the said point of embarkation to Manila shall be borne by the Insular Government if he shall come by the steamer and route directed by the Chief Executive of the Islands: *Provided*, that at the expiration of six months of satisfactory service in the Philippines his traveling expenses from the place of his residence in the United States to the point of embarkation for Manila shall be refunded to him."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 7, 1902.

[No. 374.]

AN ACT amending in certain particulars Act No. 82, entitled "A general act for the organization of municipal governments in the Philippine Islands."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION I. Act No. 82, being "The Municipal Code," is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding at the close of sub-section (1), of section 18, the following words: "Provided that the appointment of the Municipal Treasurer shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Board."

(b) By striking out the words "for the three weeks described in said proclamation by fixing the opening and closing days," in the 9th and 10th lines of section 74, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for the collection period, which shall not be less than one week nor more than three weeks, described in said proclamation by fixing the opening and closing days;" also by striking out the words "of three weeks thus" in the 11th line, so that the sentence shall read, "Taxes shall be due and payable at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in the municipality, and shall be collected by him or his deputy on every day except Sunday during the usual business hours, for the collection period, which shall not be less than one week, nor more than three weeks, described in said proclamation by fixing the opening and clos-

ing days; and the failure to pay the same within the period specified shall subject the delinquent tax-payer to the penalty of an additional tax of fifteen (15) per centum of the amount of the original tax due, to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the original tax, and the proclamation shall so announce."

(c) By striking out the words "March 1, 1902," in the first line of section 97, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "May 1, 1902," so that the section shall read, "After April 1, 1901, and until May 1, 1902, one-half of the internal revenue, including revenue derived from forest products on government lands collected in each municipality organized under this act for each month, shall be paid into the municipal treasury for the uses of the municipality on or before the fifteenth day of the succeeding month."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1902.

[No. 375.]

AN ACT providing for the temporary suspension of operations in connection with the assessment and collection of a land tax in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All operations in connection with the assessment and collection of a land tax in the province of Laguna shall be suspended until civil government is established in that province.

SEC. 2. All operations in connection with the assessment and collection of a land tax in the province of Batangas shall be suspended until that province is restored to the executive control of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1902.

[No. 376.]

AN ACT authorizing the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago to clear vessels for ports not open to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Collector of Customs for the Philippine Archipelago is hereby authorized to clear vessels for any port, in provinces where civil government is in force, not open to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, and where no inspectors of customs are stationed,

whenever in his judgment it is necessary to do so in order to promote and advance commerce and business; *Provided*, that in every case where such permission is granted, the vessel to which it is given shall report to the Inspector of Customs at the open port nearest the port for which it is cleared, and shall deposit the ship's papers with him; and after entering the closed port, shall return to the open port and report to the Inspector of Customs for clearance.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1902.

[No. 377.]

AN ACT amending the Provincial Government Act No. 83, as amended by section 2 of Act No. 133, by extending the time within which the cedula tax for 1902 may be paid until July 31, 1902.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 32 of the Provincial Government Act, No. 83, as set forth in section 2 of Act No. 133, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Provincial Government Act," is hereby amended by adding at the close of said section 32 the following words: "Provided, that in the year 1902 the cedula tax shall be due and payable up to and including July 31st."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1902.

[No. 378.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 136, providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands, as amended by Act No. 325, by extending the provisions of the Civil Service Act to the office of the Attorney General.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 47 of Act No. 136, providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands, as amended by section 1 of Act No. 325, is hereby amended by striking out, after the word "lawyers" in the first line of paragraph (b) of said section, the words: "who shall be appointed by the Attorney General, with the approval of the Civil Governor, and shall serve at their pleasure;" and by striking out, after the word "functions" in the fourth line of paragraph (c) of said section, the words: "Such assistants shall be appointed by the Attorney General with the approval of the Civil

Governor;" and by adding to said section an additional paragraph as follows:

"(e) All appointments to positions in the office of the Attorney General, except to positions to which appointment is made by the Civil Governor with the advice and consent of the Commission, shall be made by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Employés now in the office of the Attorney General whose positions may be classified by the operation of this act shall continue in the service and discharge the duties assigned them, subject, however, to the conditions contained in section 22 of Act No. 5, entitled "The Civil Service Act."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1902.

[No. 379.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in local currency, for the expenses of construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in local currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated for expenses in carrying on the construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 17, 1902.

[No. 380.]

AN ACT appropriating one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in money of the United States, to be disbursed by the disbursing agent of the Government of the Philippine Islands resident in Washington, D. C.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in money of the United States, to be paid to the Disbursing Agent of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, resident in Washington, D. C., appointed under Act No. 129. The sum hereby appropriated shall be devoted to the payment of such bills of the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands as may be, or

may have been, approved by the Secretary of War, or ordered paid by the United States Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 19, 1902.

[No. 381.]

AN ACT authorizing the loan of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), in local currency, to the Province of Cavite, for the purpose of enabling that province to construct roads and give employment to needy persons, and appropriating the necessary amount therefor.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Provincial Board of the Province of Cavite is hereby authorized to borrow, by resolution, from the Insular Government the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), in local currency, or any part thereof, to be expended under the supervision of the Provincial Board by the Provincial Supervisor, upon, the construction of needed roads in that part of the province in which the employment given by such construction and the wages paid for the work thereunder will relieve the necessities of the people. The amount borrowed hereunder shall be expended for no other purpose than that stated herein. The sum thus borrowed shall be returned to the Insular Treasury by the Provincial Board in yearly installments of one-fifth of the total amount, the first installment to be due two years from the date of the passage of the resolution herein authorized by the Provincial Board. This loan shall be without interest.

SEC. 2. Such loan shall be made to the province to the amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), in local currency, or any less amount to be fixed in the resolution of acceptance by the board of the province, upon receipt of the resolution of the Provincial Board, which shall be accompanied by a general plan and estimate of the Provincial Supervisor for the work to be performed, showing the towns between which the roads are to be constructed, the character of the roads, and the extent thereof. The amount loaned shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer and receipted for by him, and shall be by him disbursed upon orders of the Provincial Board as in other cases.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), in local currency, to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 2, 1902.

[No. 382.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 238, fixing the limits of Cavite Harbor and providing for the police jurisdiction thereof and for the anchorage of vessels therein, by changing the title of the officer in charge to "Rear Admiral of the United States Navy in command of the Asiatic Station."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 238, entitled "An act fixing the limits of Cavite harbor, vesting the Admiral of the United States Navy in command of the Asiatic Station with police jurisdiction thereof and providing rules and regulations for governing vessels anchored therein," is hereby amended by striking out the word "Admiral" where it appears in the title and in the body of the act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Rear Admiral."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 2, 1902.

[No. 383.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 211, entitled "An Act extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act and its amendments to the Province of Zambales."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Act No. 211, entitled "An Act Extending the Provisions of the Provincial Government Act and its Amendments to the Province of Zambales," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The presidents of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Mondays in February, May and November to consider the improvements needed in the province for the Provincial Government, and to make recommendations to the Provincial Board. The Convention shall be called together by the Provincial Secretary and shall elect a chairman for each periodical session. The Provincial Secretary shall act as secretary of the Convention and shall certify its recommendations to the Provincial Board."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 2, 1902.

[No. 384.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 121, entitled "An Act extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act to the Province of Leyte."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Act No. 121, entitled "An Act Extending the Provisions of the Provincial Government Act to the Province of Leyte," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The presidentes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Mondays in January and July to consider the improvements needed in the province for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the Provincial Board. The Convention shall be called together by the Provincial Secretary and shall elect a chairman for each semi-annual session. The Provincial Secretary shall act as secretary of the Convention and shall certify its recommendations to the Provincial Board."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 8, 1902.

[No. 385.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 121, extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" to the Province of Leyte.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of Act No. 121, extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" to the Province of Leyte, is hereby amended by increasing the salary of the Provincial Governor and the salary of the Provincial Treasurer to three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum each, in money of the United States.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 9, 1902.

[No. 386.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 210, extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" to the Province of Isabela.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of Act No. 210, extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" to the Province of Isabela, is hereby amended by increasing the salary of the Provincial Treasurer to two thousand, two hundred dollars (\$2,200.00) per annum, in money of the United States.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect as of April 1, 1902.

Enacted, April 9, 1902.

[No. 387.]

AN ACT providing for the establishment of local civil governments in the townships and settlements of Nueva Vizcaya.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

WHEREAS, the conditions which prevail in the pueblos of the province of Nueva Vizcaya are such that it is not deemed expedient at present to organize them under the Municipal Code, the following form of municipal government is adopted for them:

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The pueblos of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, namely: Bayombong, Bamban, Dupax, Aritao, Solano, and Bagabag, shall be recognized as municipal corporations with the same boundaries as now exist *de jure* or *de facto* upon organization under the provisions of this act. They shall be designated as townships, and shall be known respectively by the names heretofore adopted. Under such names they may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real and personal property for the general interests of the township, and exercise all the powers hereinafter conferred upon them. All property and property rights vested in any pueblo under its former organization shall continue to be vested in the same township after its incorporation under this act.

SEC. 2. Each of these townships shall be divided into barrios. For the purposes of the first election, the barrios as established under Spanish sovereignty shall be recognized; but, when local civil government shall have been established in any township, this government shall readjust the division of the township into barrios, definitely fixing the boundaries of these barrios, as hereinafter provided. The barrio of the township in which the "tribunal" was formerly situated shall be known as the chief barrio.

SEC. 3. The government of each of the townships named in section 1 is hereby vested in a President, a Vice-President, and a council, composed of one representative from each barrio of the township, who shall be designated "councillor."

SEC. 4. There shall be in each township a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other non-elective officers and employes as the council shall deem necessary and provide for, and the Provincial Board shall authorize.

SEC. 5. The President and Vice-President shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the township; the Councillor of each barrio shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the barrio. The term of office of the President, Vice-President, and Councillors shall be for two years from and after the first Monday in January next after their election, and until their successors are duly chosen and qualified: provided, that the President, Vice-President, and Councillors elected in 1902 shall hold office until the first Monday in January, 1904, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS—ELECTIONS.

SEC. 6. The electors exercising the privilege of choosing elective officers shall be male persons eighteen or more years of age, who have

had a legal residence in the township in which they exercise the right of suffrage for a period of six months immediately preceding the election, and who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign power: provided, that officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Army or Navy of the United States shall not be considered as having acquired legal residence within the meaning of this section by reason of their having been stationed in the township for the required six months.

SEC. 7. Each elector shall, before voting, take and subscribe the following elector's oath, which shall be administered by a member of the Board of Election Judges, or by the Township Secretary. Electors' oaths shall be filed with the Township Secretary.

ELECTOR'S OATH.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a male resident of the township of _____, in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya; and shall have resided therein for the period of six months next preceding the next township election; that at the date of said election I shall be 18 or more years of age; that I am not a citizen or subject of any foreign power; that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees duly promulgated by its authority; and that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily and without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God. (In case of affirmation the words "so help me God" should be stricken out.)

(Signature of Elector.)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me, this _____ day of _____, 19—.

(Signature of officer administering oath.)

SEC. 8. The following persons shall be disqualified from voting:

(a) Any person who is delinquent in the payment of public taxes assessed subsequently to the passage of this act.

(b) Any person who has been deprived of the right to vote by the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction since August 13, 1898.

(c) Any person who has taken and violated the oath of allegiance to the United States.

(d) Any person who, after the passage of this act, shall be in arms in the Philippine Islands against the authority or sovereignty of the United States, whether such person be an officer, soldier, or civilian.

(e) Any person who, after the passage of this act, shall make contribution of money or other valuable thing in aid of any person or organization against the authority or sovereignty of the United States, or who shall demand or receive such contribution from others, or who shall make any contribution to any person or organization hostile to or in arms against the authority or sovereignty of the United States for the purpose of securing any protection, immunity, or benefit.

(f) Any person who, after the passage of this act, shall in any manner whatsoever give aid and comfort to any person or organization in the Philippine Islands in opposition to or in arms against the authority or sovereignty of the United States.

(g) Insane or feeble-minded persons.

SEC. 9. The Provincial Board shall formulate rules for the holding of elections, and shall appoint for each township a board of five election judges to preside over the election and report its result.

(a) Immediately after the close of the election, the result of the voting shall be canvassed by the board of election judges, a certificate of the result of the election shall be prepared in duplicate, and signed by the members of the Board, and this certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for those elected to assume their offices, unless objections are filed as follows: A duplicate containing the additional statement that a term of three days is granted in which any resident of the township can present to the Board, or to the Chairman thereof, in writing, such objections as he may deem just and legal against those declared elected, shall be prepared by the Board and posted at the main entrance of the township building.

(b) On the day following the said term of three days, a duplicate of the election certificate and the objections made, if any, shall be sent by the Chairman of the Board of Judges to the Provincial Board. Should the Provincial Board, upon investigation and after hearing of evidence, if necessary, find the election legal, they shall, within seven days after the receipt of said documents, direct the newly elected officers to qualify and enter upon their duties on the day fixed by this act; but if the Provincial Board determines that there has been an illegality committed in the election of any officer, or that any candidate returned is not eligible, they shall so declare in writing, with the reason therefor, and shall order a special election to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and shall certify their finding and order to the Township Secretary, who shall spread the same on the records of the Council. In determining the legality of the election, the Provincial Board shall ignore irregularities or informalities which do not prevent the declared result from being the actual will of the electors.

SEC. 10. The Provincial Governor shall issue to each legally elected township officer a certificate of election. Certificates of election in blank, sufficient in number for the needs of the province, shall be supplied to the Provincial Governor by the Provincial Supervisor, who shall purchase them from the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

SEC. 11. Upon the election of a new President and Vice-President an accounting shall be had between the incoming and the outgoing township officers, and each of the latter shall turn over to the former all township books, records, accounts, and moneys. The incoming officials shall inform the Provincial Fiscal of any irregularities in the management of the township funds which they may discover.

SEC. 12. A plurality of votes shall be sufficient to elect.

OFFICERS—THEIR QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES, AND COMPENSATION.

SEC. 13. A President, Vice-President, or Councillor shall be a duly qualified elector of the Province, and shall have a legal residence therein for one year prior to the election.

SEC. 14. A Secretary shall be able to read, write, and speak intelligently a local dialect generally understood in the township, and the Spanish or English language.

SEC. 15. In no case shall there be elected or appointed to a township office ecclesiastics; soldiers in active service; persons receiving salaries from provincial, departmental, or governmental funds; those who are delinquent in the payment of public taxes assessed after the passage of this act; or contractors for public works within the province.

SEC. 16. (a) Every person elected or appointed to a township office under the provisions of this act shall, before entering upon the duties

thereof, take and subscribe before the President or Secretary the following oath of office: provided, that oaths of office shall be administered by members of Boards of Election Judges to officers chosen at the first election.

Oath of office.

I, _____, having been _____ as _____ of the Township of _____ in the Province of _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have the prescribed qualifications to hold office in said township; that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees duly promulgated by its authority; and that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, so help me God. (Last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

(Signature of officer.)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____, 19—.

(Signature of President or Secretary.)

(b) Such oaths shall be filed in the office of the Secretary.

SEC. 17. Every township officer charged with the custody of public funds shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the township with two or more sureties, the amount of which bond and the sufficiency of which sureties shall be approved by the President, and by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer in writing endorsed thereon, and by the Council by a recorded vote. A copy of the bond and the approval of the same shall be spread upon the minutes of the council. The bond shall be fixed at a penal sum of not less than half of the amount of the aggregate revenue which will probably come into the custody of such officer during the current year, and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office and the payment as required by law of all moneys received by such officer for and in behalf of the township. The bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary, who shall carefully preserve the same. Should suit be brought on this bond, it shall be no defense to those signing the bond that the above requirements for approval have not been complied with, if in fact, by virtue of such bond, the township officer had entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 18. The President shall be the Chief Executive of the township.

(a) He shall cause the ordinances of the township to be executed, and shall supervise the discharge of official duties of all subordinates.

(b) He shall examine and inspect the books, records, and papers of every officer or agent of the township.

(c) He shall issue orders relating to the police or to public safety, and orders for the purpose of avoiding conflagrations, floods, and the effects of storms or other public calamities.

(d) He shall draw warrants upon the Treasurer for the legitimate payments authorized by the Council.

(e) He shall assist the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and his deputies in the collection of taxes.

(f) He shall be the presiding officer of a court consisting of himself and two councillors to be chosen as hereinafter provided in Section 38.

The Secretary shall be the recording officer of this court, which shall hear and adjudge alleged violations of public ordinances, upon complaint filed by his direction, or by a police officer, or a private citizen; and, after due trial, in which the accused and his witnesses shall be heard, shall, upon conviction by a majority vote of the members, impose such punishment, either by admonition, or by fine, or imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in his discretion, as is provided in subsection (g) of section 31. In case the person convicted is unable or unwilling to pay this fine, he shall satisfy its amount by labor upon public works within the township at the rate of twenty cents Mexican per day: provided, that females shall not be compelled to perform work unsuitable for their sex.

(g) This court shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except on the application of interested parties and upon their making an agreement in writing to accept the award of the court, when it may hear and adjudge any case not involving property exceeding in value the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) Mexican. The judgment shall be recorded by the Secretary, and shall be final.

(h) The members of this court shall receive no compensation for their services.

(i) Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the President that a crime or misdemeanor not within the jurisdiction of the court provided for in sub-section (f) of this section has been committed within the township, the President shall direct the arrest of the alleged offender, shall make a preliminary investigation into the facts, and, if the guilt of the prisoner shall appear probable, shall order the arresting officer to proceed immediately with the prisoner and the President's report of his investigation, to the Governor of the Province.

(j) Fines shall be paid in coin to the Treasurer of the township, upon the order of the President, and the Treasurer shall issue a receipt therefor, which shall be countersigned by the President: provided, that if the charge be against a township officer or employé for violating his official duty, the President shall have jurisdiction to suspend him, pending action on such violation by the Council; and, if a fine is imposed against such officer, it may be collected by withholding the requisite amount from such salary as is or may thereafter become due to him.

(k) The President shall keep a docket of the trials held under the preceding subsection, in which shall be recorded in a summary manner the name of the defendant, the charge against him, and the name of the prosecuting witness, the date of the arrest, the date of the trial, the presence of the defendant, and the nature of the judgment, together with the fines collected, if any, in accordance with the judgment. A docket with proper blanks for entry of the required details shall be furnished to the President by the Provincial Supervisor, and the cost of the same shall be paid out of the treasury of the township.

(l) The President shall recommend to the Council at any time such measures connected with the public health, cleanliness, or ornament of the township, or the improvement of its finances, as he shall deem expedient. He shall preside at all meetings of the council and shall sign its journal; but he shall not vote, except in case of a tie, when he shall give the casting vote. He shall approve ordinances adopted by the Council, unless he shall consider them prejudicial to the public welfare, in which case he shall veto them; but the Council may pass an ordinance over the veto of the President by a two-thirds vote of all its members, in which case it shall be valid without the signature

of the President. If the President shall not either approve or veto an ordinance within five days of its adoption, it shall become a law.

(m) He shall appoint, by and with the consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Council, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and all non-elective officers and employés that may be provided for by law or ordinance; provided that the appointment of the Treasurer shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Board; and at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employé for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may be continued for a longer period by the Council; and, by and with the consent of a majority of all the members of the Council, he may discharge any such officer or employé.

(n) He shall make all nominations at the first meeting of the Council after his election, except for those offices in which a vacancy may occur during his term. In case the Council shall reject any of the nominations made by him, then it shall be his duty at the next regular meeting of the Council, to submit the names of other persons for appointment. In case a vacancy occurs in any of the above named offices during the term of office of the President, he shall submit a nomination to the council at the first regular meeting after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(o) During the month of December of each year the President shall prepare and make out in duplicate an annual report, in which he shall set forth the most important events which have occurred in the township during the current year. One copy of the report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary, and the other shall be submitted to the Council and thereafter forwarded to the Provincial Governor on or before the fifteenth day of the following January.

(p) He is authorized to use, as a symbol of office, a black cylindrical cane, with gold head, gilt ferrule, and silver cord and tassels.

SEC. 19. The Vice-President shall:

(a) Act as substitute for the President in case of the absence of the latter or his temporary inability to discharge the duties of his office.

(b) In case of a permanent vacancy in the office of President, he shall fill the post for the unexpired portion of the term; and a new Vice-President shall be elected by a majority vote of all the members of the Council.

(c) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Council, with all the rights of any other member.

(d) He is authorized to use, as a symbol of office, a black cylindrical cane, with gold head, gilt ferrule, and black cord and tassels.

SEC. 20. The Secretary shall be the clerk of the Council, whose meetings it shall be his duty to attend.

(a) He shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Council, and of all records and acts of the township.

(b) He shall countersign and certify to the correctness of all warrants ordered by the Council to be drawn on the Treasury of the township.

(c) He shall keep his office in the building where the Council meets, or at some place convenient thereto, as the Council shall direct.

(d) He shall keep a civil register for the township and shall record therein all births, marriages, and deaths, with their respective dates. In case of marriages he shall further record the previous residences of the contracting parties, the name of the person solemnizing the marriage, and the names of the witnesses. In case of deaths, the

cause of death shall be recorded when known. Physicians and midwives residing within the limits of the township shall immediately forward to the Secretary notification of every birth or death that occurs under his or her professional observation, together with the necessary information for making the proper entry in the civil register. Every person resident within the limits of the township who is authorized by law to celebrate marriage shall immediately forward to the Secretary notification of every marriage which he celebrates, together with the necessary data for properly recording said marriage in the civil register. All entries in the register shall be made by the Secretary free of charge.

(e) He shall issue upon demand of any person a certified copy of any record within his control, and shall be authorized to charge and receive a fee which shall not exceed, for both the writing and certificate, ten cents per 100 words (Mexican currency). The records shall during usual business hours be open to inspection by all residents of the township and by all officers of the provincial, departmental, and general governments.

(f) He shall read all communications from the Provincial Governor to the President and the Council at its next regular meeting after they are received, unless the matter treated of be urgent, in which case the President shall call a special meeting of the Council, at which the communication shall be read.

(g) Upon request of the President, he shall prepare at his dictation and for his signature any official communications which the President may desire to send, or any documents or reports which the President is required to furnish.

(h) During the first week of every month he shall forward to the Provincial Governor true copies of all records made by him during the preceding month.

(i) He shall each year prepare a list of the persons from whom taxes are due, as provided in section 52.

(j) On or before the 31st of December of each year, he shall prepare a list of the inhabitants of the township, grouping them by barrios and families. This list shall give the name, sex, and approximate age of each person, the amount of taxes paid by him during the current year, and such other details as the Provincial Governor shall direct. The fact that a man's name has been entered on this list as an inhabitant of a given township shall not restrict his right to transfer his residence to another township.

(k) He shall forward to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer on or before the 15th of January of each year, a complete copy of the entries in the civil register for the township during the year ending on the preceding 31st of December, and a true copy of the list provided for in sub-section (j) for the same year, and shall certify the same as true copies of the original records in his office.

(l) He shall perform all such other duties as the Council may by ordinance provide, or as may be imposed by general legislation.

SEC. 21. Taxes, imposts, and all other revenues of the township shall not be leased or farmed by the Council, but shall be collected by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, or his authorized deputies, or by the township treasurer, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 22. (a) The Township Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the township from any source except license fees for the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors at retail in quantities of not more

than five gallons; license fees for billiard tables, for the keeping of dogs, for public carriages, carts, or hearses kept for hire; and for cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses.

The tax imposed for the purpose of protecting roads in section 44, sub-section (h), and taxes on real estate and personal property, which shall be collected by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer or his deputies, and paid to the Township Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

(b) He shall give to every person paying money to the Township Treasury a receipt therefor, specifying the date and amount of the payment and upon what account paid.

(c) He shall keep a detailed account of all moneys received, and shall pay the same out only under authority of an ordinance or resolution to the Council, and upon a warrant signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

(d) He shall, on or before the third day of each month, make out in triplicate a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding month, together with a statement of the cash actually on hand in the Township Treasury. He shall deliver two copies to the President, who shall verify them and certify upon the face of each to the correctness thereof and shall then immediately cause one copy to be posted at the main entrance of the township building and send the other copy to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

(e) He shall pay all lawful warrants in the order in which they shall be presented, and he shall note on the back of each the date of such presentation, and, when payment is made, the date of such payment: *Provided*, that he shall not pay any warrant when there is not in the treasury a sufficient amount to meet warrants previously presented and not paid, for want of funds.

(f) He shall have his office in the township building and shall keep in the township safe or strong box, which it shall be the duty of the Council to provide, all moneys belonging to the township. Such moneys shall be kept separate and distinct from his own money, nor shall he be permitted to make profit out of public money, nor to lend or otherwise use it nor to use the same in any method not authorized by law. A Treasurer violating the foregoing restriction shall be dismissed from office, if such violation shall be established at a hearing before the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Such violations shall be considered a malversation of funds, to be tried accordingly under the penal law by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Provincial Secretary-Treasurer shall report any such violation to the Provincial Fiscal for prosecution. The Treasurer may, to prevent the accumulation of too large an amount of money in the strong box of the township, when especially authorized by resolution of the Council, deposit for safe keeping with the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer such sums of money as he will not be obliged to use at once, taking a receipt from the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. He shall exhibit this receipt to the Council at its next meeting, and the Secretary shall record the fact of such exhibition and the date and amount of the receipt.

(g) He shall be the custodian of all township property and shall keep a record thereof in a suitable book.

SEC. 23. (a) Each Councillor shall inform the people of his barrio as to the acts of the Council and as to governmental measures which directly concern them. He shall serve in the Council as the representative of the people of his barrio and shall bring their especial needs to the attention of that body.

(b) He shall promptly inform the President of any unusual or untoward event occurring in his barrio.

(c) He shall notify the people of his barrio of the days on which they should present themselves to pay taxes, and shall himself be present on such occasion to identify them.

SEC. 24. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall receive such annual salaries as the Council shall fix and the Provincial Board approve.

(a) The salary of the President, during the period when the Vice-President shall perform his duties, shall be drawn by the Vice-President.

(b) The Vice-President, except when serving as President, and the Councillors shall receive no compensation, their offices being honorary.

(c) No change of salaries by the Council, after salaries have been fixed at the organization of the township, shall affect that of an officer then elected or incumbent.

SEC. 25. (a) A person elected by the people to fill a township office shall not be permitted to decline the same, but shall qualify and discharge the duties thereof, unless before election he shall have presented to the judges of election, and established to their satisfaction, a claim for exemption on the ground:

(1.) That he has discharged the duties of the same office for two previous terms; or

(2.) That he is physically disabled; or

(3.) That he is more than sixty-five years of age.

(b) Any person violating the foregoing provision of this section, and being convicted thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 26. A second re-election to any township office is prohibited, except after two years.

SEC. 27. Should any elective township officer become permanently incapacitated for the proper discharge of his duties during his term of office, through accident or disease, his office may be declared vacant by the vote of a majority of all the members of the Council, and his successor shall be promptly chosen, also by a majority vote of all the members.

SEC. 28. The term of office of all appointive officers shall be until the end of the term of the President appointing them, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless such office is sooner abolished by the Provincial Board or the officer is removed, as provided in this act.

SEC. 29. Every officer of the township shall, at the expiration of his term, deliver to his successor in office, who shall receipt for the same in duplicate, all property, books, and effects of every description in his possession belonging to the township or pertaining to his office. One copy of the receipt shall be delivered to the retiring officer and the other copy shall be filed with the Treasurer. Upon the refusal of the retiring officer to comply with this provision, he shall be liable for all damages caused thereby and to such penalty as may be by law or ordinance prescribed.

SEC. 30. (a) No township officer shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work, or business of the township, or in the purchase of any real estate or any other property belonging to the corporation.

(b) Any officer violating the provisions of this section shall, upon a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Council, be removed from office; and, upon trial and conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be imprisoned for not less than six months and not more than two years.

THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

SEC. 31. The Council shall, by a majority vote of all its members:

(a) Fix the salaries of all duly authorized employ  s, except teachers in the public schools, subject to the limitations expressed in section 24.

(b) Fill a permanent vacancy in the office of Vice-President or of Councillor from among persons having the necessary qualifications. A person thus substituted as Vice-President or Councillor shall serve only the unexpired portion of the term for which his predecessor was elected and until his successor shall have been chosen. The Provincial Governor, with the advice and consent of the Provincial Board, shall fill temporary vacancies in the office of Vice-President, Treasurer, or Councillor, and whenever a President, Vice-President, or Councillor is suspended, shall appoint some person to discharge his duties until he is reinstated or until he is removed and the vacancy thus occasioned is filled.

(c) Make appropriations for lawful and necessary expenditures, subject to the approval of the Provincial Board.

(d) Manage the property of the township.

(e) Erect all needful buildings for the use of the township.

(f) Provide regulations for the sanitation of the township, and order the removal of nuisances and causes of disease.

(g) Regulate the running at large of domestic animals.

(h) Adopt such measures to prevent the introduction and spread of disease as may from time to time be necessary.

(i) Prohibit gambling, opium-smoking, or the sale of opium for smoking.

(j) Establish, regulate, and maintain a police department.

(k) Establish, maintain, and regulate township prisons.

(l) Establish and maintain primary schools, subject to the approval and supervision of the Division Superintendent.

(m) Establish a postoffice and provide for the collection and delivery of mails; but such regulations must be in harmony with the postal service and rules established by the general government.

(n) Provide by ordinance for the levy of taxes for township purposes, within the limitations of law, as hereinafter provided in section 44.

(o) License and regulate or prohibit the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors, at retail in quantities of not more than five gallons, except the native liquor made from rice and known as "bubud," and determine the amount to be paid for such licenses, subject to such limitations of general law as may hereafter be enacted.

(p) Provide for inspection of weights and measures, and enforce the keeping of proper weights and measures by vendors, but without the power to exact fees for such inspection.

(q) Fix penalties for violation of ordinances, but no single penalty shall exceed a fine of 200 pesos, or imprisonment for six months, or both; imprisonment shall be imposed in lieu of unpaid fines at the rate of one day's imprisonment for each peso of the fine. An appeal shall lie to the court of first instance, next to be held within the province, in all cases where the judgment shall be for a fine exceeding 15 pesos, or for imprisonment exceeding 15 days; and it shall be the duty of the Provincial Fiscal to appear for and represent the prosecution in such appeal cases. Pending the appeal the defendant shall remain in custody unless released upon sufficient bail, in accord-

ance with the general provisions of law, to await the judgment of the appellate court.

(*r*) Make such ordinances and regulations, not repugnant to law, as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred by this act, and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the township and the inhabitants thereof, and for the protection of property therein; and enforce obedience thereto with such lawful fines or penalties as the Council may prescribe under the provisions of subsection (*q*) of this section.

SEC. 32. (*a*) The Council shall prescribe the time and place of holding its meetings. Regular meetings shall be held once in every two weeks, and special meetings as often as occasion may demand. Any meeting, regular or special, may, in case the amount of business shall require, be adjourned from day to day until the business is completed.

(*b*) The President, or any two members of the Council, may call a special meeting by giving written notice of it to each member of the Council, which notice shall be served personally or left at his usual place of abode.

SEC. 33. The majority of the Council elected shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absentees, under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

SEC. 34. (*a*) The regular sessions or meetings of the Council shall be public and the person presiding has the authority to exact from all present due respect and proper deportment, to prevent disturbances and disorder, and to order the room cleared of any or all present who give reason for such action by improper behavior.

(*b*) The Council may hold special sessions with closed doors to consider and vote upon appointments submitted to it by the President.

SEC. 35. The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, the Council may suspend or expel a member for cause, electing his successor by a majority vote of all the members.

SEC. 36. The Council shall keep a journal of its own proceedings. The ayes and nays shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all propositions to create any liability against the township, and upon any other proposition, upon the request of any member, and they shall be entered upon the journal. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Council shall be necessary to the passage of any ordinance or of any proposition creating indebtedness; but other measures, except as otherwise specially provided in this act, or by due authority, shall prevail upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting duly called and held.

SEC. 37. Every ordinance shall go into effect on the tenth day after its passage, unless the ordinance shall provide that it shall take effect at an earlier or a later date. The ordinance, on the day after its passage, shall be posted by the Secretary at the main entrance of the township building. He shall certify to the fact of posting and shall spread his certificate upon the minutes of the Council, but failure to post an ordinance shall not invalidate the same.

SEC. 38. At the first regular meeting after the election and qualification of a new President, the Council shall pass on his nominations to non-elective township offices and shall prescribe the duties of all

appointed officers and employés, when not determined by the provisions of this act. It shall also choose, by a majority vote of all its members, two of the Councillors to serve with the President as members of the court provided for in section 18, sub-section (f).

SEC. 39. The Council shall definitely fix the limits of the barrios of the township, prescribing for them such boundaries that the barrios, taken collectively, shall include the entire territory of the township.

SEC. 40. The Council may, by a majority vote of all its members:

(a) Order the suspension or removal at any time, for cause, of any non-elective officer or employé.

(b) Make such provisions for the care of the poor, the sick, orphans, or those of unsound mind as it may deem necessary.

(c) Purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of the township: provided, that the express authorization of the Provincial Governor shall be necessary to alienate or constitute any lien upon any real property of the township.

(d) Employ a lawyer or lawyers, when necessary, in order to defend the interests of the township, but ordinary legal questions shall be submitted to the Provincial Fiscal, who shall answer the same in writing free of charge.

(e) Provide for the erection of markets, public stables, public bathing establishments, wharves, and township cemeteries, and for the establishment of ferries, and fix reasonable fees for the use of the same.

(f) Provide for the establishment and maintenance of special and professional institutions of learning other than primary schools, and charge and collect matriculation and tuition fees.

(g) Construct and maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the township with water, and control the use of said water, and of water courses within the township.

(h) Name streets, avenues, and other public places, or change the names thereof.

(i) License, tax, regulate, or prohibit the keeping of dogs and authorize the killing of the same when at large contrary to ordinance.

(j) License, tax, or prohibit cock-fighting and the keeping or training of fighting cocks, and license, tax, or close cock-pits: provided, that cock-fighting in such cock-pits shall take place only on legal holidays: and provided, further, that no game of chance be permitted on the premises.

(k) License public carriages, carts, and hearses kept for hire; cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; billiard tables, theatrical performances, horse-races, and circuses.

SEC. 41. Questions which may arise relative to the constitution or attributes of the township government shall be submitted to the Provincial Fiscal for decision.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SEC. 42. Taxation shall be just, and in each township uniform.

SEC. 43. The revenues of the township shall be devoted exclusively to local public purposes.

SEC. 44. The revenues of the township shall be derived from the taxes provided for in sections 54 and 55, and from the following additional sources only:

(a) The granting of the privilege of fisheries.

(b) Fees for the issuing of certificates of ownership of large cattle and of transfer of title in the same.

(c) Rents and profits from all property belonging to the township, tolls from ferries, township stables, markets, slaughter houses, public bathhouses, and cemeteries belonging to the township.

(d) Rentals for the privilege of establishing and maintaining the same.

(e) Fees for tuition in institutions of instruction other than primary schools founded and maintained solely by the township; but nothing herein shall require the charging of such fees.

(f) Licenses for billiard tables, theatrical performances, horse-races and circuses; for the selling at retail, in quantities of not more than five gallons, of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors; for the keeping of dogs; for cock-pits, cock-fighting, or the keeping or training of fighting cocks; for public carriages, carts, or hearses kept for hire; and for cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; in accordance with the provisions of section 31, sub-section (o), and section 40, sub-sections (i) and (j).

(g) Township fines.

(h) An annual tax, hereby imposed for the purpose of protecting the roads of the township and the province from destruction, of three dollars (\$3.00), Mexican, upon each draft cart, the wheels of which have tires less than two inches and a half in width, and an annual tax of two dollars (\$2.00), Mexican, upon each cart the wheels of which are rigid with the axles to which they are attached, and an annual tax of five dollars (\$5.00), Mexican, upon each cart having both such tires and axles.

SEC. 45. It shall not be in the power of the Council to impose a tax in any form whatever upon goods and merchandise carried into the township, or out of the same, and any attempt to impose an import or export tax upon such goods in the guise of an unreasonable charge for wharfage, use of bridges, or otherwise, shall be void.

SEC. 46. All taxes, licenses, and fees imposed by the Council shall be fixed by ordinance, and may be charged from year to year as the Council may deem proper.

SEC. 47. (a) All licenses and privilege taxes shall be paid before the licensee or tax-payer shall begin the business or enjoyment of the privilege for which the license or tax is imposed by the ordinance of the Council.

(b) All licenses and privilege taxes shall terminate on the 31st of May of each year, and anyone beginning a business or exercising a privilege upon which a tax is levied by the Council after the 31st of May, shall be required, before beginning such business or exercising such privilege, to pay the license or tax for the part of the year which remains, to and including the 31st of May following, but all licenses and privilege taxes may be paid in advance in four quarterly installments at the election of the licensee.

(c) An addition to the tax or license, in the nature of a penalty amounting to twenty (20) per centum of the original tax or license to be collected and accounted for by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner as the original tax or license, shall be imposed for a failure to pay the tax or license when due.

SEC. 48. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer to keep a record, open to public inspection, of the names of all persons paying licenses or privilege taxes, arranged alphabetically.

SEC. 49. Within ten days after the passage of the ordinance by the

Council for the payment of licenses or privilege taxes, the President and Treasurer shall prepare a list of the names of the persons whose business, if continued, would render them liable to the license or tax, and they shall transmit such list at once to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, to enable him more readily to detect persons failing to pay the licenses and privilege taxes for which they shall have become liable.

SEC. 50. The Council shall provide that any person conducting a business or enjoying a privilege without paying the tax required by its ordinances, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, after trial and conviction before the President, as in other cases, under the limitations prescribed in sub-section (g) of section 31.

SEC. 51. Until a time to be hereafter determined by the Insular Government, when the Councils of the townships in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya shall have gained sufficient knowledge and experience properly to exercise, without intervention, the powers herein conferred, all ordinances and rules passed by them shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Governor, and without such approval shall be invalid.

SEC. 52. Every person eighteen or more years of age, who owns property in the province, or who has within his control any owner of property in the province who is less than eighteen years of age, shall appear before the President of the township in which such property lies between the first and fifteenth days of January of each year, and shall declare the value of his property, and the value of that of any property owner less than eighteen years of age who is within his control: provided, that if it shall be inconvenient or impossible for him to appear before the President, he shall make a sworn declaration in writing as to the value of such property, and shall cause this statement to be delivered to the President between the dates above fixed. His declaration shall be accepted as true, unless the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer or some other resident of the Province shall question its correctness, and bring the matter to the attention of the Provincial Governor, in which case the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and the President of the township in which the property lies shall form a Board of Assessors to determine its value. This Board shall be empowered to call and examine witnesses, and after giving the owner and his witnesses, if any, opportunity to be heard, shall fix the value of the property alleged to be incorrectly valued. Its decision shall be final.

SEC. 53. Any property owner who fails to declare the value of his property within the period fixed in section 52, or that of the property of any resident of the province less than eighteen years of age within his control, shall immediately be warned by the Councillor of his barrio that, unless he makes his declaration before the thirty-first day of January, he will be subject to a fine of five dollars (\$5.00) Mexican; and, should he fail to make the declaration within the period specified, the fine shall be adjudged against him by the Court provided for in section 18, sub-section (f), and shall be collected by the Treasurer; or, in lieu of the payment thereof, he shall be compelled to work it out on public works within the township at the rate of twenty cents (20), Mexican, per day. In the event of his not making his declaration before January thirty-first, the value of his property shall be fixed by the Board of Assessors provided for in section 52.

SEC. 54. Every resident of the province who does not own real or personal property to the value of two hundred dollars (\$200.00), Mexican, shall be excused from the payment of any property tax; but, if

such resident is a male, and eighteen or more years of age, he shall, in lieu thereof, pay an annual tax of one dollar (\$1.00), Mexican.

SEC. 55. Every resident of the province who is the owner of real or personal property to the value of more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), Mexican, shall pay as an annual property tax an amount equal to one-half of one per cent. of the value of such property.

SEC. 56. A cedula or certificate shall be issued to each person paying the tax prescribed in section 54 or that prescribed in section 55, which shall contain an acknowledgment by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer of the amount received, the name of the person paying, his age, residence, place of nativity, his status—whether married or single,—and his business or occupation. Upon the delivery to him of the cedula or certificate, he shall sign the same with his usual signature, in the presence of the collecting officer, who shall witness the signature. In case the tax-payer is unable to sign his name, then he shall identify himself by his usual mark similarly witnessed. The cedula or certificate of registration herein provided for may be used for purposes of identification, admitted in evidence, and must be presented by anyone liable to pay such tax whenever:

- (1) He appears in any court of the archipelago either as a suitor or as a witness in his own behalf in any civil proceeding;
- (2) He transacts any business with any public office or officer;
- (3) He pays any tax or receives money from any public funds;
- (4) He acknowledges any document before a notary public;
- (5) He assumes any public office whether by appointment or by election;
- (6) He receives any license, certificate, or permit from any public authority.

No contract, deed, or other document acknowledged before a notary public shall be valid or be recognized by any court unless the notary shall have certified thereon that the thereto parties have presented their certificates of registration, or are exempt from the tax, and shall have entered in such certification the number, place of issue, and date of each certificate of registration: provided, that in all cases when a notary public has not certified as above provided on any deed, contract, or other document acknowledged before him, any party having an interest therein may at any time appear before the Treasurer of the proper province, who shall, upon the payment of the delinquent tax and the penalty due, if any, certify on such deed, contract, or other document that said tax and penalty have been paid, with the date of such payment, and the same shall thereupon be deemed to be valid to all intents and purposes and receivable in evidence.

SEC. 57. On the basis of the declarations made and of the findings of the Board of Assessors, if any, the Secretary shall prepare, on or before February fifteenth of each year, a list of the persons from whom a property tax is due, with the amount of such tax due from each of them. This list shall be kept open to public inspection in his office. All persons from whom a property tax is due shall be notified by the Councillors of their respective barrios to appear before the Secretary and learn the amount of such tax, which shall be stated to them verbally by the Secretary, if they cannot read.

SEC. 58. Taxes may be paid between February fifteenth and July thirty-first of each year, on a day or days during each month to be fixed by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 59. All persons who have not paid their taxes in full on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year shall be deemed delin-

quent tax-payers, after such delinquency shall have been adjudged, upon due notice to the alleged delinquent, by the Court provided for in section 18, sub-section (f). If any tax-payer shall fail to pay the delinquent taxes adjudged against him within twenty-four hours after judgment, he shall be made to satisfy the amount due by labor upon public works within the township at the rate of twenty cents, Mexican, per day, either performing such work in person or providing a substitute to perform it: provided, that at any time after he or his substitute shall have begun work he may secure release from obligation to work by payment of the amount of the tax originally due in full.

SEC. 60. In the year 1902 the declarations as to the value of property provided for in section 52 shall be made between the first and fifteenth days of June. Property-owners shall be subject to the fine provided for in section 53 if they fail to make their declarations on or before the thirtieth of June. The Secretary shall prepare the list of persons from whom taxes are due provided for in section 57 on or before the fifteenth of August, and taxes may be paid between the fifteenth of August and the first of December, on days fixed as provided in section 58. Unpaid taxes shall become delinquent as provided in section 59 on December first.

SEC. 61. All property taxes shall be collected by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, or his authorized deputies; and when collected shall be turned over by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer or his deputies, within one week from the date of collection, to the township treasurer, together with an itemized statement showing the persons from whom such taxes, imposts, and revenues have been collected, the respective amounts of the same, and the nature of the tax, impost, or liability on account of which such amounts have been collected.

SEC. 62. (a) In case the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer shall fail to pay over to the Treasurer the amount collected by him, or which should have been collected as required by this act, the township shall at once proceed, through the Provincial Fiscal, by action against the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer upon his official bond, which by law he shall be required to give before entering upon the duties of his office, to recover the amount thus in default.

(b) At the termination of the period of collection as fixed by this act, the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer shall return to the Council an account of those taxes that could not be collected, and such Secretary-Treasurer will not be held liable for the uncollected portion, unless because of negligence or bad faith on his part or on the part of his deputy or deputies.

(c) The proceedings under (a) and (b) shall not prevent criminal prosecution for such default where the Penal Code and the circumstances justify it.

SEC. 63. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer to be present in the township himself or by deputy on the dates indicated by him for the payment of property taxes. He or his deputy shall give receipts for the same showing the date of each payment, the name of the person paying it, the amount of each payment, and on what account collected. He shall give notice to the President of the coming of himself or deputy one week before the visit of himself or deputy to the township, and the President shall cause the same to be posted at the main entrance of the township building, and to be communicated to the people of the several barrios by their respective Councillors.

SEC. 64. The Presidents of the several townships of the province shall meet on the third Monday in January and the third Monday in July of each year to consider matters needed in the province, and for the provincial government, and to make recommendation to the Provincial Board. The Convention shall be called together by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, and shall elect a Chairman for each semi-annual session. The Provincial Secretary-Treasurer shall act as Secretary of the Convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the Provincial Board.

SEC. 65. Should any dispute arise as to the boundaries of townships, the Provincial Board shall hear the persons interested, and shall decide the matter in dispute, and its decision shall be final.

SEC. 66. The Provincial Governor shall have power to suspend any township official charged with misconduct in office, or disloyalty to the United States; and, after proper notice and hearing, to remove or reinstate him. Such suspension, removal, or reinstatement shall be reported to the Civil Governor, who may approve or revoke the same.

SEC. 67. All blank forms for the use of the township shall be prescribed by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, subject to the approval of the Civil Governor, and the Treasurer of the Archipelago shall keep a sufficient quantity of such forms on hand, and shall furnish them to the Provincial Supervisor upon application. The cost of such purchases for each township shall be treated by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer as a charge against the revenues of the township collected by him or his deputies.

NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES.

SEC. 68. WHEREAS, a large majority of the inhabitants of Nueva Vizcaya are members of Non-Christian tribes who have not progressed sufficiently in civilization to make it practicable to bring them under any form of municipal government, the Provincial Governor is authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in dealing with these Non-Christian tribes, or members thereof, to appoint officers from among the members of said tribes, to fix their designations and badges of office, and to prescribe their powers and duties: provided, that the powers and duties thus prescribed shall not be in excess of the powers conferred upon the township officers by this act.

SEC. 69. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Provincial Governor is further authorized, when he deems such a course necessary in the interest of law and order, to direct members of such tribes to take up their habitation on sites on unoccupied public lands to be selected by him and approved by the Provincial Board. Members of such tribes who refuse to comply with such direction shall upon conviction be imprisoned for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 70. The constant aim of the Governor shall be to aid the people of the several Non-Christian tribes of his Province to acquire the knowledge and experience necessary for successful local popular government, and his supervision and control over them shall be exercised to this end, and to the end that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

SEC. 71. When in the opinion of the Provincial Board any settlement of members of a Non-Christian tribe has advanced sufficiently to make such a course practicable, it may be organized under the provisions of sections 1 to 67 inclusive of this act, as a township, and the geographical limits of such township shall be fixed by the Provincial Board.

SEC. 72. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 73. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 9, 1902.

[No. 388.]

AN ACT amending in certain particulars act No. 337, entitled "An Act providing for the Organization of a Provincial Government in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 337, entitled "An Act providing for the Organization of a Provincial Government in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya," is hereby amended:

(a) By striking out, in sub-section (d) of section 2, the words "who shall be the Provincial Fiscal of the Province of Isabela and who shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for his services as Provincial Fiscal of Nueva Vizcaya," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "who shall receive an annual compensation of six hundred dollars (\$600.00)."

(b) By striking out the words "cock fighting," in the 109th line of section 6.

(c) By changing the word "tapuy," in the 114th line of section 6, to "bubud."

(d) By striking out in the last paragraph of section 6 the words "and the day or days during each month from January 15 to June 30 of each year on which the people of the several townships or settlements may appear before the Presidents to pay their taxes, provided that the last day so fixed shall be the 30th of June of each year."

(e) By inserting, after the word "province" in the second line of the second paragraph of section 7, the words "He shall fix the day or days during each month from January 15 to June 30 of each year on which the people of the several townships may appear before him or his deputies to pay their taxes: provided, that the last day so fixed shall be the 30th of June of each year;" also by inserting after the word "Islands," in the 11th line of the second paragraph of section 7, the words "except fees for the granting of the privilege of fisheries, the issuing of certificates of ownership of large cattle, and the transfer of title to the same, tolls from ferries operated by the townships, fees from township stables, township pounds, township markets, township slaughter-houses, township bath-houses, and township cemeteries; license fees for theatrical performances, horse-races, circuses, cock pits and cock fighting, and the training of fighting cocks; which shall be collected by the township treasurer in the manner prescribed by ordinance of the township council;" so that the first portion of this paragraph shall read: "The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the province. He shall fix the day or days during each month from January 15 to June 30 of each year on which the people of the several townships may appear before him or his deputies to pay their taxes: provided, that the last day so fixed shall be the 30th day of June of each year. He shall in person, or by authorized deputy, supervise

the appraisement and assessment of real property in all the townships or settlements of the province in the manner provided in "An Act Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and Settlements of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya," except where otherwise especially provided. He shall, by himself or deputy, collect all taxes imposed upon property or persons in the province either by the townships or settlements of the province, the provincial government, or the central government of the Islands, except fees for the granting of the privilege of fisheries, the issuing of certificates of ownership of large cattle, and of the transfer of title to the same, tolls from ferries operated by the township, fees from township stables, township pounds, township markets, township slaughter-houses, township bath-houses, and township cemeteries; license fees for theatrical performances, horse races, circuses, cock pits, and cock fighting, and the training of fighting cocks; which shall be collected by the township treasurer in the manner prescribed by ordinance of the township council."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 9, 1902.

[No. 389.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of three million, thirty-four thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty-three cents (\$3,034,082.53), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in part compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, this appropriation being for the fourth quarter of said fiscal year unless otherwise stated. The appropriations herein made, except for fixed salaries for the fourth quarter of said fiscal year, shall be available for obligations of the fiscal year 1902.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Salaries and wages, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: Civil Governor at fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per annum, eight Commissioners at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum each, Secretary at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Spanish Secretary at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant Secretary from April 1st to May 1st at two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,750) per annum, three Private Secretaries at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum each, one Private Secretary at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one Private Secretary at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, two Private Secretaries at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per

annum each, Disbursing Officer class 5, one clerk class 5, three clerks class 6, two clerks class 7, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one clerk class 8, four clerks class 9, one being from January 16, 1902, one clerk class D, two clerks class H, one clerk class I, two clerks class J, four employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two special agents at ten dollars (\$10) per day each, one supervisor awaiting assignment at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, and for increase in the salaries of employés as authorized by Act 360 over the amount already appropriated, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents (\$166.65), twenty-seven thousand and sixty-four dollars and sixteen cents (\$27,064.16).

Transportation, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Contingent expenses, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For contingent expenses, including salaries and expenses of surveys, helpers, and draughtsmen in the survey of lands directed by the Commission, printing and binding of acts, office supplies, telegrams, cablegrams, and other incidental expenses, sixteen thousand, five hundred dollars (\$16,500).

In all, for the United States Philippine Commission, forty-five thousand, five hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixteen cents (\$45,564.16).

EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Executive Bureau, 1902: Executive Secretary at seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum, Assistant Executive Secretary at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Private Secretary to the Civil Governor at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one clerk class 3, one clerk at two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, three clerks class 5, six clerks class 6, seven clerks class 7, five clerks class 8, five clerks class 9, five clerks class A, one janitor class B, three clerks class C, two watchmen at seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$780) per annum each, two clerks class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, twelve laborers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, extra allowance for Disbursing Officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, per diems of seven dollars (\$7) for the Executive Secretary from July 16, 1901, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$19,980).

Contingent expenses, Executive Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including furniture, printing, stationery, lighting and repairs for the Ayuntamiento Building, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Contingent expenses, Malacañan Palace, 1902: For lighting of park, permanent repairs, and other incidental expenses, two hundred dollars (\$200).

In all for the Executive Bureau, twenty-two thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars (\$22,180).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Salaries and wages, Philippine Civil Service Board, 1902: Three members at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum

each, one examiner class 3, one examiner class 5, one examiner class 6, one examiner class 7, three examiners class 8, three clerks class 9, one clerk class B, one clerk class D, one clerk class F, one clerk class G, one employé class J, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, and extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$7,282.50).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Civil Service Board, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing and publication of the Civil Service Manual, stationery, furniture, and other incidental expenses, sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Service Board, eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$8,882.50).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: Insular Purchasing Agent, at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant Insular Purchasing Agent class 4, five clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, three clerks class 8, nine clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, four clerks class A, two clerks class B, five employés class C, one clerk class D, two employés class H, four emergency clerks not to exceed three dollars (\$3) per day each, six employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, one foreman of the printing plant class 9, one printer and book-binder class A, extra compensation for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, hire of such foremen, teamsters, drivers, stablemen, blacksmiths, saddlers, and additional watchmen and laborers as may from time to time be necessary in the various divisions and in the handling of supplies, not to exceed fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000), twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$28,368.50).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing and binding, supplies, rents and repairs, forage for horses, vehicles and harnesses, purchase of animals not to exceed eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), veterinary supplies and attendance, repairs to transportation, and other incidental expenses, twenty-six thousand dollars (\$26,000).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent, fifty-four thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$54,368.50).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902: Secretary of the Interior, at ten thousand, five hundred dollars (\$10,500) per annum, one clerk class 8 from January 27, 1902, one clerk class 8 temporarily employed for ten days in January and February, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 9 (half salary) from January 1 to January 26, 1902, three thousand, six hundred and six dollars and thirteen cents (\$3,606.13).

Transportation, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of employés, fifty dollars (\$50).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1902:

For contingent expenses, including furniture, supplies, and other incidental expenses, three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirteen cents (\$3,956.13).

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Salaries and wages, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: Chief Health Inspector, at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Sanitary Engineer at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant Sanitary Engineer at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, Secretary at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, four medical inspectors class 5, four employés class 6, two employés class 7, one employé class 8, seven employés class 9, twelve employés class 10, six employés class A, seven employés at seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) per annum each, seven employés class D, one employé class E, one employé at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, one employé class G, five employés class H, two being from January 1, 1902, seventy-six employés class I, five employés class J, two employés class J from February 1 to March 31, 1902, twenty employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, twenty-seven employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, twenty-five employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, six employés at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each, twenty-one employés at sixty dollars (\$60) per annum each, extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, president of the Board of Health of Surigao at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum from February 12, 1902, president of the Board of Health of Antique at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum from March 1, 1902, twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents (\$27,410.50).

Support of hospitals, plants, and stations, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For support and maintenance of Women's Department San Lazaro Hospital, Leper Department San Lazaro Hospital, Leper colonies at Cebu and Palestina, plague and small pox hospitals, plague hospital crematory, steam disinfecting plant, municipal dispensaries, Hospicio de San José, Colegio de Santa Isabel, veterinary department, support of indigent natives in the provinces, vaccine station and serum institute, provincial vaccine institutes, and for the preparation of the leper colony at Culion, including the construction of houses, hospitals, roads, ware-houses, water supply, quarters for officials and attendants, crematory, etc., transportation of lepers to the colony, and other incidental expenses in the above work, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), eighty-nine thousand, seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$89,782.88).

Transportation, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For the transportation of freight, actual and necessary transportation of officers and employés, forage for horses, purchase of horses and harnesses not to exceed four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$4,837), traveling expenses of presidents of provincial boards of health and their families to whom transportation was issued subsequent to the passage of a resolution by the Commission on January 29th authorizing such transportation and previous to the receipt by the Insular Purchasing Agent of advice that the payment of such traveling expenses

should be discontinued, not to exceed three hundred and sixty-four dollars (\$364), and for the hire of personal transportation and for the transportation of supplies in the city of Manila during the epidemic of cholera, nine thousand, one hundred and ninety-three dollars (\$9,193).

The balance of the amount appropriated in Act 330 for transportation for the Board of Health for the Philippines is hereby made available for transportation of employes of the Board of Health and of supplies in the city of Manila during the cholera epidemic.

Suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For the suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests, maintenance of detention camps, subsistence of persons detained therein, and for the salaries and wages of the necessary employes temporarily engaged in such work, twenty-six thousand, five hundred dollars (\$26,500).

Contingent expenses, Board of Health for the Philippines, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, supplies, repairs, advertising, medical supplies for laborers on the Benguet Road not to exceed eighty-one dollars and one cent (\$81.01), allowance of three hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$322) to David T. Fulloway in lieu of all claims for any loss of quarters and rations by reason of his detail as a member of the Hospital Corps of the Army for service under the Board of Health, from August 17, 1901, to January 7, 1902, per diems of five dollars (\$5) for the Commissioner of Public Health in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines; and for other incidental expenses, five thousand, two hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$5,263).

In all, for the Board of Health for the Philippines, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$158,149.38).

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Salaries and wages, Quarantine Service, 1902: One employe at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, one employe at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, four employes at sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum each, one employe at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one employe at one thousand and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum, one employe at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, three employes at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each, one employe at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum, two employes at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum each, seven employes at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, twelve employes at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, three employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and for salaries and wages of launch crews, crews of disinfecting barges, temporary attendants during the cholera epidemic, and of emergency laborers assisting disinfecting corps not to exceed an aggregate of three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,250), eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars (\$8,530).

Transportation, Quarantine Service, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and for repairs, sup-

plies, and miscellaneous expenses for quarantine launches, two thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars (\$2,760).

Commutations and quarters, Quarantine Service, 1902: For commutation of quarters of officers of the Quarantine Service as authorized by the regulations of the U. S. Treasury Department, one thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars (\$1,470).

Support of Mariveles Quarantine Station, Quarantine Service, 1902: For support of Mariveles Quarantine Station, including subsistence, supplies, repairs, and other incidental expenses, two thousand, six hundred dollars (\$2,600).

Contingent expenses, Quarantine Service, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rent and repair, furniture, supplies, disinfectants, purchase of commissaries, and for the purchase and transportation of emergency supplies for the disinfecting corps and other incidental expenses, seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars (\$7,890).

In all, for the Quarantine Service, twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$23,250).

FORESTRY BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Forestry Bureau, 1902: Assistant Chief of the Bureau, at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, manager of timber-testing laboratory at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, six foresters at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum each, four inspectors class 6, one clerk class 6, two clerks class 8, seven clerks class 9, six assistant inspectors class 9, four clerks class A, six assistant inspectors class A, two clerks class D, ten assistant foresters class D, twenty-five rangers class G, forty rangers class I, six clerks class I, one carpenter class I, one carpenter at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, one wood worker at seventy-five cents (\$0.75) per day, three clerks class 9 from March 11 to March 31, 1902, two clerks class A from March 11 to March 31, 1902, and for the hire of laborers, etc., with field parties from December 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, not to exceed three hundred and forty dollars (\$340), twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and seventeen dollars (\$22,817).

Transportation, Forestry Bureau, 1902: For transportation of freight and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,875).

Contingent expenses, Forestry Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rent, purchase of wood samples, allowance of seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents (\$74.65) to José F. Quadras in lieu of salary and expenses incurred by him from December 19 to December 31, 1901, and of expenses in the hire of laborers from October 5 to October 16, 1901, while acting as collector for the Forestry Bureau, per diems of five dollars (\$5) for the Chief of the Bureau, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail to civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, and for other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents (\$2,527.65).

In all, for the Forestry Bureau, twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-five cents (\$27,219.65).

MINING BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Mining Bureau, 1902: Chief of Bureau, at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Mining Engineer and Assayer class 6, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class C, one clerk class D, one clerk class F, two clerks class I, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, one employé at eighty dollars (\$80) per annum, two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400).

Transportation, Mining Bureau, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés and the transportation of supplies, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Contingent expenses, Mining Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, printing, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, six hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$625).

In all, for the Mining Bureau, three thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$3,175).

PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU.

Salaries and wages, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: Director, at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, three Assistant Directors at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum each, Secretary and Librarian at fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum, three employés class A, five employés class C, five employees class D, one employé class G, three employés class I, four employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, nine chief observers for first class branch stations at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each, nine assistant observers for first class branch stations at one hundred dollars (\$100) per annum each, twenty observers for second class branch stations at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, twelve observers for third class branch stations at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, ten observers for rain stations at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, nine thousand and twenty dollars (\$9,020).

Transportation, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés and for the transportation of supplies, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Weather Bureau, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rents, printing, stationery, electric lights, and other incidental expenses, two thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$2,159.50).

In all, for the Philippine Weather Bureau, eleven thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$11,679.50).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Lands, 1902: Chief of Bureau, at three thousand, two hundred dollars (\$3,200) per annum; one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 10, two clerks class I, one messenger at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, one thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$1,980).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Lands, 1902: For contingent expenses, including furniture, office supplies, and other incidental expenses, one hundred dollars (\$100).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Lands, two thousand and eighty dollars (\$2,080).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Agriculture, 1902: For contingent expenses, including purchase and transportation of seeds, plants, trees, etc., rents and repairs, five hundred and ten dollars (\$510).

BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 1902: Chief of Bureau at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant Anthropologist at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, agent for Moro affairs at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk class 8, collector of natural history specimens class 9, assistant collector of natural history specimens class F, two clerks class H, two thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,675).

Transportation, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers, employés, collectors, and school teachers engaged in collecting data, and for the transportation of supplies, nine hundred dollars (\$900).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, printing, books, instruments, and other incidental expenses, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750).

In all, for the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, four thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$4,325).

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: Superintendent of Government Laboratories at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk class 5, three clerks class 6, two clerks at one thousand, five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum each, one photographer class 9, four clerks class 9, one clerk class 9 half salary from January 1 to January 26, 1902, and full salary from January 27 to February 1, 1902, two clerks class I, one clerk class J, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, temporary employés not to exceed three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$375), temporary employés during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1902, not to exceed twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22.50), five thousand, eight hundred and nine dollars and fifteen cents (\$5,809.15).

Transportation, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of employés and for subsistence of one employé on transport from the United States, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Government Laboratories, 1902: For contingent expenses, including allowance for quarters to one medical officer at thirty-five dollars (\$35) per month, rent of laboratory buildings, chemicals and apparatus not to exceed ten thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents (\$10,429.85), books and apparatus not to exceed seven thousand, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and eleven cents (\$7,715.11), surgical instruments, repairs, labor, plumbing, and allowance of four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25) to Mr. Charles Martin in lieu of any claim for hire of vehicles on official transportation in the city of Manila prior to March 5, 1902, per diems at five dollars (\$5) to the Director of the Biological Laboratory in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transporta-

tion, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; the cost of transportation herein provided for being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, and for other incidental expenses, nineteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-one cents (\$19,636.71).

In all, for the Bureau of Government Laboratories, twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-six cents (\$25,795.86).

BUREAU OF PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE MARKS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, 1902: One clerk class A, two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225).

PHILIPPINE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Salaries and wages, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: Attending Physician and Surgeon at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Assistant Attending Physician and Surgeon at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, House Surgeon at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one Superintendent class 9, one dispensing clerk class 9, one chief nurse at one thousand and twenty dollars (\$1,020) per annum, one dietist class C, ten nurses class C, ten ward attendants class D, one employé class G, two employés class I, one temporary clerk class I, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one ambulance driver at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, one driver at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, five employés at one hundred and forty dollars (\$140) per annum each, eight employés at one hundred and fifteen dollars (\$115) per annum each, five employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, four employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, seven thousand and thirty-five dollars (\$7,035).

Contingent expenses, Philippine Civil Hospital, 1902: For contingent expenses, including the purchase of drugs, medicines, repairs, lighting of hospital, subsistence of patients and employés not to exceed nine thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars (\$9,660), forage for horses, coal, wood, telephone rental and for hire of carromata for the Assistant Attending Physician and Surgeon as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed two hundred and seventy dollars (\$270), reimbursement to Adolph Schenk for services of his clerk during the months of January, February, and March not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75), and other incidental expenses, fourteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three dollars (\$14,973).

CIVIL SANITARIUM, BENGUET.

Salaries and wages, Civil Sanitarium, Benguet, 1902: One superintendent class 9, one chief nurse class A, two nurses class C, two employés class D, one employé class H, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, five employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, one thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,477.50).

Contingent expenses, Civil Sanitarium, Benguet, 1902: For contingent expenses, including purchase of drugs and medicines, com-

missary supplies, subsistence, hospital tents, rent of houses and quarters at San Fernando de la Union and Naugillian, purchase of animals, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-four dollars (\$7,744).

In all, for the Philippine Civil Hospital, thirty one thousand two hundred and twenty nine dollars and fifty cents (\$31,229.50).

SAN RAMON GOVERNMENT FARM.

Salaries and wages, San Ramon Government Farm, 1902: Superintendent at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one clerk class D, four employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, and laborers not to exceed an aggregate of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,125), one thousand, nine hundred and five dollars (\$1,905).

Transportation, San Ramon Government Farm, 1902: For transportation of supplies and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Contingent expenses, San Ramon Government Farm, 1902: For contingent expenses, including the purchase of mules, supplies, and other incidental expenses, five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550).

In all, for the San Ramon Government Farm, two thousand, six hundred and five dollars (\$2,605).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, 1902: Secretary of Commerce and Police at ten thousand, five hundred dollars (\$10,500) per annum, one clerk class 9, two thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$2,925).

BUREAU OF POST OFFICES.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Director-General of Posts, 1902: Director-General at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Assistant Director-General at three thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars (\$3,250) per annum, chief of the division of stamps and supplies class 5, one post office inspector class 5, three post office inspectors class 6, two clerks class 6, one clerk class 7, one printer class 7, four clerks class 8, three clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class D, one clerk class I, three employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing officer at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, nine thousand, three hundred dollars (\$9,300).

Traveling expenses, Bureau of Post Offices, 1902: For allowance of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day in lieu of actual traveling expenses to post office inspectors while traveling on official business, and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of other employés, three hundred dollars (\$300).

Mail transportation, Bureau of Post Offices, 1902: For inland mail transportation, sea transportation of mails, and for the transportation of mails through foreign countries, two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Post Offices, 1902: For contingent

expenses, including part reimbursement to employés of premiums on bonds, mail equipments, supplies, and other incidental expenses, eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$8,575).

POST OFFICE SERVICE.

Salaries and wages, Post Office Service, 1902. For salaries and wages in the Manila Post Office and Post Offices outside of Manila: One postmaster at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one assistant postmaster class 4, one postmaster class 5, four postmasters class 7, one postmaster class 8, four postmasters class 9, ten postmasters class 10, one superintendent of mails class 5, one superintendent money order division class 6, one superintendent registry division class 6, one superintendent free delivery division class 7, one clerk class 7, sixteen clerks class 8, twelve clerks class 9, fifteen clerks class 10, ten clerks class A, one clerk class B, one clerk class C, four clerks class D, three clerks class E, eight clerks class F, eight clerks class G, six clerks class H, four clerks class I, seventeen clerks not to exceed an aggregate of four hundred and seventy dollars (\$470), twelve employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, compensation of postmasters appointed under the provisions of sections 3 and 4, of Act 181, not to exceed an aggregate of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and for the employment of substitutes in places of postmasters and other employés granted leaves of absence not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500); total for salaries and wages, thirty-six thousand, four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$36,442.50).

The Director-General of Posts is hereby authorized to pay the salaries of one clerk class D and two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, in addition to those enumerated in Act 330, from January 1 to March 31, 1902, out of any funds appropriated for salaries and wages for the Bureau of Post Offices for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1902.

Contingent expenses, Post Office Service, 1902: For contingent expenses, including expenses of stamp agencies in Manila, not to exceed two dollars (\$2) per month each, rent and lighting of post offices, and other incidental expenses, three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500).

In all for the Bureau of Post Offices, sixty thousand, six hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$60,617.50).

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone, and cable lines, Signal Service, 1902: For purchase and service in connection with the construction and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and cable lines, and for the hire of operators, linemen, messengers, machinists, and cable employés and for the construction of a cable line from Boac to Romblon and from Romblon to Palanog not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000), one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars (\$118,000).

BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Pay of Philippines Constabulary, 1902: Three assistant chiefs at two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,750) per annum each, one adjutant at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800)

per annum, one paymaster at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, forty-five first class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of fifteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$15,750), forty-five second class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of eleven thousand, eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$11,812.50), fifty-six third class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of thirteen thousand, three hundred dollars (\$13,300), fifty-one fourth class inspectors not to exceed an aggregate of ten thousand, two hundred dollars (\$10,200), forty sub-inspectors at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum each, chief of the section of information at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one armorer and gunsmith at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 8, three clerks class 9, seven clerks class A, two clerks class C, two detectives class D, one teamster class D, two clerks at three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) per annum each, two clerks class H, two clerks class I, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, extra compensation for forty supply officers at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each from February 15, 1902, extra compensation for twenty-five officers acting as commissaries at forty-eight dollars (\$48) per annum each from November 1, 1901, to February 13, 1902, extra compensation for two disbursing officers at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, and for the pay of enlisted men of all grades and of laborers not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars (\$152,000), two hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$219,857.50).

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For cloth, woollens, materials and manufacture of clothing, equipage, purchase, repair and preservation of arms, ammunition and equipment, and for clothing allowance not drawn in kind by enlisted men on discharge, forty-seven thousand dollars (\$47,000).

Barracks and quarters, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For allowances for offices, guardhouses, arsenals, repairs to government buildings and stables, construction and hire of buildings and stables, and for fuel and illuminating supplies, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

Transportation, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For transportation of officers and enlisted men, prisoners, animals, supplies, for the purchase and hire of draught animals, harnesses, wagons, carts, etc., for forage for animals, blacksmith's tools, forges, and shoeing of animals, for purchase and hire of horses and horse equipments for mounted service, for veterinary attendance and supplies, for the subsistence of officers and enlisted men while on campaign or traveling under orders, and for expenses in the maintenance of the constabulary launch, including the salaries and wages of captain and crew, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

Secret Service Fund, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For contingent fund to be used for secret service purposes in the discretion of the Chief or Acting Chief, nine thousand dollars (\$9,000).

Commissary Stores, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For the purchase and transportation of commissaries, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Maintenance of Insular Police, Bureau of Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For expenses of maintenance of Insular Police, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Contingent expenses, Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For contin-

gent expenses, including stationery, furniture, office supplies, cablegrams, special messengers, post office expenses, purchase of periodicals and professional books, medical treatment and medicines for enlisted men, purchase from natives of serviceable rifles, carbines, shot guns, and revolvers, subsistence of prisoners and for per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the Chief and First Assistant Chief in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate them for all commutations and allowances from which they are excluded as officers of the army by reason of their detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

In all, for the Bureau of Philippines Constabulary, three hundred and eighty-five thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$385,857.50).

BUREAU OF PRISONS IN MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Prisons in Manila, 1902: Warden at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, two assistant wardens at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum each, one physician at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, eight employes class 9, five employes class D, one employe class G, ten employes class I, two chaplains at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, five employes class J, one employe at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, fourteen guards at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum each, two sergeants at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum each, twenty-four guards at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing officer from February 4th at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, eleven thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars and eight cents (\$11,336.08).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Prisons in Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including repairs, subsistence of prisoners, medicines and supplies, electric lighting, forage for horses, establishing and operating a rogues' gallery not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), purchase of fire apparatus not to exceed three hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$335), burial of deceased prisoners, reimbursement to prisoners of earnings as hired laborers outside of the prison prior to American occupation, and other incidental expenses, thirty-nine thousand and seventy-one dollars and ten cents (\$39,071.10).

The sums appropriated in Act 143, under the head of Department of Prisons, "for the construction of a wire fence around the government property outside the walls of Bilibid Prison," and "for improvements and repairs at Bilibid Prison, for the construction of a new pavilion and the completion of the gate house," are hereby made available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1902.

In all, for the Bureau of Prisons in Manila, fifty thousand, four hundred and seven dollars and eighteen cents (\$50,407.18).

UNITED STATES PRISON, SAN ISIDRO.

Salaries and wages, United States Prison, San Isidro, 1902: Two clerks class 9, one being from February 13, 1902, one clerk class A, from February 1, 1902, one clerk class D, from February 1 to February 13, 1902, one employe at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, one thousand, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$1,269.50).

Contingent expenses, United States Prison, San Isidro, 1902: For contingent expenses, including subsistence and clothing of Insular civil convicts, supplies, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

The funds appropriated in Act 264 for miscellaneous expenses for the United States Prison at San Isidro and withdrawn from the Insular Treasury are hereby made available for payment of fifty cents each to native convicts discharged without means.

In all, for the United States Prison, San Isidro, four thousand, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$4,269.50).

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Captain of the Port, 1902: Harbor Master at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Inspector of Boilers at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, Inspector of Hulls at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one clerk class 9, three clerks class I, two thousand, two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$2,212.50).

Contingent expenses, Office of the Captain of the Port, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, advertising, and other incidental expenses, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

In all, for the Office of the Captain of the Port, two thousand, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$2,362.50).

BUREAU OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: One clerk class 5, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class A, one store-keeper class A, one assistant store-keeper class F, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, five employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, two thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$2,452.50).

Light-House Service, Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For the expenses of the light-house service, including salaries and wages of keepers, boat-men, messengers and laborers, supplies, repairs, and other incidental expenses, twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).

Launches, Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For expenses in the maintenance of launches, including salaries and wages of captains, engineers, crews and laborers, repairs and outfits, rations, coal, oil, and including the purchase of the launches "Lunkiang" and "Pepe," not to exceed twenty-two thousand and twenty-six dollars and forty-three cents (\$22,026.43), thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents (\$32,259.85).

Construction of vessels, Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For contract payments on 10 class "A" steamers and on 5 class "B" steamers, and for the salaries and expenses of inspectors supervising the construction of such steamers, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$288,837).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, advertising, printing, and per diems at five dollars (\$5) each for the chief of the bureau, and for three superintendents in lieu of all expenses, except cost of

the appraisement and assessment of real property in all the townships or settlements of the province in the manner provided in "An Act Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and Settlements of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya," except where otherwise especially provided. He shall, by himself or deputy, collect all taxes imposed upon property or persons in the province either by the townships or settlements of the province, the provincial government, or the central government of the Islands, except fees for the granting of the privilege of fisheries, the issuing of certificates of ownership of large cattle, and of the transfer of title to the same, tolls from ferries operated by the township, fees from township stables, township pounds, township markets, township slaughter-houses, township bath-houses, and township cemeteries; license fees for theatrical performances, horse races, circuses, cock pits, and cock fighting, and the training of fighting cocks; which shall be collected by the township treasurer in the manner prescribed by ordinance of the township council."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 9, 1902.

[No. 389.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of three million, thirty-four thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty-three cents (\$3,034,082.53), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in part compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, this appropriation being for the fourth quarter of said fiscal year unless otherwise stated. The appropriations herein made, except for fixed salaries for the fourth quarter of said fiscal year, shall be available for obligations of the fiscal year 1902.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Salaries and wages, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: Civil Governor at fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per annum, eight Commissioners at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum each, Secretary at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Spanish Secretary at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant Secretary from April 1st to May 1st at two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,750) per annum, three Private Secretaries at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum each, one Private Secretary at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one Private Secretary at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, two Private Secretaries at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per

Transportation, Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes, per diems for deputies and examiners performing official travel in connection with the examination of accounts as provided in Act 358, transfer of funds to and from the provinces, one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,750).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, supplies, printing blank forms and books for municipal and provincial governments, and other incidental expenses, twenty-six thousand dollars (\$26,000).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$37,222.50).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR AUDITOR.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: Auditor at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Deputy Auditor at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, chief clerk at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, ten clerks class 5, three clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, eight clerks class 8, ten clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, four clerks class A, two clerks class B, two clerks class C, two clerks class D, two clerks class E, two clerks class F, two clerks class I, four messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, twenty thousand, six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$20,652.50).

Transportation of officers, employes and supplies, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems for officers and clerks performing official travel in connection with the examination of accounts, as provided in Act No. 358, five hundred dollars (\$500). The unexpended balance of the appropriation for transportation in Act No. 330 for the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, is hereby made available for payment of per diems provided for in Act No. 358.

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, binding, stationery, and other incidental expenses, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, twenty-two thousand, six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22,652.50).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: Collector of Customs at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Deputy Collector of Customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, two additional deputy collectors of customs class 1, surveyor of customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, deputy surveyor of customs class 2.

Office of the Collector of Customs:

One clerk class 7, two clerks class 8.

Office of the Deputy Collector of Customs:

One clerk class 7, one clerk class 9.

Office of the Surveyor of Customs:

One admeasurer, class 3, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, three clerks class F.

Division of Insular Customs Accounts:

Disbursing Officer class 5, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 10, one

clerk class H, three clerks class J, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Correspondence Division:

One clerk class 6, three clerks class 7, three clerks class 8, three clerks class 9, five clerks class A, one clerk class C, one clerk class F, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Board of Protests and Appeals:

One clerk class 4, two clerks class 9.

Cashier's Division:

Cashier class 1, Assistant Cashier, class 5, one teller class 10, one clerk class 10, three clerks class A, three clerks class F, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Appraiser's Division:

Appraiser of textiles class 3, three appraisers class 5, four examiners class 7, four examiners class 8, twelve examiners class 9, twenty examiners class 10, nine employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Importation, Exportation and Navigation Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 8, two clerks class 9, three clerks class 10, two clerks class A, two clerks class D, three clerks class I, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Liquidation Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 8, two liquidators class 9, two liquidators class 10, one liquidator class A, two liquidators class D, two liquidators class F, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Inspector's Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, two inspectors class 8, two inspectors class 9, two inspectors class 10, twenty-six inspectors class A, four weighers class F, twenty guards class I, twelve weighers class J, sixty guards class J.

General Order Stores and Bonded Warehouse Division:

Chief of Division class 6, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 10, seventeen storekeepers class A, two clerks class A, seven clerks class I, fifteen clerks class J, twenty-five employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, seventeen employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Consular and Statistical Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, six clerks class A, two clerks class F, four clerks class J, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Immigration Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, one immigration inspector class 8, two immigration inspectors class 9, one Chinese interpreter class D, one employé class J, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Passenger and Baggage Division:

Chief of Division class 6, one clerk class 8, two baggage inspectors class 10, two baggage inspectors class A, one interpreter class D, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Harbor Launch Division:

Chief of Division class 6, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 9, two launch inspectors class A, one patron class D, three launch inspectors class J, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, six employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, twelve employés class F, eleven employés at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, twenty employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Division of Special Agents:

One special agent class 3, two special agents class 4, one special agent class 6, salaries and expenses of secret agents not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per month.

Superintendent of Buildings:

One superintendent class A, two night watchmen class C, one janitor class I, fourteen employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Salaries of substitutes in place of clerks while on leave of absence, not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800), increase in salary of Deputy Collector of Customs from four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum to four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, from February 8 to March 5, 1902, ten emergency employés class 9, from February 12 to March 5, 1902.

Iloilo Custom House:

Collector of Customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Deputy Collector of Customs class 4, Surveyor of Customs class 6, one clerk class 6, one appraiser of merchandise class 7, two clerks class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 10, four clerks class A, three inspectors class A, three clerks class D, one inspector class F, one engineer class F, one harbor policeman class G, one engineer class H, ten employés class I, fifteen employés class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$135) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, two employés at one hundred and eight dollars (\$108) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, five emergency employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, from January 1 to March 30, 1902.

Cebu Custom House:

Collector of Customs at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Deputy Collector of Customs class 5, Surveyor of Customs class 6, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 8, one appraiser of merchandise class 7, one examiner class 8, one inspector class 10, one inspector class A, two clerks class A, one clerk class D, one clerk class F, two employés class G, three employés class H, eighteen employés class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, emergency employés not to exceed an aggregate of ten dollars (\$10) per month, extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum from July 27 to December 31, 1901.

Jolo Custom House:

Collector of Customs class 3, one examiner class 8, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class D, one clerk class I, six employés class J, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, one employé at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum.

Zamboanga Custom House:

Collector of Customs class 5, one examiner class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class A, one clerk class I, five guards class J, two employes at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, four employes at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each.

Siassi Custom House:

Deputy Collector of Customs class 6, one clerk class D, four employes at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each.

Interior Ports:

Twenty Coast District Inspectors class 8, ten Deputy Coast District Inspectors class A, twenty-five clerks class I, allowance to seventy presidentes performing duties as inspectors of customs not to exceed one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, salaries and wages of boat crews not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Total for salaries and wages, one hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-five cents (\$119,886.55).

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1901: Inspector of Customs at the port of Surigao at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, from April 27 to June 30, 1901; Inspector of Customs at the port of Bagonga at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum from May 28 to June 30, 1901, forty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$48.50).

Transportation, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and transportation of supplies, one thousand, six hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-three cents (\$1,651.43).

Revenue launches, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For the maintenance and expenses of launches and revenue cutters, including salaries and wages of officers and crews, supplies, fuel and repairs for the same, for the purchase of three launches and incidental charges for additional supplies and insurance for the same, not to exceed an aggregate of thirty thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$30,837), forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-four cents (\$47,955.64).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For contingent expenses throughout the Archipelago, including printing, stationery, office supplies, cart and coolie hire, rent of custom houses, repairs to boat-houses, boarding boats, and for payment to T. Goetschel of two thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eleven cents (\$2,127.11) as reward for information leading to the detection of a case of smuggling by Greilsammer Brothers, twenty thousand, four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-two cents (\$20,499.22).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1901: For rent of office at Mauban from March 1 to June 30, 1901, eight dollars and eighty-one cents (\$8.81).

In all, for the Bureau of Customs and Immigration, one hundred and ninety thousand and fifty dollars and fifteen cents (\$190,050.15).

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For salaries and wages, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$977.25).

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1901: For salaries and wages during the fiscal year 1901, thirty-four dollars and thirty-five cents (\$34.35).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$371.98).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1901: For rents during the fiscal year 1901, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50).

In all, for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, one thousand, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eight cents (\$1,391.08).

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

Salaries and wages, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: One clerk class 5, two clerks class 6, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, two clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class B, five clerks class D, three clerks class F, two clerks class I, and for salaries and wages in the Engineering and Manufacturing Department, Land Transportation Department, Water Transportation Department, and in the maintenance and care of buildings and grounds, not to exceed an aggregate of twenty-one thousand, six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents (\$21,630.50), twenty-six thousand, one hundred dollars and fifty cents (\$26,100.50).

Contingent expenses, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: For per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the officer in charge of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, four hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$455).

The Superintendent of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant is hereby authorized to pay the cost of repairing the damages on the *S. S. Gloria*, caused by collision with the plant's lighter *Minnehaha*, not to exceed four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$435), Insular currency, out of any funds he may have in his hands heretofore appropriated for contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant.

In all, for the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, twenty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$26,555.50).

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Justice, 1902:

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice at seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum, six Associate Justices at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum each, one clerk of the court at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, two deputy clerks at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum each, one reporter at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum from March 1, 1902, one employé class 6, two employés class 7, one employé class 9, one employé class E, six employés class H, six employés class J, five employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each.

Court of First Instance, Manila:

Two Judges at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum each, one clerk at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum,

official transportation, and to compensate them for all commutations and allowances from which they are excluded as officers of the Army or Navy by reason of their detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, and for other incidental expenses, two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$2,725).

In all, for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-five cents (\$338,274.35).

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For salaries and wages, one thousand and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,042.50).

Expenses of steamers, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For the expenses in the maintenance of steamer engaged in survey work, including salaries and wages of officers and crew, rations, supplies, repairs, and other incidental expenses, four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500).

Field expenses, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For field expenses, including pay of observers, foremen, recorders, and other incidental expenses, four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses, four hundred dollars (\$400).

The unexpended portions of the funds appropriated in Act 97 under the head of "Disbursing Quartermaster of Civil Bureaus," for fitting the steamer for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for coal for running the steamer, and in Act 143 under the head of "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," for completing, repairing and fitting the steamer "Research," are hereby made available for expenditure for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1902.

In all, for the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, ten thousand, four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$10,442.50).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, 1902: Secretary of Finance and Justice at ten thousand, five hundred dollars (\$10,500) per annum, one clerk class 8, two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,975).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR TREASURER.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, 1902: Treasurer at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, one clerk class 3, three clerks class 4, two clerks class 5, three clerks class 6, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 8, five clerks class 9, one clerk at seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) per annum, one clerk class C, one clerk class H, two clerks class I, one clerk at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum, extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents (\$9,472.50).

Transportation, Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes, per diems for deputies and examiners performing official travel in connection with the examination of accounts as provided in Act 358, transfer of funds to and from the provinces, one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,750).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, stationery, supplies, printing blank forms and books for municipal and provincial governments, and other incidental expenses, twenty-six thousand dollars (\$26,000).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Treasurer, thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$37,222.50).

BUREAU OF THE INSULAR AUDITOR.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: Auditor at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Deputy Auditor at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, chief clerk at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, ten clerks class 5, three clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, eight clerks class 8, ten clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, four clerks class A, two clerks class B, two clerks class C, two clerks class D, two clerks class E, two clerks class F, two clerks class I, four messengers at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum, twenty thousand, six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$20,652.50).

Transportation of officers, employes and supplies, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems for officers and clerks performing official travel in connection with the examination of accounts, as provided in Act No. 358, five hundred dollars (\$500). The unexpended balance of the appropriation for transportation in Act No. 330 for the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, is hereby made available for payment of per diems provided for in Act No. 358.

Contingent expenses, Bureau of the Insular Auditor, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, binding, stationery, and other incidental expenses, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

In all, for the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, twenty-two thousand, six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22,652.50).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: Collector of Customs at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, Deputy Collector of Customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, two additional deputy collectors of customs class 1, surveyor of customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, deputy surveyor of customs class 2.

Office of the Collector of Customs:

One clerk class 7, two clerks class 8.

Office of the Deputy Collector of Customs:

One clerk class 7, one clerk class 9.

Office of the Surveyor of Customs:

One admeasurer, class 3, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, three clerks class F.

Division of Insular Customs Accounts:

Disbursing Officer class 5, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 10, one

clerk class H, three clerks class J, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Correspondence Division:

One clerk class 6, three clerks class 7, three clerks class 8, three clerks class 9, five clerks class A, one clerk class C, one clerk class F, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Board of Protests and Appeals:

One clerk class 4, two clerks class 9.

Cashier's Division:

Cashier class 1, Assistant Cashier, class 5, one teller class 10, one clerk class 10, three clerks class A, three clerks class F, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Appraiser's Division:

Appraiser of textiles class 3, three appraisers class 5, four examiners class 7, four examiners class 8, twelve examiners class 9, twenty examiners class 10, nine employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Importation, Exportation and Navigation Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 8, two clerks class 9, three clerks class 10, two clerks class A, two clerks class D, three clerks class I, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Liquidation Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 8, two liquidators class 9, two liquidators class 10, one liquidator class A, two liquidators class D, two liquidators class F, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Inspector's Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, two inspectors class 8, two inspectors class 9, two inspectors class 10, twenty-six inspectors class A, four weighers class F, twenty guards class I, twelve weighers class J, sixty guards class J.

General Order Stores and Bonded Warehouse Division:

Chief of Division class 6, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 10, seventeen storekeepers class A, two clerks class A, seven clerks class I, fifteen clerks class J, twenty-five employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, seventeen employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Consular and Statistical Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, six clerks class A, two clerks class F, four clerks class J, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Immigration Division:

Chief of Division class 5, one clerk class 7, one immigration inspector class 8, two immigration inspectors class 9, one Chinese interpreter class D, one employé class J, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Passenger and Baggage Division:

Chief of Division class 6, one clerk class 8, two baggage inspectors class 10, two baggage inspectors class A, one interpreter class D, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Harbor Launch Division:

Chief of Division class 6, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 9, two launch inspectors class A, one patron class D, three launch inspectors class J, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, six employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, twelve employés class F, eleven employés at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, twenty employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Division of Special Agents:

One special agent class 3, two special agents class 4, one special agent class 6, salaries and expenses of secret agents not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per month.

Superintendent of Buildings:

One superintendent class A, two night watchmen class C, one janitor class I, fourteen employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Salaries of substitutes in place of clerks while on leave of absence, not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800), increase in salary of Deputy Collector of Customs from four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum to four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, from February 8 to March 5, 1902, ten emergency employés class 9, from February 12 to March 5, 1902.

Iloilo Custom House:

Collector of Customs at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Deputy Collector of Customs class 4, Surveyor of Customs class 6, one clerk class 6, one appraiser of merchandise class 7, two clerks class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class 10, four clerks class A, three inspectors class A, three clerks class D, one inspector class F, one engineer class F, one harbor policeman class G, one engineer class H, ten employés class I, fifteen employés class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$135) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, two employés at one hundred and eight dollars (\$108) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, five emergency employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, from January 1 to March 30, 1902.

Cebu Custom House:

Collector of Customs at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Deputy Collector of Customs class 5, Surveyor of Customs class 6, one clerk class 6, one clerk class 8, one appraiser of merchandise class 7, one examiner class 8, one inspector class 10, one inspector class A, two clerks class A, one clerk class D, one clerk class F, two employés class G, three employés class H, eighteen employés class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, emergency employés not to exceed an aggregate of ten dollars (\$10) per month, extra allowance for disbursing clerk at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum from July 27 to December 31, 1901.

Jolo Custom House:

Collector of Customs class 3, one examiner class 8, one clerk class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class D, one clerk class I, six employés class J, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, one employé at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum.

Zamboanga Custom House:

Collector of Customs class 5, one examiner class 8, one clerk class 9, one clerk class A, one clerk class I, five guards class J, two employes at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each, four employes at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each.

Siassi Custom House:

Deputy Collector of Customs class 6, one clerk class D, four employes at seventy-two dollars (\$72) per annum each.

Interior Ports:

Twenty Coast District Inspectors class 8, ten Deputy Coast District Inspectors class A, twenty-five clerks class I, allowance to seventy presidentes performing duties as inspectors of customs not to exceed one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, salaries and wages of boat crews not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Total for salaries and wages, one hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-five cents (\$119,886.55).

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1901: Inspector of Customs at the port of Surigao at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, from April 27 to June 30, 1901; Inspector of Customs at the port of Bagonga at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum from May 28 to June 30, 1901, forty-eight dollars and fifty cents (\$48.50).

Transportation, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employes and transportation of supplies, one thousand, six hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-three cents (\$1,651.43).

Revenue launches, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For the maintenance and expenses of launches and revenue cutters, including salaries and wages of officers and crews, supplies, fuel and repairs for the same, for the purchase of three launches and incidental charges for additional supplies and insurance for the same, not to exceed an aggregate of thirty thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$30,837), forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-four cents (\$47,955.64).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1902: For contingent expenses throughout the Archipelago, including printing, stationery, office supplies, cart and coolie hire, rent of custom houses, repairs to boat-houses, boarding boats, and for payment to T. Goetschel of two thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eleven cents (\$2,127.11) as reward for information leading to the detection of a case of smuggling by Greilsammer Brothers, twenty thousand, four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-two cents (\$20,499.22).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Customs and Immigration, 1901: For rent of office at Mauban from March 1 to June 30, 1901, eight dollars and eighty-one cents (\$8.81).

In all, for the Bureau of Customs and Immigration, one hundred and ninety thousand and fifty dollars and fifteen cents (\$190,050.15).

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For salaries and wages, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$977.25).

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1901: For salaries and wages during the fiscal year 1901, thirty-four dollars and thirty-five cents (\$34.35).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, furniture, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$371.98).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1901: For rents during the fiscal year 1901, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50).

In all, for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, one thousand, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eight cents (\$1,391.08).

INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

Salaries and wages, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: One clerk class 5, two clerks class 6, one clerk class 7, one clerk class 8, two clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class B, five clerks class D, three clerks class F, two clerks class I, and for salaries and wages in the Engineering and Manufacturing Department, Land Transportation Department, Water Transportation Department, and in the maintenance and care of buildings and grounds, not to exceed an aggregate of twenty-one thousand, six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents (\$21,630.50), twenty-six thousand, one hundred dollars and fifty cents (\$26,100.50).

Contingent expenses, Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, 1902: For per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the officer in charge of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, four hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$455).

The Superintendent of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant is hereby authorized to pay the cost of repairing the damages on the *S. S. Gloria*, caused by collision with the plant's lighter *Minnehaha*, not to exceed four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$435), Insular currency, out of any funds he may have in his hands heretofore appropriated for contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant.

In all, for the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, twenty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$26,555.50).

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Justice, 1902:

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice at seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum, six Associate Justices at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum each, one clerk of the court at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, two deputy clerks at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum each, one reporter at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum from March 1, 1902, one employé class 6, two employés class 7, one employé class 9, one employé class E, six employés class H, six employés class J, five employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each.

Court of First Instance, Manila:

Two Judges at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum each, one clerk at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum,

one assistant clerk at sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum, one deputy clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, four employés class 7, one employé class 8 from March 10, one employé class 9, five employés class II, four employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, increase in the salary of one employé promoted from class 8 to class 7 from January 1 to March 31, 1902, one interpreter class 9 from October 1, 1901, to January 22, 1902, Chinese and Japanese interpreters from January 1 to June 30, 1902, not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Courts of First Instance, 1st District:

One Judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk, Ilocos Norte, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Cagayan, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Isabela, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Nueva Viscaya, at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum, one employé class 9, one employé class D, four employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 2d District:

One Judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk, Ilocos Sur, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Abra, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Bontoc and Lepanto, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one assistant clerk at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum, one fiscal, Bontoc and Lepanto, at thirteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350) per annum, one employé class D, one employé at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, six employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 3d District:

One Judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Union and Benguet, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Pangasinan, at eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Zambales, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one assistant clerk at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum, one employé class 8, one employé class 9, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, 4th District:

One Judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Tarlac, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Pampanga, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Nueva Ecija, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one employé class D, two employés class J, three employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 5th District:

One Judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Bulacan, at one thousand (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Bataan, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Rizal, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé class G, one employé class J, five employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 6th District:

One Judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Laguna, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Cavite,

at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Tayabas, Principe, etc., at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one deputy clerk, Tayabas, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one fiscal, Laguna, at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one assistant clerk, Laguna, at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, one employé class C, one employé class F, one employé class H, from March 1, 1902, one employé class I, five employés class J, two being from March 1st, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, increase in the salary of one employé promoted from class D to class C from January 1 to March 31, 1902.

Courts of First Instance, 7th District:

One Judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Batangas, at eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Marinduque, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Mindoro, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé class D, two employés class J, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one being from January 1, 1902.

Courts of First Instance, 8th District:

One Judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Sorsogon, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Ambos Camarines, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Masbate, at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum, one clerk, Albay and Catanduanes, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé class 9, three employés class J, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, 9th District:

One Judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Romblon, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one clerk, Capiz, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Iloilo, at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one employé class 10, one employé class D, two employés class J, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, three employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each from February 15, 1902, five employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 10th District:

One Judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Antique, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Occidental Negros, at eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Oriental Negros, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé class D, two employés class J, three employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, 11th District:

One Judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Cebu, at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one clerk, Bohol, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one deputy clerk, Cebu (Barili), at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, one employé class C, one employé class D, two employés class H, three employés class J, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, two employés at sixty dollars (\$60) per annum each, one deputy clerk,

Cebu, (Barili) from August 20 to September 30, 1901, at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, 12th District:

One Judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Samar, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Leyte, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Surigao, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one deputy clerk, Leyte, (Maasin) at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one employé class D, four employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 13th District:

One Judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk, Misamis, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Zamboanga, etc., at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, five deputy clerks for the district at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, one fiscal at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, six employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 14th District:

One Judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, four deputy clerks at two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum each, one fiscal at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum.

Special Court for the Island of Negros:

One Judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one employé not to exceed twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one employé class D, three employés class J, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, one employé at one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$144) per annum, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum.

Office of the Attorney General:

Attorney General at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per annum, Solicitor General at five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$5,500) per annum, Assistant Attorney General at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, four assistants not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each, one supervisor of fiscals at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, one disbursing officer class 5, one employé class 5, one employé class 6 from February 13, 1902, one employé class 7, four employés class 8, one employé class 9, one employé class F, two employés class G, one employé at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum from January 1, 1902, one special attorney for 42 days during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1902, at fifteen dollars (\$15) per day.

Total for salaries and wages, seventy-three thousand, four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$73,442.50).

Transportation, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses of judges, employés of the courts and of the Attorney General's office, three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Justice, 1902: For contingent expenses, including sheriff's fees, rent of buildings occupied as court rooms, repairs to Supreme Court building, purchase of law books for the office of the Attorney General not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000), purchase of Louisiana Reports, per diem allowances of

four dollars (\$4) to judges of the Courts of First Instance while absent from their district on duty in Manila, and of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) each for the judge and fiscal of the 14th Judicial District while necessarily absent from Jolo in the performance of their official duties, and two dollars (\$2) to Lieut. G. T. Trent, while on detail with the Bureau of Justice from November 18, 1901, to January 27, 1902, and from January 31 to June 30, 1902, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; the cost of transportation, herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines; and for other incidental expenses; ten thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine dollar (\$10,379).

The sums appropriated in Act 330 for the following employés in the Bureau of Justice are hereby made available for the payment of the salaries, during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1902, of a like number of employés of a lower grade than that respectively authorized: In the Supreme Court, one employé class E; in the Courts of First Instance, 3d District, one employé class 7; in the Courts of First Instance, 7th District, one employé class J; in the Courts of First Instance, 8th District, one employé class 7. The appropriation in Act 330 for "one interpreter at two dollars (\$2) per day for six days" in the Court of First Instance, Manila, is hereby amended to read "one interpreter at two dollars (\$2) per session for six sessions."

In all, for the Bureau of Justice, eighty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$86,821.50).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries and wages, Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, 1902: Secretary of Public Instruction at ten thousand, five hundred dollars (\$10,500) per annum, one clerk class 8, two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,975).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: General Superintendent at six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per annum, one clerk class 4, one clerk class 5, four clerks class 7, five clerks class 8, six clerks class 9, four clerks class 10, one clerk class A, four employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, eight employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, wages of laborers handling supplies, not to exceed six hundred dollars (\$600), eighteen division superintendents, not to exceed an aggregate of eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$11,250), one thousand and eighty (1,080) teachers not to exceed an aggregate of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$330,000), teachers and employés in the Nautical School as follows: One instructor at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, three instructors at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum each, one instructor at six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650) per annum, one instructor at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, one instructor at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum,

one employé at three hundred and sixty (\$360) per annum, one employé at ninety dollars (\$90) per annum, two employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, increase in salary of one employé from twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum to fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, from December 1 to December 31, 1901; total for salaries and wages, three hundred and fifty-three thousand, one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$353,117.50).

The General Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized to pay the salaries of the following employés in addition to those authorized in Act 330, out of any funds appropriated for salaries and wages in such act, from January 28 to March 31, 1902: Four clerks class 7, one clerk class 8, three clerks class 9, one clerk class A, four employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, eight employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Transportation, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of the General Superintendent, Division Superintendents, employés of the Bureau, and teachers from the United States to their stations, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Rent and repairs, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For rent of Nautical School and of offices and store-rooms for Division Superintendents, and for repairs to store-house at No. 340 Calle Palacio, Manila, one thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,325).

School Furniture and Supplies, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For school furniture, school books and supplies, including transportation and storage of the same, forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1902: For contingent expenses, including salaries and expenses of the Superior Advisory Board, expenses of the establishment and maintenance of agricultural schools and agricultural work not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), expenses of equipment of Grammar and High Schools, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), lumber and packing, expenses of teachers' quarters in Exposition Building, allowance of four hundred and two dollars and fifteen cents (\$402.15) to Frank H. Bowen in lieu of all traveling expenses from Springfield, Mass., to Manila, in October and November, 1900, for support of schools at San José de Corregidor and Pasacao, Camarines, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$121.50), per diems at five dollars (\$5) for the officer in charge of the Nautical School in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Navy by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided for being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, and for other incidental expenses, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-five cents (\$22,878.65).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Instruction, 1901: For the office expenses of the Division Superintendent of Schools at Mindanao and Jolo, from March 27 to June 30, 1901, and for cablegrams to the United States and to the Island of Panay during the fiscal year 1901, one hundred and forty-three dollars and nine cents (\$143.09).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Instruction, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-four cents (\$427,464.24).

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Public Printing, 1902: Public Printer at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk class 4, four clerks class 5, four clerks class 6, five clerks class 7, one clerk class 8, two clerks class 9, two watchmen class D, two employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, and temporary, clerical, technical and professional employés, skilled and, unskilled laborers, carpenters, masons, etc., not to exceed an aggregate of fourteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$14,161.87), twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$22,724.37).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing, 1902: For contingent expenses, including material, supplies, rent, repairs, transportation of supplies, office equipment, and hire of vehicles for employés on official business, as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be provided by the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), and for other incidental expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

In all, for the Bureau of Public Printing, forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$47,724.37).

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902: Chief of the Bureau at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Superintendent of Construction class 6, two clerks class 7, five clerks class 8, three clerks class 9, two clerks class G, three clerks class H, one employé at two hundred and ten dollars (\$210) per annum, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, one temporary clerk class 8, from March 7 to March 30, 1902, five thousand, five hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$5,563.33).

Transportation, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902:

For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés, five hundred dollars (\$500).

Maintenance of Public Buildings, Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, 1902:

For maintenance, repairs and construction of public buildings, including the public printing office, civil hospital, government laboratories, mint building, signal station for the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation, exposition buildings, warehouse number 3 for the Insular Purchasing Agent, rest house at Sablan and cottages at Baguio, plague and small-pox hospitals, Intendencia Building, Custom House, Malacañan Palace, Audiencia Building, and for the purchase of plumbing, fixtures, hardware, paint, lumber and miscellaneous supplies for the construction and repair of public buildings, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand, five hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-six cents (\$167,513.36).

In all, for the Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, five hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$173,576.69).

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Archives, 1902: Chief of Bureau at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, two clerks class F, two clerks class H, one clerk class I, three clerks class J, two employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, two thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,375).

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Salaries and wages, Bureau of Statistics, 1902: One clerk class 8, one employe at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$387.50).

Contingent expenses, Bureau of Statistics, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office supplies, printing, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350).

In all, for the Bureau of Statistics, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$737.50).

AMERICAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, American Circulating Library of Manila, 1902: Librarian at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, three hundred dollars (\$300).

Contingent expenses, American Circulating Library of Manila, 1902: For rent of library building at one hundred dollars (\$100) per month three hundred dollars (\$300).

In all, for the American Circulating Library of Manila, six hundred dollars (\$600).

DISTRICT COMMANDER, ISABELA DE BASILAN.

Salaries and wages, District Commander, Isabela de Basilan, 1902: One clerk class D, one clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one launch captain at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one boatswain and one chief engineer at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum each, one assistant engineer at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum, one quartermaster at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, three firemen at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, four sailors at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, one thousand, one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$1,117.50).

Contingent expenses, District Commander, Isabela de Basilan, 1902: For contingent expenses, including rations of captain and crew of the launch "Basilan," rent, repairs, supplies, coal for launch "Basilan," and other incidental expenses, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents (\$956.50).

In all, for the District Commander, Isabela de Basilan, two thousand and seventy-four dollars (\$2,074).

DISTRICT COMMANDER, POLLOK, MINDANAO.

Salaries and wages, District Commander, Pollok, Mindanao, 1902: Salaries and wages for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1902, as follows: One clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one medical officer at one hundred and eighty dollars

(\\$180) per annum, one teacher at one hundred and eight dollars (\\$108) per annum, two hundred and thirty-four dollars (\\$234).

Contingent expenses, District Commander, Pollok, Mindanao, 1902: For contingent expenses, including lighting of office, subsistence of prisoners, and other incidental expenses, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars (\\$138).

In all, for the District Commander, Pollok Mindanao, three hundred and seventy-two dollars (\\$372).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BENGUET.

Salaries and wages, Provincial Government of Benguet, 1902: For salaries and wages from January 1 to June 30, 1902, as follows: Governor at fifteen hundred dollars (\\$1,500) per annum, Inspector at four hundred dollars (\\$400) per annum, two clerks class A, one clerk at one hundred and eighty dollars (\\$180) per annum, one clerk at ninety dollars (\\$90) per annum, one employé at sixty dollars (\\$60) per annum, and wages of messengers and laborers not to exceed sixty-five dollars and fifty cents (\\$65.50), two thousand and eighty dollars and fifty cents (\\$2,080.50).

Transportation, Provincial Government of Benguet, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employés and the transportation of supplies, one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\\$175).

Contingent expenses, Provincial Government of Benguet, 1902: For contingent expenses, including repairs, office supplies, court expenses during the visit of the Court of First Instance to Benguet, construction of quarters for Government employés not to exceed one hundred dollars (\\$100), construction of hospital for provincial use not to exceed one hundred dollars (\\$100), construction of building for agricultural and industrial work and expenses of maintenance of pupils for one quarter not to exceed eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and six cents (\\$881.06), and allowance to the Governor of fifty-four dollars (\\$54) in lieu of all expenses incurred by him in providing commutations and quarters for Private H. C. Barron, detailed for service with the provincial hospital, and for other incidental expenses, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-five dollars and six cents (\\$1,685.06).

In all, for the Provincial Government of Benguet, three thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars and fifty-six cents (\\$3,940.56).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Salaries and wages, Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya, 1902: Governor at two thousand, four hundred dollars (\\$2,400) per annum from February 1, 1902, Secretary-Treasurer at twelve hundred dollars (\\$1,200) per annum from March 1, 1902, Supervisor at twelve hundred dollars (\\$1,200) per annum, Fiscal at six hundred dollars (\\$600) per annum from February 1, 1902, one thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars (\\$1,950).

Transportation, Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya, 1902: For actual and necessary traveling expenses for officers and employés and transportation of supplies, one hundred dollars (\\$100).

Contingent expenses, Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya, 1902: Contingent expenses, including supplies, stationery, printing, implements for public works, and other incidental expenses three hundred and fifty-two dollars (\\$352).

one assistant clerk at sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum, one deputy clerk at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, four employés class 7, one employé class 8 from March 10, one employé class 9, five employés class II, four employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, increase in the salary of one employé promoted from class 8 to class 7 from January 1 to March 31, 1902, one interpreter class 9 from October 1, 1901, to January 22, 1902, Chinese and Japanese interpreters from January 1 to June 30, 1902, not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Courts of First Instance, 1st District:

One Judge at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one clerk, Ilocos Norte, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Cagayan, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Isabela, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Nueva Viscaya, at four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum, one employé class 9, one employé class D, four employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 2d District:

One Judge at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk, Ilocos Sur, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Abra, at seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum, one clerk, Bontoc and Lepanto, at five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, one assistant clerk at four hundred and eighty dollars (\$480) per annum, one fiscal, Bontoc and Lepanto, at thirteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350) per annum, one employé class D, one employé at four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) per annum, six employés class J, four employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 3d District:

One Judge at five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, one clerk, Union and Benguet, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Pangasinan, at eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) per annum, one clerk, Zambales, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one assistant clerk at three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360) per annum, one employé class 8, one employé class 9, one employé at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum.

Courts of First Instance, 4th District:

One Judge at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum, one clerk, Tarlac, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Pampanga, at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Nueva Ecija, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one employé class D, two employés class J, three employés at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 5th District:

One Judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Bulacan, at one thousand (\$1,000) per annum, one clerk, Bataan, at eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum, one clerk, Rizal, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one employé class G, one employé class J, five employés at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, 6th District:

One Judge at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, one clerk, Laguna, at nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, one clerk, Cavite,

ber, 1901, for the inhabitants of the Province of Abra, ninety-three dollars and sixteen cents (\$93.16).

For Dr. T. L. Rhoads, U. S. A., for professional services rendered to Miss Paddock at the Women's Hospital, Manila, five hundred dollars (\$500).

For the Women's Hospital of Manila, for services rendered Miss Paddock from October 7 to December 25, 1901, four hundred and thirteen dollars (\$413).

For Emiliano Kerr, late Fiscal of the Province of Romblon, for allowance in lieu of all expenses incurred by him in going from Manila to Romblon to assume his duties as Fiscal in July, 1901, seventeen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$17.62).

For Charles C. Allen, for salary from July 1 to August 7, 1901, inclusive, while acting as lieutenant of native scouts, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixteen cents (\$154.16).

For the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, for the payment of premiums on surety bonds of Government officials, five thousand, four hundred and forty-three dollars (\$5,443).

For Peter F. Wall, for salary as clerk class 9 from August 7 to August 12, 1901, inclusive, in the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Provost Guard of Manila, twenty dollars (\$20).

For Captain W. A. Holbrook, U. S. A., for reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties while detailed as Governor of the Province of Antique, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$267.28).

For Dr. H. P. Belt, for professional services rendered to a laborer on the Benguet Road in February and March, 1902, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

For Captain William H. Johnston, former Governor of the Province of Isabela, for allowance to reimburse him for loss of mounted pay from September 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902, while detailed as Governor of the Province of Isabela, one hundred and forty dollars (\$140).

For Dy Agen for return of revenue taxes paid by him in Iloilo on lumber used by the United States in July, 1901, such refund being promised by the Department Commander, eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$821.29).

For Charles A. Reynolds, Treasurer of Bulacan, for salary at the rate of two hundred and one dollars (\$201) per month, from October 1 to October 4, 1901, inclusive, while traveling from Zamboanga to Bulacan, to assume the duties of his office, twenty-six dollars and eighty cents (\$26.80).

For B. F. Reamy, Treasurer of Abra, for salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum from February 1 to February 16, 1902, inclusive, while traveling from the Province of Ambos Camarines to the Province of Abra to assume the duties of his office, fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$53.33).

For J. A. Comdohr, Treasurer of Romblon, for salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum from September 13 to September 27, 1901, inclusive, while traveling from Pampanga to Romblon, to assume the duties of his office, forty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$46.67).

For A. S. Williams, late Provincial Treasurer of Tarlac, for allowance in lieu of salary and traveling expenses in traveling from Romblon to Tarlac, to assume the duties of his office, sixty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$67.28).

For H. L. Landers, late Treasurer of the Province of Albay, for

reimbursement for unearned premium on surety bond, twenty-two dollars and ninety-three cents (\$22.93).

For Alejandro Casal, for reimbursement for goods seized by United States troops near Pasig, Rizal, on November 13, 1899, and later sold at the Custom House, in Manila, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-one cents (\$272.41).

For Macario de la Cruz, for traveling expenses incurred by him on January 31, 1902, while traveling from San Isidro to Manila and return to be present as a witness in the trial of a criminal case in Manila, six dollars and eighty-three cents (\$6.83).

For Metcalfe A. Clarke, for the return of a fine imposed by Military Commission in June, 1901, and remitted by the Division Commander on February 21, 1902, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

For Charles F. Boldt, for return of a fine imposed by Military Commission in June, 1901, and remitted by the Division Commander on February 21, 1902, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

For Ramon Pazos, for an amount in addition to that appropriated in Act No. 311, to pay him rent at seventy-five dollars (\$75), Insular currency, per month, instead of twenty-five dollars (\$25), United States currency, as heretofore appropriated, for house at San Pedro Macati, occupied by United States troops and by native police, from July 1, 1900, to August 21, 1901, one hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$150.88).

For Captain H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., Governor of Tayabas, for per diems of five dollars (\$5) from March 3 to June 30, 1902, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided for being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, six hundred dollars (\$600).

For traveling expenses during the fiscal year 1902 of civil officials incurred to enable them to assume the duties of their offices, or on visits to Manila by direction or with the approval of the Civil Governor, or in the discharge of their duties, and which are chargeable to Insular funds, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

CITY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: Three members, at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum each, one secretary at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one disbursing officer at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, one clerk class 8, five clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, two clerks class A, four employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, secretary of the Advisory Board at fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum, fees of the Advisory Board not to exceed three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330), and salaries for the month of January of the Presidente of Santa Ana at twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month and of the Treasurer of Santa Ana at twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per month, ten thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$10,637.50).

Contingent expenses, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office supplies, stationery, printing, coolie hire, subsistence, and care of civil prisoners not to exceed eight

thousand dollars (\$8,000), music for the Luneta, purchase of property on Calle Carvajal for widening street not to exceed six hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$635), and for hire of transportation for employés and officers on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), ten thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$10,935).

Salaries and wages, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: Assistant City Engineer at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Superintendent of Streets at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Superintendent of Water and Sewers at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Superintendent of Buildings and Illumination at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two second assistant city engineers class 6, one assistant superintendent of streets class 6, one chief inspector of streets class 6, one chief engineer at pumping station class 6, two employés class 7, seven employés class 8, thirteen employés class 9, two employés class 10, four employés class A, five employés class C, nine employés class D, one employé class E, two employés class F, two employés class G, five employés class H, sixteen employés class I, four employés class J, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, increase in salary of chief engineer at the pumping station promoted from class 8 to class 6 from January 1 to March 31, 1902, unclassified employés in streets, parks, rock quarry, division of night labor on streets, launch crews, disposal of garbage, transportation, shops, reservoir, pumping station, and buildings, not to exceed thirty-five thousand, five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents (\$35,562.80), hire of ordinary labor on streets and parks not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), employés in the cemetery and morgue not to exceed six hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$622.50); total for salaries and wages, seventy-nine thousand, three hundred and forty dollars and thirty cents (\$79,340.30).

Maintenance and Repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: For repairs to city bridges, purchase and transportation of road material not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), purchase of forage for mules, repairs to drains and sewers and additions to city stables and corrals, coal for crematory, road rollers, rock quarry, launch, etc., purchase of supplies, repairs to harnesses, carts and wagons, launches, bancas, etc., repairs and maintenance of public grounds and parks, electric lights for harbor and streets and in municipal buildings, material for repair and increase of the electrical service, petroleum for lights of public and municipal buildings, cleaning cesspools, etc., supplies for and repairs to the water supply system not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), labor and supplies for the erection of the Anda Street market not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), completion of the Quinta Market not to exceed six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$6,965.78), purchase of sprinkling carts, purchase of old building on the site of the proposed addition to the Arranque market, rent of sites and clearing of grounds for various proposed improvements, repairs to Arranque market not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000), extension of streets, construction of fire engine-houses not to exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), construction of police station not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), repairs on Calle Iris, erection of Arroceros shops

not to exceed thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000), construction of new city pound not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000), repairs to Santolan pumping station, final settlement for Santa Cruz bridge not to exceed eighteen thousand, four hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$18,441.68), construction, furnishing and equipment of a morgue not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000), one hundred and ninety-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents (\$199,282.46).

Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering and Public Works, City of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, printing, furniture, rent of schools, police stations, markets, and other public buildings, rent and service of telephones, burial of pauper dead, supplies for cemeteries, hire of bull carts and drivers, not to exceed eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), construction of four scows not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), hire of transportation for employes on official business as a temporary expedient until the same can be supplied by the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed one thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350), and per diems at two dollars (\$2) from February 8 to March 15, 1902, for Lt. H. R. Casey, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he was excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty in connection with the Department of Engineering and Public Works, and for other incidental expenses, thirty-three thousand, four hundred and forty dollars and forty-two cents (\$33,440.42).

Salaries and wages, Department of Assessments and Collections, city of Manila, 1902: City Assessor and Collector at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Deputy Assessor at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Deputy Collector at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk class 5, one clerk class 6; three clerks class 7, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, six clerks class 8, nine clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class A, three clerks class C, four clerks class G, ten clerks class I, twenty clerks class J, thirty-seven employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, six employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and for the employment of emergency clerks in the assessment of taxable real estate in Manila, for the issuance of certificates of registration, and for the preparation and collection of taxes not to exceed eight thousand, two hundred and five dollars (\$8,205), twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22,982.50).

Contingent expenses, Department of Assessments and Collections, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, furniture, binding of books, forms and other blanks, transportation of employes on official business as a temporary expedient until the same can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120), two thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$2,424).

Salaries and wages, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: Chief at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Deputy Chief at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one electrician class 6, one chief engineer at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one clerk class 9, six captains class 9, two linemen class A, six lieutenants class D, five engineers class D, eight drivers class C, seven drivers class C for two months, three drivers class J, forty-nine employes at one hun-

dred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, and extra labor for installing fire and police alarm system not to exceed eight thousand, five hundred dollars (\$8,500), nineteen thousand, three hundred and ninety dollars (\$19,390).

Equipment, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: Purchase of buggy for assistant chief, purchase of horses, harnesses, chemical extinguishers, equipment of firemen, repairs, maintenance and alterations to fire apparatus, two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$2,772).

Contingent expenses, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, supplies, furniture, purchase of poles, etc., for installing of fire and police alarm system, forage for horses, allowance of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$138.99) to Mathew Ross, former clerk class 9, in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence, and for other incidental expenses, four thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4,178.99).

Salaries and wages, Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: City Attorney at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant City Attorney at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Prosecuting Attorney at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Second Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, Third Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, two judges of municipal courts at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each, sheriff at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, two deputy sheriffs at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two justices of the peace at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two clerks of municipal courts at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two deputy clerks of municipal courts at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two deputy clerks of municipal courts at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each, two clerks of justice of the peace courts at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, two clerks of justice of the peace courts at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés class 6, one employé at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one employé class 8, seven employés class 9, two employés class A, one employé class C, one employé class D, one employé class F, one employé class J, twelve employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, increase in salary of one clerk promoted from class 9 to class 8, from January 1 to March 31, 1902, fourteen thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$14,587.50).

Contingent expenses Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office supplies, stationery, printing, advertising, repairs, assessor's fees in the Courts of First Instance not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), interpreter's fees not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75), Chinese and Japanese interpreters in municipal courts not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), refund of fine of eight dollars (\$8) to Eusebio P. Nicolas, remitted by the Municipal Board, and hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary expe-

dient until such transportation can be secured from Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), two thousand, one hundred and eight dollars (\$2,108).

Salaries and wages, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: Chief of Police at three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one inspector and assistant chief of police at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one assistant inspector at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one chief of Secret Service at three thousand (\$3,000) per annum, one surgeon at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one assistant surgeon at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one clerk class 6, five clerks class 8, four clerks class 9, two clerks class A, seven clerks class D, three employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, salaries and wages of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen, detectives and crew of launch for River and Harbor Police not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and forty dollars (\$126,440), and salaries and wages of special policemen employed during the cholera epidemic not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty dollars (\$139,930).

Equipment, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: For equipment of police force, including shields, whistles, saddle horses and horses for patrol wagons, two thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,575).

Contingent expenses, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including subsistence of prisoners, forage for horses, books, stationery, coal, repairs and supplies for steam launch for the River and Harbor Police, subsistence of one employé on transport from the United States, hire of vehicles for employés on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and other incidental expenses, six thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-five cents (\$6,633.35).

Salaries and wages, Department of City Schools, city of Manila, 1902: One clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, one clerk class G, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, and salaries and wages of teachers and employés in night schools and native teachers for the city of Manila, not to exceed fourteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$14,884), sixteen thousand, and nineteen dollars (\$16,019).

Contingent expenses, Department of City Schools, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, books, printing, hire of laborers for transporting furniture, repairs to furniture, expenses of Normal Institute for Filipino teachers from April 1 to April 30, 1902, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and other incidental expenses, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents (\$874.75).

In all, for the city of Manila, five hundred and sixty-eight thousand, one hundred and ten dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$568,110.77).

Total of appropriations for all purposes, three million, thirty-four thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty-three cents (\$3,034,082.53), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. All funds appropriated by this Act shall be disbursed in local currency on the basis of two dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$2.27) in local currency for one dollar (\$1.00) in money of the United

States, except the following sums, which shall be disbursed in money of the United States:

Five thousand, three hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$5,334) under "support of hospitals, plants and stations, Board of Health for the Philippines."

Four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$4,837) under "Transportation, Board of Health for the Philippines."

Eighty-one dollars and one cent (\$81.01) for medical supplies for laborers on the Benguet road under "Contingent expenses, Board of Health for the Philippines."

Seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) under "Contingent expenses, Quarantine Service."

Eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$8,575) under "Contingent expenses, Bureau of Post Offices."

Seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) under "Construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and cable lines, Signal Service."

Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) under "Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing."

Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) under "School furniture and supplies, Bureau of Public Instruction."

Eight hundred dollars (\$800) under "Contingent expenses, Municipal Board, city of Manila."

Six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$6,965.78) for the completion of Quinta market, under "Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

Five thousand, seven hundred and three dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$5,703.89) for the amount appropriated for final settlement for the Santa Cruz bridge, under "Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the construction of four scows, under "Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering, and Public Works, city of Manila."

Eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eight cents (\$8,999.08) under "Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

And the amounts appropriated for the Chief Paymaster of the Division, the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, and Metcalfe A. Clarke.

Act 330 is hereby amended so as to allow the following sums to be disbursed in U. S. Currency: Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) appropriated for "Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing;" two thousand, six hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-one cents (\$2,614.71) for "Suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests, Board of Health for the Philippines;" one hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty cents (\$161.40) for the "support of hospitals, plants, and stations, Board of Health for the Philippines;" nine hundred and five dollars (\$905) for "Contingent expenses, Civil Sanitarium at Benguet;" ten thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty cents (\$10,367.40) for "Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

SEC. 3. The payment is hereby authorized of per diems of three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) from February 1, 1902, out of funds appropriated in Act 22 for the improvement of the Port of Manila to the officer in charge of the disbursement of said appropriation, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation and to compen-

In all, for the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya, two thousand four hundred and two dollars (\$2,402).

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA ECLJA.

For the payment of land taken for the construction of a Government road, seventy-five dollars and ninety cents (\$75.90).

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INTENDENCIA BUILDING.

Salaries and wages, Superintendent of the Intendencia Building, 1902: Superintendent at two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per annum, one employé at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum, six laborers at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two hundred and eighty dollars (\$280).

Contingent expenses, Superintendent of the Intendencia Building, 1902: For contingent expenses, including supplies, electric lighting, repairs, and other incidental expenses, five hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$585).

In all, for the Superintendent of the Intendencia Building, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$865).

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Pay of interpreters, Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, 1902: For pay of interpreters in unorganized provinces, on civil business, five thousand, three hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-two cents (\$5,318.42).

Contingent expenses Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, 1902: For the construction of a wharf at Calbayog, Samar, not to exceed three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500), construction of a wharf at Jiménez, Mindanao, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), subsidies authorized by the Bates Treaty at four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$412.50) per month, salary of United States Representative at Cagayan de Jolo at thirty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$32.50) per month, printing oaths of allegiance, salary of one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum from January 1 to June 30, 1902, at Headquarters, Third Separate Brigade, six thousand, one hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$6,185).

Act 311 is hereby amended so as to allow the sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) appropriated under the head of "Contingent Expenses, Chief Quartermaster, 1902," to be expended for the repairs of the road from San Pablo to Bay, Province of Laguna; and is further amended by adding after the words "rent and repairs in the Department of Northern Luzon," under the head of "Contingent expenses, Chief Quartermaster, 1902," the words "prior to April 1, 1901."

In all, for the Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, eleven thousand, five hundred and three dollars and forty-two cents (\$11,503.42).

CHIEF PAYMASTER, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Pay of Civilian Scouts, 1902: For the pay of civilian scouts, throughout the division, to April 30, 1902, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Major W. H. C. Bowen, late Governor of Abra, for reimbursement for expenses incurred by him for an entertainment in Decem-

ber, 1901, for the inhabitants of the Province of Abra, ninety-three dollars and sixteen cents (\$93.16).

For Dr. T. L. Rhoads, U. S. A., for professional services rendered to Miss Paddock at the Women's Hospital, Manila, five hundred dollars (\$500).

For the Women's Hospital of Manila, for services rendered Miss Paddock from October 7 to December 25, 1901, four hundred and thirteen dollars (\$413).

For Emiliano Kerr, late Fiscal of the Province of Romblon, for allowance in lieu of all expenses incurred by him in going from Manila to Romblon to assume his duties as Fiscal in July, 1901, seventeen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$17.62).

For Charles C. Allen, for salary from July 1 to August 7, 1901, inclusive, while acting as lieutenant of native scouts, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixteen cents (\$154.16).

For the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, for the payment of premiums on surety bonds of Government officials, five thousand, four hundred and forty-three dollars (\$5,443).

For Peter F. Wall, for salary as clerk class 9 from August 7 to August 12, 1901, inclusive, in the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Provost Guard of Manila, twenty dollars (\$20).

For Captain W. A. Holbrook, U. S. A., for reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties while detailed as Governor of the Province of Antique, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$267.28).

For Dr. H. P. Belt, for professional services rendered to a laborer on the Benguet Road in February and March, 1902, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

For Captain William H. Johnston, former Governor of the Province of Isabela, for allowance to reimburse him for loss of mounted pay from September 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902, while detailed as Governor of the Province of Isabela, one hundred and forty dollars (\$140).

For Dy Agen for return of revenue taxes paid by him in Iloilo on lumber used by the United States in July, 1901, such refund being promised by the Department Commander, eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$821.29).

For Charles A. Reynolds, Treasurer of Bulacan, for salary at the rate of two hundred and one dollars (\$201) per month, from October 1 to October 4, 1901, inclusive, while traveling from Zamboanga to Bulacan, to assume the duties of his office, twenty-six dollars and eighty cents (\$26.80).

For B. F. Reamy, Treasurer of Abra, for salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum from February 1 to February 16, 1902, inclusive, while traveling from the Province of Ambos Camarines to the Province of Abra to assume the duties of his office, fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$53.33).

For J. A. Comdohr, Treasurer of Romblon, for salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum from September 13 to September 27, 1901, inclusive, while traveling from Pampanga to Romblon, to assume the duties of his office, forty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$46.67).

For A. S. Williams, late Provincial Treasurer of Tarlac, for allowance in lieu of salary and traveling expenses in traveling from Romblon to Tarlac, to assume the duties of his office, sixty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$67.28).

For H. L. Landers, late Treasurer of the Province of Albay, for

reimbursement for unearned premium on surety bond, twenty-two dollars and ninety-three cents (\$22.93).

For Alejandro Casal, for reimbursement for goods seized by United States troops near Pasig, Rizal, on November 13, 1899, and later sold at the Custom House, in Manila, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-one cents (\$272.41).

For Macario de la Cruz, for traveling expenses incurred by him on January 31, 1902, while traveling from San Isidro to Manila and return to be present as a witness in the trial of a criminal case in Manila, six dollars and eighty-three cents (\$6.83).

For Metcalfe A. Clarke, for the return of a fine imposed by Military Commission in June, 1901, and remitted by the Division Commander on February 21, 1902, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

For Charles F. Boldt, for return of a fine imposed by Military Commission in June, 1901, and remitted by the Division Commander on February 21, 1902, one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

For Ramon Pazos, for an amount in addition to that appropriated in Act No. 311, to pay him rent at seventy-five dollars (\$75), Insular currency, per month, instead of twenty-five dollars (\$25), United States currency, as heretofore appropriated, for house at San Pedro Macati, occupied by United States troops and by native police, from July 1, 1900, to August 21, 1901, one hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$150.88).

For Captain H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., Governor of Tayabas, for per diems of five dollars (\$5) from March 3 to June 30, 1902, in lieu of all expenses except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided for being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines, six hundred dollars (\$600).

For traveling expenses during the fiscal year 1902 of civil officials incurred to enable them to assume the duties of their offices, or on visits to Manila by direction or with the approval of the Civil Governor, or in the discharge of their duties, and which are chargeable to Insular funds, two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

CITY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: Three members, at four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per annum each, one secretary at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one disbursing officer at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two clerks class 6, four clerks class 7, one clerk class 8, five clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, two clerks class A, four employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, secretary of the Advisory Board at fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) per annum, fees of the Advisory Board not to exceed three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330), and salaries for the month of January of the Presidente of Santa Ana at twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month and of the Treasurer of Santa Ana at twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per month, ten thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$10,637.50).

Contingent expenses, Municipal Board, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office supplies, stationery, printing, coolie hire, subsistence, and care of civil prisoners not to exceed eight

thousand dollars (\$8,000), music for the Luneta, purchase of property on Calle Carvajal for widening street not to exceed six hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$635), and for hire of transportation for employés and officers on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), ten thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$10,935).

Salaries and wages, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: Assistant City Engineer at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Superintendent of Streets at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Superintendent of Water and Sewers at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Superintendent of Buildings and Illumination at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, two second assistant city engineers class 6, one assistant superintendent of streets class 6, one chief inspector of streets class 6, one chief engineer at pumping station class 6, two employés class 7, seven employés class 8, thirteen employés class 9, two employés class 10, four employés class A, five employés class C, nine employés class D, one employé class E, two employés class F, two employés class G, five employés class H, sixteen employés class I, four employés class J, one employé at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, increase in salary of chief engineer at the pumping station promoted from class 8 to class 6 from January 1 to March 31, 1902, unclassified employés in streets, parks, rock quarry, division of night labor on streets, launch crews, disposal of garbage, transportation, shops, reservoir, pumping station, and buildings, not to exceed thirty-five thousand, five hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents (\$35,562.80), hire of ordinary labor on streets and parks not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), employés in the cemetery and morgue not to exceed six hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$622.50); total for salaries and wages, seventy-nine thousand, three hundred and forty dollars and thirty cents (\$79,340.30).

Maintenance and Repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila, 1902: For repairs to city bridges, purchase and transportation of road material not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), purchase of forage for mules, repairs to drains and sewers and additions to city stables and corrals, coal for crematory, road rollers, rock quarry, launch, etc., purchase of supplies, repairs to harnesses, carts and wagons, launches, bancas, etc., repairs and maintenance of public grounds and parks, electric lights for harbor and streets and in municipal buildings, material for repair and increase of the electrical service, petroleum for lights of public and municipal buildings, cleaning cesspools, etc., supplies for and repairs to the water supply system not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), labor and supplies for the erection of the Anda Street market not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), completion of the Quinta Market not to exceed six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$6,965.78), purchase of sprinkling carts, purchase of old building on the site of the proposed addition to the Arranque market, rent of sites and clearing of grounds for various proposed improvements, repairs to Arranque market not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000), extension of streets, construction of fire engine-houses not to exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), construction of police station not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), repairs on Calle Iris, erection of Arroceros shops

not to exceed thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000), construction of new city pound not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000), repairs to Santolan pumping station, final settlement for Santa Cruz bridge not to exceed eighteen thousand, four hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$18,441.68), construction, furnishing and equipment of a morgue not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000), one hundred and ninety-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents (\$199,282.46).

Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering and Public Works, City of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, printing, furniture, rent of schools, police stations, markets, and other public buildings, rent and service of telephones, burial of pauper dead, supplies for cemeteries, hire of bull carts and drivers, not to exceed eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), construction of four scows not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), hire of transportation for employes on official business as a temporary expedient until the same can be supplied by the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed one thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350), and per diems at two dollars (\$2) from February 8 to March 15, 1902, for Lt. H. R. Casey, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation, and to compensate him for all commutations and allowances from which he was excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty in connection with the Department of Engineering and Public Works, and for other incidental expenses, thirty-three thousand, four hundred and forty dollars and forty-two cents (\$33,440.42).

Salaries and wages, Department of Assessments and Collections, city of Manila, 1902: City Assessor and Collector at four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, Deputy Assessor at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Deputy Collector at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, one clerk class 5, one clerk class 6, three clerks class 7, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, six clerks class 8, nine clerks class 9, one clerk class 10, one clerk class A, three clerks class C, four clerks class G, ten clerks class I, twenty clerks class J, thirty-seven employes at one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per annum each, six employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, and for the employment of emergency clerks in the assessment of taxable real estate in Manila, for the issuance of certificates of registration, and for the preparation and collection of taxes not to exceed eight thousand, two hundred and five dollars (\$8,205), twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$22,982.50).

Contingent expenses, Department of Assessments and Collections, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, furniture, binding of books, forms and other blanks, transportation of employes on official business as a temporary expedient until the same can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120), two thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$2,424).

Salaries and wages, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: Chief at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, Deputy Chief at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one electrician class 6, one chief engineer at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one clerk class 9, six captains class 9, two linemen class A, six lieutenants class D, five engineers class D, eight drivers class C, seven drivers class C for two months, three drivers class J, forty-nine employes at one hun-

dred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, and extra labor for installing fire and police alarm system not to exceed eight thousand, five hundred dollars (\$8,500), nineteen thousand, three hundred and ninety dollars (\$19,390).

Equipment, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: Purchase of buggy for assistant chief, purchase of horses, harnesses, chemical extinguishers, equipment of firemen, repairs, maintenance and alterations to fire apparatus, two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$2,772).

Contingent expenses, Fire Department, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including printing, supplies, furniture, purchase of poles, etc., for installing of fire and police alarm system, forage for horses, allowance of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$138.99) to Mathew Ross, former clerk class 9, in lieu of salary for earned leave of absence, and for other incidental expenses, four thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4,178.99).

Salaries and wages, Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: City Attorney at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, Assistant City Attorney at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Prosecuting Attorney at three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, Second Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,250) per annum, Third Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, two judges of municipal courts at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum each, sheriff at three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, two deputy sheriffs at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum each, two deputy sheriffs at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) per annum each, two justices of the peace at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two clerks of municipal courts at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two deputy clerks of municipal courts at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum each, two deputy clerks of municipal courts at six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum each, two clerks of justice of the peace courts at three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum each, two clerks of justice of the peace courts at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, two employés class 6, one employé at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, one employé class 8, seven employés class 9, two employés class A, one employé class C, one employé class D, one employé class F, one employé class J, twelve employés at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, increase in salary of one clerk promoted from class 9 to class 8, from January 1 to March 31, 1902, fourteen thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$14,587.50).

Contingent expenses Law Department, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including office supplies, stationery, printing, advertising, repairs, assessor's fees in the Courts of First Instance not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), interpreter's fees not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75), Chinese and Japanese interpreters in municipal courts not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), refund of fine of eight dollars (\$8) to Eusebio P. Nicolas, remitted by the Municipal Board, and hire of vehicles on official business as a temporary expe-

dient until such transportation can be secured from Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), two thousand, one hundred and eight dollars (\$2,108).

Salaries and wages, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: Chief of Police at three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum, one inspector and assistant chief of police at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, one assistant inspector at two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, one chief of Secret Service at three thousand (\$3,000) per annum, one surgeon at eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum, one assistant surgeon at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, one clerk class 6, five clerks class 8, four clerks class 9, two clerks class A, seven clerks class D, three employes at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum each, salaries and wages of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen, detectives and crew of launch for River and Harbor Police not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and forty dollars (\$126,440), and salaries and wages of special policemen employed during the cholera epidemic not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty dollars (\$139,930).

Equipment, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: For equipment of police force, including shields, whistles, saddle horses and horses for patrol wagons, two thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,575).

Contingent expenses, Department of Police, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including subsistence of prisoners, forage for horses, books, stationery, coal, repairs and supplies for steam launch for the River and Harbor Police, subsistence of one employe on transport from the United States, hire of vehicles for employes on official business as a temporary expedient until such transportation can be secured from the Insular Purchasing Agent, not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and other incidental expenses, six thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-five cents (\$6,633.35).

Salaries and wages, Department of City Schools, city of Manila, 1902: One clerk class 7, two clerks class 9, one clerk class G, one employe at one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) per annum, and salaries and wages of teachers and employes in night schools and native teachers for the city of Manila, not to exceed fourteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$14,884), sixteen thousand, and nineteen dollars (\$16,019).

Contingent expenses, Department of City Schools, city of Manila, 1902: For contingent expenses, including stationery, books, printing, hire of laborers for transporting furniture, repairs to furniture, expenses of Normal Institute for Filipino teachers from April 1 to April 30, 1902, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50), and other incidental expenses, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents (\$874.75).

In all, for the city of Manila, five hundred and sixty-eight thousand, one hundred and ten dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$568,110.77).

Total of appropriations for all purposes, three million, thirty-four thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty-three cents (\$3,034,082.53), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. All funds appropriated by this Act shall be disbursed in local currency on the basis of two dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$2.27) in local currency for one dollar (\$1.00) in money of the United

States, except the following sums, which shall be disbursed in money of the United States:

Five thousand, three hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$5,334) under "support of hospitals, plants and stations, Board of Health for the Philippines."

Four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$4,837) under "Transportation, Board of Health for the Philippines."

Eighty-one dollars and one cent (\$81.01) for medical supplies for laborers on the Benguet road under "Contingent expenses, Board of Health for the Philippines."

Seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) under "Contingent expenses, Quarantine Service."

Eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$8,575) under "Contingent expenses, Bureau of Post Offices."

Seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) under "Construction and maintenance of telegraph, telephone and cable lines, Signal Service."

Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) under "Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing."

Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) under "School furniture and supplies, Bureau of Public Instruction."

Eight hundred dollars (\$800) under "Contingent expenses, Municipal Board, city of Manila."

Six thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$6,965.78) for the completion of Quinta market, under "Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

Five thousand, seven hundred and three dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$5,703.89) for the amount appropriated for final settlement for the Santa Cruz bridge, under "Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the construction of four scows, under "Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering, and Public Works, city of Manila."

Eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eight cents (\$8,999.08) under "Contingent expenses, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

And the amounts appropriated for the Chief Paymaster of the Division, the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, and Metcalfe A. Clarke.

Act 330 is hereby amended so as to allow the following sums to be disbursed in U. S. Currency: Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) appropriated for "Contingent expenses, Bureau of Public Printing;" two thousand, six hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-one cents (\$2,614.71) for "Suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests, Board of Health for the Philippines;" one hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty cents (\$161.40) for the "support of hospitals, plants, and stations, Board of Health for the Philippines;" nine hundred and five dollars (\$905) for "Contingent expenses, Civil Sanitarium at Benguet;" ten thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty cents (\$10,367.40) for "Maintenance and repairs, Department of Engineering and Public Works, city of Manila."

SEC. 3. The payment is hereby authorized of per diems of three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) from February 1, 1902, out of funds appropriated in Act 22 for the improvement of the Port of Manila to the officer in charge of the disbursement of said appropriation, in lieu of all expenses, except cost of official transportation and to compen-

sate him for all commutations and allowances from which he is excluded as an officer of the Army by reason of his detail for civil duty; cost of transportation herein provided being construed to include subsistence when the same is included in transportation by commercial steamship lines.

The sum of two thousand, four hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-four cents (\$2,493.44), appropriated in Act 143 "For repairs and equipment of Leper Hospital at Palestina, Ambos Camarines," under the head of "Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Philippines," is hereby made available for expenditure for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1902, and authority is hereby granted to the Chief Quartermaster to turn over the unexpended balance of such appropriation to the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Ambos Camarines, to be expended under the direction of the Provincial Board.

The Treasurer of the Province of Cebu is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds in the Provincial Treasury the amount due for rent of a building occupied by the Governor of the Province during the months of February and March, 1902, while the quarters assigned to the Governor of the Province were occupied by the Court of First Instance.

The Treasurer of the Province of Misamis is hereby authorized to pay the expenses incurred in the hire of a steam launch for the Governor of the Province while on a visit to the Municipality of Gingo-og for the purpose of organizing the Board of Election Judges; anything in Act 128 limiting the traveling expenses of provincial officers of the Province of Misamis to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. All balances to the credit of appropriations made prior to Act No. 330, on the books of the Auditor, except the balances in appropriations made by Act No. 1 for roads and bridges; in Act No. 22 for harbor improvements; in Act No. 69 for the San José litigation; in Act No. 229 for Aun Tan; in Act No. 311 "for the payment of expenses of transportation, both passenger and freight, heretofore lawfully incurred which is not otherwise specifically provided for," and the reimbursable appropriations for the Insular Purchasing Agent and for the Philippines Constabulary, are hereby made no longer available for withdrawal, and the Auditor for the Archipelago is hereby directed to carry such balances to the credit of unappropriated general revenues in the Treasury, and all deposits hereafter made to the credit of said appropriations shall likewise revert to the credit of unappropriated general revenues. The balances of appropriations remaining available for withdrawal, as herein provided, and the balances of appropriations in Act No. 330 and subsequent acts are hereby made available for withdrawal in local currency at the ratio for the current quarter, except such appropriations as may have been made payable in United States currency. Nothing in this paragraph is to be construed as authorizing the payment of any amount in local currency in excess of the amount originally made payable in such local currency for a specific purpose by the act appropriating the money for the payment thereof.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 12, 1902.

[No. 390.]

AN ACT amending act No. 140 so as to authorize judges of courts of first instance to hold special terms of their several courts at places within their respective districts other than those fixed in said act.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 140, entitled "An Act Defining the Judicial Districts of the Philippine Islands, Prescribing the Salaries of the Judges Thereof, and the Times When and the Places Where Terms of Courts of the First Instance shall be Held in the Several Districts," is hereby amended so as to authorize special terms of the several courts of first instance to be held at other places within the several districts created by said act whenever in the opinion of the Civil Governor the same may be necessary to the economical and speedy administration of justice, and he is authorized to direct the holding of special terms of said courts, and it shall be the duty of judges of courts of first instance to hold said terms of courts as directed by the Civil Governor: provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the judges of courts of first instance to hold the regular terms of their respective courts at the times and places prescribed in said act No. 140.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted April 17, 1902.

[No. 391.]

AN ACT authorizing provincial boards to appropriate provincial funds for use in the suppression of epidemic diseases.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Provincial Boards are hereby authorized to appropriate provincial funds for the payment, in whole or in part, for buildings or personal property destroyed by order of municipal, provincial, or insular health boards: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the right of such health boards to require the owners of buildings to keep the same in sanitary condition, or to abate the same as nuisances if not so kept, without compensation; the purpose of this section being to authorize the payment provided for above in such cases as may seem to the provincial boards equitable and just.

SEC. 2. Provincial Boards are hereby further authorized to loan money to any municipality within their respective provinces for the purpose of combatting contagious diseases when such municipality has not in its treasury funds sufficient to combat contagious diseases prevalent or likely to become prevalent in such municipality, and to meet its other necessary and lawful expenses.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with sec-

tion 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 18, 1902.

[No. 392.]

AN ACT authorizing the employment of persons at salaries lower than those for which appropriation is made, and designating persons authorized to administer oaths for the civil service board.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The head of any department or bureau may, with the approval of the Philippine Civil Service Board, appoint employes at salaries lower than those authorized and appropriated for: provided, that the aggregate number of employes so authorized and appropriated for shall not be increased.

SEC. 2. The members of the Civil Service Board, or any examiner duly authorized by it, may administer such oaths as may be necessary in the transaction of the official business of the Board.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall be effective as of April 1st, 1902.

Enacted, April 18, 1902.

[No. 393.]

AN ACT organizing the Bureau of Agriculture and making certain appropriations to meet the expenses of the Bureau.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following officers and employes of the Bureau of Agriculture are hereby authorized: A Chief of Bureau at four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) per year from December 1, 1901; one Expert in Animal Industry at two thousand, five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per year; one Chief Clerk at two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per year, who shall also act as Disbursing Clerk without additional compensation, from February 18, 1902; one Botanist and Assistant Agrostologist at two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per year from February 18, 1902; one Soil Expert at two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per year; one Superintendent of the San Ramon Farm at one thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$1,800.00) per year; one Expert Tropical Agriculturist at one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per year from February 1, 1902; one Expert in Plant Culture and Breeding at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) per year from February 1, 1902; one Stenographer and Typewriter at one thousand, two hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) per year from February 1, 1902, one Expert in Farm Machinery and Farm Management at one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per year from February 1, 1902; one Translator at one thousand dol-

lars (\$1,000.00) per year; one Clerk class C; one Messenger at one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180.00) per year; one Janitor at ninety dollars (\$90.00) per year; all in money of the United States.

SEC. 2. The following sums in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated for the purposes named out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

(a) Salaries for the Bureau of Agriculture for the fiscal year, 1902, seven thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$7,320.28).

(b) For wages of temporary clerical and technical employés, special agents, skilled and unskilled laborers, for the quarter ending June 30, 1902, three thousand, two hundred dollars (\$3,200.00).

(c) For contingent expenses including the collecting or purchasing of seeds, roots, bulbs and plants for distribution or experimental purposes; photographs and illustrations for reports; for printing of bulletins and other publications; for the erection of the necessary buildings upon the experimental stations and farms; for the purchase of necessary working animals, harnesses, wagons, farm machinery and tools; for the employment of laborers on experimental stations and farms; for office furniture and supplies, scientific instruments, books and periodicals; for repairs, transportation, freight and express charges, seven thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$7,800.00).

All funds appropriated by this act shall be disbursed in local currency on the basis of two dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$2.27) in local currency for one dollar (\$1.00) in money of the United States.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 30, 1902.

[No. 394.]

AN ACT providing for the closing of the port of Siassi, district of Jolo, as a port of entry, and for the opening of the port of Aparri, district of Manila, and amending acts Nos. 355 and 367 in certain particulars.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Port of Siassi, in the Jolo Collection District, is hereby discontinued as a port of entry, and section 16 of Act No. 355 and section 28 of Act No. 367, making provision for such port and for employés thereat are hereby repealed. The port of Siassi, however, will remain open to the coastwise trade.

SEC. 2. The Port of Aparri, in the Manila Collection District, is hereby created a port of entry in charge of an Acting Collector of Customs.

SEC. 3. The following employés are hereby authorized for the Aparri Custom House, and in the office of the Acting Collector of Customs for the port of Aparri: One Acting Collector of Customs of class G, who shall act as disbursing clerk without additional compensation; one clerk of class D; four boatmen of class K at seventy-two dollars (\$72.00) per annum each, in money of the United States.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect June 1, 1902.

Enacted, April 30, 1902.

[No 395.]

AN ACT amending act No. 166, which created a special court for the trial of certain actions in the island of Negros, so as to authorize the judge of that special court to make interlocutory orders and conduct certain proceedings relating to actions instituted in the island of Negros since the 16th day of June, 1901.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 166, entitled "An Act Creating a Special Court for the Trial of Certain Actions, Appellate and Original, Pending in the Courts of the Island of Negros on or before the 16th Day of June, 1901," is hereby amended by the addition of a new section to said act, following Section 6 thereof, as follows:

SEC. 7. The judge of said court shall have power to grant and dissolve temporary injunctions, to make and discharge orders of arrest and of attachment, to issue writs of habeas corpus, and to hear and determine the legality of the detention of the persons brought before him on writs of habeas corpus in any action now or heretofore or hereafter pending or instituted in either province of the Island of Negros, with the same effect in all respects as though such injunction had been granted or dissolved, or such order of arrest or attachment ordered or vacated or such writ of habeas corpus had been issued and the proceedings thereon determined by the regular judge of the Court of First Instance for the two provinces aforesaid."

Sections 7 and 8 of said Act 166 are hereby amended to read Sections 8 and 9 respectively.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with Section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 6, 1902.

[No. 396.]

AN ACT so amending Act No. 136, Providing for the Organization of Courts, as to increase the number of Judges of Courts of First Instance and fixing the salaries of the additional judges provided for.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 49 of Act No. 136, entitled "An Act Providing for the Organization of Courts in the Philippine Islands" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"In Manila.—There shall be one Court of First Instance for the

City of Manila, and three judges shall be appointed by the Civil Governor with the advice and consent of the Commission, to preside in such Court in separate court rooms. The judges so appointed may be removed by the Civil Governor by and with the approval of the Commission. Actions brought in the Court of First Instance for the City of Manila shall be equally apportioned for trial between the judges thereof in accordance with rules to be made by the judges of the Supreme Court. Any action apportioned to one judge may be tried by another judge when more convenient to the judges."

SEC. 2. Section 60 of said Act No. 136 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"*The clerk in Manila.*—The Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, shall appoint a clerk and two assistant clerks in the City of Manila. The clerk and assistant clerks shall hold office during the pleasure of the judges and may be removed and their successors appointed by the judges in accordance with provisions of the Civil Service Law. The clerk shall receive a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) a year, and the assistant clerks at the rate of one thousand, six hundred dollars (\$1,600.00) per year each, and all fees charged by them shall belong to the Government. The clerk may appoint and remove one or more deputies, whose services shall be paid for out of his salary, unless the deputy be an assistant duly authorized, as in this section provided. The clerk may employ such assistants to be selected under the provisions of the Civil Service Law as the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court may decide to be necessary, and at salaries to be by them fixed, after approval thereof by the Chief Executive. The bond of the clerk shall be for six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00,) and he may require a bond of indemnity from each of the assistant clerks, which shall be approved, filed and recorded as provided in the last preceding section. The clerk shall be answerable on his bond for defaults of his deputies and assistants."

SEC. 3. The Civil Governor is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Commission, four judges of Courts of First Instance, in addition to the number of judges authorized by said Act No. 136. Each of the judges so appointed shall receive a compensation at the rate of four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500.00) per year, and shall possess the qualifications required by law for judges of the Supreme Court, and may be required to perform the duties of judge of Court of First Instance of any province in the Islands or of the City of Manila when directed in writing to do so by the Civil Governor, in which case his acts, proceedings and judgments shall be of the same validity as though he were the regular judge of the Court of First Instance in the City of Manila or in the province in which he shall perform such duties. The judges so appointed shall receive an allowance for traveling expenses in accordance with the provisions of section 63 of said Act No. 136.

SEC. 4. Any judge of a Court of First Instance, including the judges of the Court of First Instance of the City of Manila, may be transferred from one judicial district to another by order of the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission. Any judge so transferred shall, upon such transfer, cease the performance of judicial duties in the district to which he was originally appointed, and shall be the regular judge thereafter in the judicial district to which he has

been so assigned, and shall be entitled to the compensation of a judge of the Court of First Instance of the district to which he is assigned instead of that appertaining to the district to which he was originally appointed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 9, 1902.

[No. 397.]

AN ACT to amend Act No. 190, entitled "An Act Providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," so as to provide a more certain method of procedure in the imprisonment of persons arrested and in the release of poor debtors.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 415, of Act No. 190, entitled "An Act Providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of said section and substituting in lieu thereof a semi-colon, and adding the following words: "and shall advance to the jailor, on commitment of the person arrested, sufficient money for the support of the prisoner for one week at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for such support, either before or after final judgment, and must make a like advance for each successive week of his imprisonment, and in case of failure to do so the jailor must forthwith discharge such prisoner from custody; and such discharge shall have the same effect as if made by order of the court or of the creditor. The costs of maintaining the defendant in jail shall be taxed as costs in the action."

SEC. 2. Said Act No. 190 is hereby further amended by the insertion of a new section immediately after section 423, to be numbered 423.^a reading as follows:

"SEC. 423.^a RELEASE OF POOR JUDGMENT DEBTOR. If judgment be recovered by the plaintiff and the case is one of those mentioned in section 412, execution may issue against the person of the judgment debtor, committing him to the jail in the province until he pay the judgment with interest and costs of commitment and support, or be discharged according to law: Provided, however, the judgment debtor may at any time after judgment apply to the judge or justice of the peace who made the order of commitment or issued the execution on which commitment was made, or to the court in which the judgment was rendered upon reasonable notice to the adverse party to discharge the judgment debtor from arrest. Upon such application, a judge, justice of the peace, or court, as the case may be, shall grant immediate hearing, after notice to the parties, and if it is made to appear that the judgment debtor has not any estate, real or personal, not exempt by law from being taken on execution, and has not any other estate or property conveyed, concealed or in any way disposed of with the design unlawfully to secure the same to his own use or that of his

family, or to defraud or delay the judgment creditor, the judgment debtor shall be discharged from further imprisonment upon subscribing the following oath, which shall be filed among the papers pertaining to the action:

“I, ——— do solemnly swear that I have not any estate, real or personal, except such as is by law exempt from being taken in execution; and that I have not any other estate or property now conveyed, concealed or in any way disposed of with design to secure the same unlawfully to my use or that of my family, or to hinder, delay or defraud my creditors. So help me God.”

“The prisoner after being so discharged shall be forever exempted from arrest or imprisonment for the same debt, but the judgment against him shall remain in full force against any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to him, and the plaintiff may take out a new execution against the goods and estate of the prisoner in like manner as if he had never been committed. The plaintiff in the action may at any time order the prisoner to be discharged and he shall not thereafter be liable to imprisonment for the same cause of action.”

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of “An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws,” passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 9, 1902.

[No. 398.]

AN ACT amending section 5 of Act No. 139 extending the provisions of “The Provincial Government Act” to the Province of Nueva Ecija.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Act No. 139, entitled “An Act Extending the Provisions of ‘The Provincial Government Act’ to the Province of Nueva Ecija,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 5. The capital of the province shall be, as formerly, at the town of San Isidro; provided, however, that if at the semi-annual meeting of the presidentes to be held on the third Monday of May, 1902, under the preceding section, a majority of all the presidentes of the province shall vote to change the capital from San Isidro to some other town in the province, such town, after a certain date to be decided upon by the Provincial Board, which date shall not be later than the first of January, 1903, shall then become the capital.”

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of “An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws,” passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 9, 1902.

[No. 399.]

AN ACT amending Act No. 370 entitled "An Act Reducing the Thirty-three Existing Municipalities in the Province of Bohol to Fifteen."

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act No. 370, entitled "An Act Reducing the Thirty-three Existing Municipalities in the Province of Bohol to Fifteen," is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By striking out of the title and Section 1 the word "thirty-three" and substituting therefor the word "thirty-five" and by striking out the word "fifteen" and substituting therefor the word "sixteen."

(b) By amending sub-section 14 of Section 1 to read as follows:

"14. The municipality of Antequera and the entire barrio of Tanopol, of the municipalities of Balilihan and Katigbiyan, are hereby consolidated with the municipality of Balilihan, under the name of Balilihan."

(c) By inserting the following new sub-section after sub-section 15 of Section 1:

"16. The municipality of Sevilla is hereby consolidated with that of Loboc, under the name of Loboc."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 9, 1902.

[No. 400.]

AN ACT so amending Act No. 136, entitled "An Act Providing for the Organization of Courts in the Philippine Islands," as to extend to the courts of first instance jurisdiction over maritime offences committed on the high seas or beyond the jurisdiction of any country or within any of the navigable waters of the Philippine Archipelago, and further defining the jurisdiction of courts of first instance in the provinces or districts exclusively under military control.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 56 of Act No. 136 entitled "An Act Providing for the Organization of Courts in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following words:

"8. Of all crimes and offences committed on the high seas or beyond the jurisdiction of any country, or within any of the navigable waters of the Philippine Archipelago, on board a ship or watercraft of any kind registered or licensed in the Philippine Islands in accordance with the laws thereof. The jurisdiction herein conferred may be exercised by the Court of First Instance in any province into which the ship or watercraft upon which the crime or offence was committed shall come after the commission thereof: *Provided, nevertheless, that the court first lawfully taking cognizance thereof shall have jurisdiction of the same to the exclusion of all other courts in the Philippine Islands.*"

SEC. 2. Section 78 of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 78. JURISDICTION OF PROVOST COURTS OVER CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS REPEALED, WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, AND ACTIONS PENDING THEREIN TO BE TRANSFERRED. All military orders, and all acts conferring upon Provost Courts in the Philippine Islands jurisdiction over civil actions and criminal actions, including criminal actions in admiralty, are hereby repealed, except as in this section hereinafter provided. All civil actions now pending in the Provost Courts are hereby transferred to the proper tribunal in which they would have been brought under the provisions of this act, had this act been in force at the time such actions were commenced, and the Supreme Court and Courts of First Instance and Courts of Justices of the Peace established by this act are authorized to try and determine the actions so transferred to them respectively from the Provost Courts, in the same manner and with the same legal effect as though such actions had originally been commenced in the courts created by virtue of this act: *Provided, however,* that the criminal jurisdiction of Provost Courts in any province or district exclusively under military control shall not be affected by this act, and Provost Courts in such provinces and districts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of First Instance over criminal actions in admiralty."

SEC. 3. All orders and laws, and parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 16, 1902.

[No. 401.]

AN ACT so amending Act No. 140, entitled "An Act Defining the Judicial Districts of the Philippine Islands, Prescribing the Salaries of the Judges Thereof, and the Times When and the Places Where Terms of Court of First Instance shall be Held in the Several Districts" as to authorize actions pending in certain provinces to be tried at another place in the province than the one required by said act.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Act No. 140, entitled "An Act Defining the Judicial Districts of the Philippine Islands, Prescribing the Salaries of the Judges Thereof, and the Times When and the Places Where Terms of Court of First Instance shall be Held in the Several Districts," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"Any action, civil or criminal, now or hereafter pending in any province where two or more places are fixed by law for holding sessions of the Court of First Instance within the province may be heard and tried at either place provided by law for holding regular terms of court within the province, whenever the judge of the district within which the province is situated shall, because the public good in his judgment so requires, so order; but this provision shall not authorize

a judge to discontinue the regular terms at places provided by law, nor to make such transfer of the place of trial of any particular action or proceeding except in special instances when the public good in his judgment so requires."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 16, 1902.

[No. 402.]

AN ACT consolidating the municipalities of Tiaon, Dolores, Candelaria and Sariaya in the province of Tayabas into two municipalities.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The four municipalities of Tiaon, Dolores, Candelaria and Sariaya of the province of Tayabas are hereby consolidated into two municipalities, as follows:

1. The municipality of Dolores is hereby consolidated with the municipality of Tiaon under the name of Tiaon.

2. The municipality of Candelaria is hereby consolidated with the municipality of Sariaya, under the name of Sariaya.

SEC. 2. The present organization of the municipalities of Dolores, Tiaon and Candelaria are hereby abolished, and all offices existing by virtue of the present organization of such municipalities are hereby declared vacant and such offices are abolished.

The Provincial Governor of Tayabas is hereby authorized to appoint, for the new municipality of Tiaon, with the approval of the Provincial Board, a President, Vice-President, eight Councillors and Municipal Treasurer, all of said appointees to hold office until relieved by new officials to be elected at general election in December of the present year.

All of the present town officials of the municipality of Sariaya shall retain their positions in the new municipality and two additional Councillors be appointed from Candelaria by the Provincial Governor subject to confirmation by the Provincial Board.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 17, 1902.

[No. 403.]

AN ACT providing that English shall be the official language of the Court of Customs Appeals, created by Act No. 355.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The official language of the Court of Customs Appeals, created by virtue of Act No. 355, entitled "An Act to Constitute the Customs Service of the Philippine Archipelago and to Provide for the

Organization Thereof," and of its records, shall be the English language, anything in existing legislation to the contrary notwithstanding. That Court shall make suitable provision by its rules and by the use of interpreters for the convenience of parties who are unable to speak the English language.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 22, 1902.

[No. 404.]

AN ACT so amending Act No. 302, which made temporary provision for fees of officers of courts in criminal proceedings, as to limit the fees thereby allowed to a reasonable compensation when the service extends beyond the province of the officer

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Act No. 302, entitled "An Act Making Provision for Fees of Officers of Courts in Criminal Proceedings, and Authorizing Provincial Fiscals to Administer Oaths in Certain Cases," is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the eighth line of the printed copy of said Act, after the words "Special Proceedings," and before the words "Such fees," the following words:

"Provided, nevertheless, that whenever the duties of a Governor, Sheriff, Deputy or Special Deputy, or other officer of a court in criminal proceedings, either before or after final judgment, require travel, or transportation of prisoners, or furnishing food for prisoners, in whole or in part outside the province of the Governor, Sheriff, or Deputy, or other officer, in such case the officer performing the service, transporting the prisoners and furnishing food for them, shall receive a compensation of two dollars (\$2.00) per day in money of the United States or its authorized equivalent for each day necessarily employed in performing the service, and the actual necessary expenses incurred in traveling and in transporting prisoners, and in furnishing food for them, and no more. If the officer performing the service in the transportation of prisoners requires assistance for guarding the prisoners, it shall be furnished by the Insular Constabulary, without additional compensation, the actual necessary expenses incurred in traveling, by the member or members of the Insular Constabulary performing this service, to be paid by the officer and be reimbursed as in case of other expenses of the service."

And by adding at the end of said Section 1, the following words:

"The auditing herein provided for is subject to the provisions of subdivision 6 of section 1 of Act No. 133, amending the Provincial Government Act."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 22, 1902.

[No. 405.]

AN ACT construing certain sections of Act No. 136, relating to the appointment of notaries public.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whereas certain judges of Courts of First Instance have heretofore appointed notaries public by reason of having construed section 82 of Act No. 136, entitled "An Act Providing for the Organization of Courts in the Philippine Islands," as authorizing them forthwith to make such appointments; and

Whereas such appointments are not deemed to be authorized by the true meaning and intent of said Act No. 136;

It is hereby declared that section 79 of said Act No. 136 shall be deemed to continue in force the notarial laws, and orders, and regulations, and general instructions relating to notaries public that were in force at the time of the enactment of said Act No. 136, until the enactment of a new system of registration of land titles whereby notaries public shall no longer be legal depositories of original instruments affecting titles to land, and that persons authorized under military orders and by appointments made at any time by the Military Governor, or the Commission, or the Civil Governor with the advice and consent of the Commission, to perform the duties of notaries public, shall continue in the due performance thereof in accordance with the laws, regulations, instructions and modifications relating to notaries public, unless such officials shall be lawfully removed, and that sections 81 and 82 shall be deemed to prohibit the appointment by judges of the Courts of First Instance of notaries public before the enactment of the new system of registration of land titles, as above stated, and that the appointment of notaries public by judges of the Courts of First Instance heretofore made are void and of no effect: Provided, nevertheless, that the notarial acts that have been performed by notaries appointed by judges of Courts of First Instance, under the supposed authority of said Act No. 136, are hereby validated and declared to be lawful and binding as fully as though in fact such appointments had been lawfully made.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 22, 1902.

[No. 406.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of one hundred and six thousand, two hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-six cents (\$106,212.76), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for certain expenses of the insular government and of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appro-

priated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes and objects hereinafter named, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

For miscellaneous expenses incurred for the benefit of the Government of the Philippine Islands in the United States, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Expenses of civil employees not otherwise provided for, United States Philippine Commission, 1902: For salaries of employees appointed in the United States to the Philippine Civil Service while traveling from the United States to the Philippine Islands, for the actual and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence of such employees while enroute, for salaries of provincial officers transferred from one province to another during the time necessarily occupied in making the transfer as provided in Act No. 320, Section 1 (a), three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

BUREAU OF PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Commissary stores, Bureau of Philippines Constabulary, 1902: For the purchase and transportation of commissary stores, forty-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-two cents (\$42,581.22).

CITY OF MANILA.

Salaries and wages, Department of Police, City of Manila, 1902: For salaries of special policemen during the cholera epidemic, ten thousand, six hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents (\$10,631.54).

Total of appropriations for all purposes, one hundred and six thousand, two hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-six cents (\$106,212.76), in money of the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. The sum of forty-four thousand and fifty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$44,052.87), being the equivalent of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) local currency at the ratio of two dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$2.27) local currency for one dollar (\$1.00) in money of the United States, of the reimbursable appropriation for the Insular Purchasing Agent appropriated in Act No. 264, is hereby made available for disbursement in United States currency.

SEC. 3. All funds appropriated by this act shall be disbursed in local currency on the basis of two dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$2.27) local currency for one dollar (\$1.00) in money of the United States, except the sum appropriated for miscellaneous expenses incurred for the benefit of the Government of the Philippine Islands in the United States, and the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Philippines Constabulary, which shall be disbursed in money of the United States.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 24, 1902.

[No. 407.]

AN ACT amending Section 12 of Act No. 102, providing for employes in the office of the General Superintendent of Public Instruction, as amended by Acts Nos. 197 and 339, by providing for the appointment of a property clerk in said office.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The second paragraph of Section 12, of Act No. 102, as amended by Acts Nos. 197 and 339, is hereby amended by reducing the number of clerks of Class 7 therein provided from four to three, and inserting one property clerk of Class 5, and by adding at the end thereof, the following:

"It shall be the duty of the property clerk to receive, care for, and issue, under the instructions of the General Superintendent, all school books, supplies and other property belonging to the Bureau of Public Instruction and to account for same to the Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago in accordance with law. He shall be held responsible for all damage to or for loss or destruction of such property under and subject to the provisions of Act No. 215, and acts in amendment thereof. He shall give bond to the Government of the Philippine Archipelago in such amount as may be fixed by the Insular Treasurer, who shall approve the sufficiency of the surety or sureties thereon, and with whom the bond shall be filed and safely kept."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 24, 1902.

[No. 408.]

AN ACT providing for the temporary assignment of officials and employes to perform the duties of heads of bureaus, and of other officials or employes in case of the temporary absence or inability of the official who by law is entrusted with the performance of such duties.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In case of the temporary absence or disability of the head of any office or bureau established by law, any official or employé in the office or bureau may be designated by the Secretary of the Department under which the office or bureau is established, temporarily to perform the duties of such head during such absence or disability, and it shall be the duty of the person so designated to perform the duties of the head of the office or bureau without additional compensation. In case the office or bureau is not by law under the charge of the Secretary of any Department, then the designation in this section provided shall be made by the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. In case of the temporary absence or disability of any subordinate officer or employé in any office or bureau, the head of such office or bureau may designate any other subordinate official or employé in the office or bureau temporarily to perform the duties of the official or employé who is thus absent or disabled, and it shall be

the duty of the person so designated to perform the duties so assigned to him, without additional compensation.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 28, 1902.

[No. 409.]

AN ACT extending the times within which payment of taxes on real estate in the City of Manila for the years 1901 and 1902 may be made without suffering a penalty for non-payment.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The time within which payment may be made of taxes on real estate in the City of Manila without suffering the penalty for non-payment provided in Section 47 of Act No. 183 and the amendments thereto, is hereby extended to July 1, 1902, in the case of such taxes for the year 1901, and to September 1, 1902, in the case of such taxes for the year 1902.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 28, 1902.

[No. 410.]

AN ACT providing for the organization of a provincial government in the territory comprised in the comandancias of Lepanto, Bontoc and Amburayan, and the territory lying between Abra, Cagayan and Bontoc not included within the limits of any province; and providing for justices of the peace in this territory, and in the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The territory hitherto comprised in the comandancias of Lepanto, Bontoc and Amburayan, together with the territory lying between the boundaries of Abra, Cagayan and Bontoc, and not hitherto included within the limits of any province organized under the Provincial Government Act, is hereby constituted a province, which shall be known as the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc. This province shall be divided into three sub-provinces as follows:

(a) The sub-province of Lepanto, which shall comprise the territory hitherto included in the Comandancia of Lepanto.

(b) The sub-province of Bontoc, which shall comprise the territory hitherto included in the Comandancia of Bontoc, and that limited by the boundaries of Abra, Cagayan and Bontoc, and not hitherto included within the boundaries of any province organized under the Provincial Government Act.

(c) The sub-province of Amburayan, which shall comprise the territory hitherto included in the Comandancia of Amburayan.

SEC. 2. The provisions of Act No. 337, entitled "An Act Providing for the Organization of a Provincial Government in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya," and of Act No. 388 amendatory thereof, are hereby made applicable to the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc: *Provided*, that the officers of the provincial government shall be:

(a) A Provincial Governor, who shall receive compensation at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per year;

(b) A Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, who shall receive compensation at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year;

(c) A Provincial Supervisor, who shall receive compensation at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year;

(d) A Provincial Fiscal, who shall receive compensation at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year;

All in money of the United States and payable monthly.

The provincial officers shall reside and shall keep their offices at Cervantes in the sub-province of Lepanto, which shall be the capital of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor for the sub-province of Bontoc, who shall reside and have his office in the pueblo of Bontoc; and a Lieutenant Governor for the sub-province of Amburayan, who shall reside and have his office in the pueblo of Alilem. The Lieutenant Governor of Bontoc shall receive compensation at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) per year in money of the United States and payable monthly. The Lieutenant Governor of Amburayan shall receive compensation at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year in money of the United States and payable monthly. Subject to the supervision of the Provincial Governor, the lieutenant governors shall exercise in their respective sub-provinces the powers conferred upon the Provincial Governor by Acts Nos. 337 and 388. They shall be eligible to appointment as deputies of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 4. The lieutenant governors shall have power to appoint such permanent assistants, clerks and employés in their offices as may be approved by the Provincial Board. The number and salary of such employés shall be reported by them to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, who shall have the power to abolish such subordinate offices, or reduce salaries; and no increase shall be made in the number of such employés or the amount of such salaries after having been reduced by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago before his approval of the proposed increase shall have been obtained: *Provided*, that after March 1, 1903, such employés shall be selected in accordance with the rules and restrictions of the Civil Service Act and the acts amendatory thereof. The salaries of the officers and employés provided for in this act shall be paid from the provincial treasury.

SEC. 5. The Provincial Governor, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Supervisor, the Lieutenant Governor of Bontoc, the Lieutenant Governor of Amburayan, and the Clerk of the Court of First Instance for the province, shall be Justices of the Peace, *ex-officio*. The Provincial Governor, Secretary-Treasurer, Supervisor, and the Clerk of the Court of First Instance shall have jurisdiction throughout the province. The Lieutenant Governor of Bontoc shall have jurisdiction throughout the sub-province of Bontoc and the Lieutenant Governor of Amburayan throughout the sub-province of Amburayan.

SEC. 6. The Provincial Governor, the Secretary-Treasurer, the

Supervisor, and the Clerk of the Court of First Instance for the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, are hereby made Justices of the Peace *ex-officio* with jurisdiction throughout the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

SEC. 7. The sum of ten thousand dollars, local currency, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment of salaries authorized by this act, and for general provincial expenses; and this appropriation shall be available both for the present and the next succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 28, 1902.

[No. 411.]

AN ACT Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and settlements of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The provisions of sections 1 to 67 inclusive of Act No. 387, entitled "An Act Providing for the Establishment of Local Civil Governments in the Townships and Settlements of Nueva Vizcaya" are hereby made applicable to the pueblo of Cervantes, the capital of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc. The provisions of sections 68 to 71 inclusive of Act No. 387 are hereby made applicable to the remaining townships and settlements in the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 2 of "An Act Prescribing the Order of Procedure by the Commission in the Enactment of Laws," passed September 26, 1900.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 28, 1902.

[No. 412.]

AN ACT authorizing the Provincial Board of Ambos Camarines to use a portion of the funds loaned to that province by the Insular Government, by virtue of Act One hundred and ninety-six, for the construction and repair of roads and bridges within the inhabited parts of the municipalities.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Provincial Board of the Province of Ambos Camarines is hereby authorized to expend, in its discretion, a portion of the funds loaned to the province by the Insular Government, under the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety-six, in the construction and repair of roads and bridges within the inhabited parts of the municipalities of said province, anything in existing legislation to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section

two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 2, 1902.

[No. 413.]

AN ACT providing for the control and management of the provincial jails and of the prisoners therein.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be established and kept at the capital of every organized province a jail for the safe-keeping of prisoners lawfully committed. The expenses of establishing and keeping the said jails and of maintaining the prisoners therein shall be borne by the provinces, except where otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. The judge of the Court of First Instance and the Provincial Board shall, as often as the judge of the Court of First Instance is required to be in the province, make personal inspection of the provincial jail as to the sufficiency thereof for the safe-keeping of prisoners, their proper accommodation and health, and shall inquire into the manner in which the same has been kept since the last inspection.

SEC. 3. The governor of the province, by himself or through a jailor to be appointed by him, shall keep the jail and shall be responsible for the manner in which the same is kept. He shall keep separate rooms for the sexes except where they are lawfully married. He shall, under the direction of the Provincial Board and at the expense of the province, supply proper food and clothing for the prisoners: *Provided*, That the Provincial Board shall allow to the governor not exceeding twenty cents Mexican each per day for feeding prisoners, or may make contracts with third parties at that rate for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The governor, or the jailor appointed by him, shall keep a true and exact calendar of all prisoners committed to the provincial jail, which calendar shall contain the names of all persons who are committed, their place of abode, the time of commitment, the cause of their commitment, the authority that committed them, and the description of their persons; and when any prisoner is liberated such calendar shall state the time when and the authority by which such liberation took place; if any prisoner shall escape, it shall state particularly the time and manner of such escape; if any prisoner shall die, the date and cause of his death shall be entered on the calendar. In case any prisoner shall die in the provincial jail it shall be the duty of the president of the Provincial Board of Health to make an examination, and to report to the Provincial Board as to the cause of such death.

SEC. 5. At the opening of each term of the Court of First Instance within his province, the governor shall return a copy of such calendar under his hand to the judge of such court; and if any governor neglects or refuses so to do, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred pesos.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Board to make suitable regulations for the conduct of the provincial jail so as to prevent

the introduction of intoxicating liquors among the prisoners, to prohibit gambling in the jail, or disorderly practices of any kind therein.

SEC. 7. The compensation for the support of a prisoner arrested on civil process shall be at the rate of twenty cents, money of the United States, per day, to be advanced and taxed as costs in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and ninety-seven.

SEC. 8. When a prisoner is confined by virtue of any process directed to the governor or sheriff and which shall require to be returned to the court whence it issued, such governor or sheriff shall keep a copy of the same, together with his return made thereon, which copy, duly certified by said governor or sheriff, shall be presumptive evidence of his right to retain such prisoner in his custody.

SEC. 9. All instruments of every kind, or attested copies thereof, by which a prisoner is committed or liberated, shall be regularly indorsed, filed, and kept in a suitable box by such governor or by his deputy acting as jailor, and such box, with its contents, shall be delivered to the successor of the officer having charge of the prisoner.

SEC. 10. In case there should be no jail in any province, or in case a provincial jail of any province be insecure or insufficient for the accommodation of all provincial prisoners, it shall be the duty of the Provincial Board to make arrangements for the safe-keeping of the prisoners of the province with the Provincial Board of some neighboring province in the jail of such neighboring province, and when such arrangement has been made, it shall be the duty of the officer having custody of the prisoner to commit him to the jail of such neighboring province, and he shall be there detained with the same legal effect as though confined in the jail of the province where the offense for which he was arrested was committed.

SEC. 11. Any provincial jail may be used for the safe-keeping of any fugitive from justice from any province, and the jailor shall in such case be entitled to receive the same compensation for the support and custody of such fugitive from justice as is provided for other prisoners, to be paid by the officer demanding the custody of the prisoner, who shall be reimbursed for such outlay as a part of the costs of the prosecution.

SEC. 12. The prisoner, shall be treated with humanity and in a manner calculated to promote their reformation. Juvenile prisoners shall be kept, if the jail will admit of it, in apartments separated from those containing more experienced and hardened criminals. The visits of parents and friends who desire to exert a moral influence over prisoners shall at all reasonable times be permitted under regulations which shall be prescribed by the Provincial Board.

SEC. 13. The Provincial Board may, if it deems such a course advisable, cause all able-bodied male prisoners, except such as are held awaiting trial, to work upon any of the public provincial roads or highways or other public works in the province where such prisoners are confined. Such work shall be done under the direction and control of the provincial supervisor, and while so employed the prisoners shall be sufficiently and properly guarded by the jailor or his deputies or by the Philippines Constabulary if available for that purpose.

SEC. 14. All laws, rules, and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the

[No. 416.]

AN ACT authorizing an increase in the constabulary force in certain provinces when necessary.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Chief of the Philippines Constabulary is hereby authorized to increase the Constabulary force over the number authorized in Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, in certain provinces as far as the necessities of the situation may demand: *Provided*, That he first make this necessity apparent to the Civil Governor, and receive his definite approval of the numbers required: *And provided*, That the total enlisted strength of the Constabulary does not exceed five thousand.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be retroactive, and all appointments and enlistments since February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby validated.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 9, 1902.

[No. 417.]

AN ACT annexing the districts of Infanta and Principe and the island of Polillo to the province of Tayabas.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Island of Polillo and that territory in the Island of Luzon heretofore included in the district of Infanta and the district of Principe are hereby annexed to and included in the Province of Tayabas, organized by Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-two, passed April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and one.

SEC. 2. The inhabitants of the territory hereby annexed to and made a part of the Province of Tayabas shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as if said territory had been originally incorporated in the Province of Tayabas; and the municipal officers in the towns included in the territory so annexed, heretofore or hereafter organized under the Municipal Code, shall have the same relations to the provincial officers of the Province of Tayabas as are prescribed by the Provincial Government Act and by Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-two, organizing the said Province of Tayabas, for the municipal officers of the towns of said province.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 12, 1902.

[No. 418.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, in local currency, for the expenses of construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, in local currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated for expenses in carrying on the construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 17, 1902.

[No. 419.]

AN ACT extending the provisions of "the provincial government act" and its amendments to the province of Samar.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All the provisions of an act entitled "A General Act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," enacted February sixth, nineteen hundred and one, shall apply to and govern the establishment of a provincial government in that territory in the Island of Samar and adjacent islands not included in any other province, to be known as the Province of Samar, with such exceptions, modifications and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained.

SEC. 2. The compensation to be paid provincial officers of the Province of Samar shall be at the following rate per year, money of the United States, or its equivalent in local currency:

For the Provincial Governor, two thousand five hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars for expenses;

For the Provincial Secretary, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the Provincial Treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Provincial Supervisor, one thousand four hundred dollars;

For the Provincial Fiscal, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The salary of provincial officers shall be payable monthly so that one-twelfth of the annual salary shall be paid on the last day of each calendar month.

Each provincial officer shall be allowed his necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding two dollars per day, money of the United States, while absent from the capital of the province on official business. The allowance shall be made by the Provincial Board upon the certificate of the officer that the travel was necessary for the public business, and shall not be paid until the account accompanied

by the resolution of the Board approving the same shall be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer and by him approved.

SEC. 3. The bond of the Provincial Treasurer shall be five thousand dollars, until the first day of March, nineteen hundred and three, when, in view of the collection of the land tax, the Commission may require a new bond or an additional bond to cover the probable increase of the funds of which the Provincial Treasurer shall have custody at any one time. The bond to be given shall be conditioned to secure on the part of the Provincial Treasurer that he shall account for the internal revenue collections coming into his hands as Internal Revenue Collector; the taxes collected by him for each municipality, for the province, and for the central government. The form of the bond shall be prescribed by the Insular Treasurer. If upon the request of the Commission the Military Governor shall detail any military officer to fill a provincial office, no bond shall be required of him.

SEC. 4. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the first Monday in April and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the Provincial Board. The convention shall be called together by the Provincial Secretary and shall elect a chairman for each half-yearly session. The Provincial Secretary shall act as secretary of the convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the Provincial Board.

SEC. 5. The people of the Province of Samar, in view of their distressed condition, are hereby expressly exempted from payment of the land tax provided by the "Municipal Code" and "The Provincial Government Act" for the year nineteen hundred and two, and such land tax will not be assessed or collected.

SEC. 6. The capital of the province shall be, as formerly, at the town of Catbalogan.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 17, 1902.

[No. 420.]

AN ACT providing for a loan of an amount in local currency equivalent to five thousand dollars in money of the United States from the Insular Treasury to the Treasury of the Province of Bulacan, in order to enable that Province to meet the expenses that have been imposed upon it by reason of the prevalence of an epidemic of cholera.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, in local currency, being the equivalent of five thousand dollars in money of the United States, at the ratio of two dollars and twenty-seven cents, local currency, to one dollar, money of the United States, the ratio for the current quarter, to be loaned to the Province of Bulacan for the purpose of enabling it to meet the extra expenses that have been imposed upon it in combating the cholera epidemic.

SEC. 2. The money appropriated in the first section shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Province of Bulacan upon the production by him

to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago of a certified copy of a resolution of the Provincial Board requesting such loan and agreeing to repay the money, without interest, within two years from the date of the loan. The money loaned by this Act shall be expended by the Provincial Board in the manner provided by law for provincial purposes.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 23, 1902.

[No. 421.]

AN ACT repealing act numbered one hundred and seventy-three and so much of section one of act numbered two hundred and seventy-two as forbids the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus against a military officer or soldier who is detaining a prisoner in the provinces of Batangas, La Laguna, Tayabas, Samar, Cebu, and Bohol, or other organized provinces.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

Whereas armed insurrection no longer exists in the Province of Batangas, and by separate Acts heretofore enacted by the Commission Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act restoring the Provinces of Batangas, Cebu, and Bohol to the executive control of the Military Governor," has been repealed in so far as it applied to the Provinces of Cebu and Bohol, leaving it operative alone in said Province of Batangas:

SECTION 1. On and after July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, the provincial and municipal officers of the Province of Batangas shall no longer report to the Military Governor, nor shall he have power to remove them and appoint others in their places, as is provided in Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three; and said provincial and municipal officers, from and after said date, shall be under the exclusive executive direction and control of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. From and after the date aforesaid the Military Governor shall not have the power to suspend the operation of any part of the laws of the Commission for the government of the Province of Batangas and substitute therefor temporary general orders of his own having the effect of law. The full jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance for the Province of Batangas, as provided by Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six and amendments thereto, is reestablished in said province, including the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases as provided by law, and military commissions and provost courts shall no longer have jurisdiction and authority to try crimes and misdemeanors, as provided in Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three, but the same shall only be triable in the civil courts.

SEC. 3. Said Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three and all other Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. So much of section one of Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act amending Chapter XXVI, relating to proceedings in habeas corpus, of Act Numbered One hundred and

ninety, providing for a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings," as forbids the issuing of any writ of habeas corpus against a military officer or soldier who is detaining a prisoner in the Provinces of Batangas, La Laguna, Tayabas, Samar, Cebu, and Bohol, or in any other province which has been organized under "The Provincial Government Act," or by a special Act, or which may be hereafter so organized, is hereby expressly repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on July fourth, nineteen hundred and two.

Enacted, June 23, 1902.

[No. 422.]

AN ACT providing for the organization of a provincial government in the Province of Paragua, and defining the limits of that province.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A civil provincial government is hereby established for the Province of Paragua.

SEC. 2. The Province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the Island of Paragua north of the tenth parallel of north latitude and the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumaran, and of the islands forming the Calamianes group and the Cuyos group.

SEC. 3. The officers of this government shall be a provincial governor, at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per year; a provincial secretary-treasurer, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per year; a provincial supervisor, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year, and a provincial fiscal, at a salary of one thousand dollars per year, all in money of the United States, or its authorized equivalent in local currency. No person shall be eligible for either of these offices who is not either a citizen of the United States, native of the Philippine Islands, or a person who, not being a subject or citizen of any other government or power, may have by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of a native of the islands, or who having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States shall violate the same. Nonresidence in the province shall not render the person appointed or elected to office ineligible.

SEC. 4. These officers shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, and may be removed by him with the like advice and consent. They shall reside and have their offices in the municipality of Cuyo, in the Island of Cuyo. Their successors shall be appointed and removed in the manner in this section provided.

SEC. 5. After March first, nineteen hundred and three, the provincial secretary-treasurer and the provincial supervisor, as vacancies occur, shall be selected under the provisions and restrictions of the Civil Service Act. The provincial secretary-treasurer shall be able to speak and write the Spanish language, and after January first,

nineteen hundred and six, the English language also. The provincial supervisor shall be a competent civil engineer and surveyor. Before the secretary-treasurer shall qualify, he shall give a bond to the Insular Government, for the benefit of whom it may concern, with sufficient security in the sum of five thousand dollars, surety or sureties to be approved by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago. The bond shall be conditioned to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the office as now or hereafter prescribed by law, and for the accounting for all funds coming into his hands as secretary-treasurer or into those of his authorized deputies during his incumbency, and in the case of death or removal, until the statement of his accounts by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago. His bond shall, after its approval, be filed with the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall safely keep the same. The Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago shall exercise the same supervision over the office of secretary-treasurer that he exercises over the offices of provincial treasurers in provinces organized under "The Provincial Government Act."

SEC. 6. Before assuming office, each provincial officer shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, _____, having been _____ (appointed or elected, as the case may be) to the office of _____, in the Province of Paragua, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly perform all the duties of said office; that I will faithfully account for all moneys coming into my hands as such officer; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States; that I take this oath without any mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God."

The oaths of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the United States Philippine Commission, its secretary, the governor of the province, any United States army officer stationed in the province, the judge of the Court of First Instance within whose judicial district the said province lies, or any other judicial officer having jurisdiction therein. The oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary-treasurer for the province.

SEC. 7. The duties and powers of the provincial governor shall be the same as those provided for the provincial governor of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, by virtue of section six of Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization of provincial governments in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya," as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and eighty-eight.

SEC. 8. The duties and powers of the provincial secretary-treasurer shall be such as are provided for the provincial secretary-treasurer of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section seven of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and eighty-eight.

SEC. 9. The duties and powers of the provincial supervisor shall be such as are provided for the provincial supervisor for the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section eight of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven.

SEC. 10. The duties and powers of the provincial fiscal shall be such as are provided for the provincial fiscal of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section nine of Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven; and in case of the absence or neglect, or failure from neglect or refusal to discharge his duties by reason of illness or per-

[No. 416.]

AN ACT authorizing an increase in the constabulary force in certain provinces when necessary.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Chief of the Philippines Constabulary is hereby authorized to increase the Constabulary force over the number authorized in Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, in certain provinces as far as the necessities of the situation may demand: *Provided*, That he first make this necessity apparent to the Civil Governor, and receive his definite approval of the numbers required: *And provided*, That the total enlisted strength of the Constabulary does not exceed five thousand.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be retroactive, and all appointments and enlistments since February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby validated.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 9, 1902.

[No. 417.]

AN ACT annexing the districts of Infanta and Principe and the island of Polillo to the province of Tayabas.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Island of Polillo and that territory in the Island of Luzon heretofore included in the district of Infanta and the district of Principe are hereby annexed to and included in the Province of Tayabas, organized by Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-two, passed April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and one.

SEC. 2. The inhabitants of the territory hereby annexed to and made a part of the Province of Tayabas shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as if said territory had been originally incorporated in the Province of Tayabas; and the municipal officers in the towns included in the territory so annexed, heretofore or hereafter organized under the Municipal Code, shall have the same relations to the provincial officers of the Province of Tayabas as are prescribed by the Provincial Government Act and by Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-two, organizing the said Province of Tayabas, for the municipal officers of the towns of said province.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 12, 1902.

[No. 418.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, in local currency, for the expenses of construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, in local currency, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated for expenses in carrying on the construction of the Benguet wagon road from Pozorubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Baguio, Province of Benguet.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 17, 1902.

[No. 419.]

AN ACT extending the provisions of "the provincial government act" and its amendments to the province of Samar.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All the provisions of an act entitled "A General Act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," enacted February sixth, nineteen hundred and one, shall apply to and govern the establishment of a provincial government in that territory in the Island of Samar and adjacent islands not included in any other province, to be known as the Province of Samar, with such exceptions, modifications and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained.

SEC. 2. The compensation to be paid provincial officers of the Province of Samar shall be at the following rate per year, money of the United States, or its equivalent in local currency:

For the Provincial Governor, two thousand five hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars for expenses;

For the Provincial Secretary, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the Provincial Treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Provincial Supervisor, one thousand four hundred dollars;

For the Provincial Fiscal, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The salary of provincial officers shall be payable monthly so that one-twelfth of the annual salary shall be paid on the last day of each calendar month.

Each provincial officer shall be allowed his necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding two dollars per day, money of the United States, while absent from the capital of the province on official business. The allowance shall be made by the Provincial Board upon the certificate of the officer that the travel was necessary for the public business, and shall not be paid until the account accompanied

by the resolution of the Board approving the same shall be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer and by him approved.

SEC. 3. The bond of the Provincial Treasurer shall be five thousand dollars, until the first day of March, nineteen hundred and three, when, in view of the collection of the land tax, the Commission may require a new bond or an additional bond to cover the probable increase of the funds of which the Provincial Treasurer shall have custody at any one time. The bond to be given shall be conditioned to secure on the part of the Provincial Treasurer that he shall account for the internal revenue collections coming into his hands as Internal Revenue Collector; the taxes collected by him for each municipality, for the province, and for the central government. The form of the bond shall be prescribed by the Insular Treasurer. If upon the request of the Commission the Military Governor shall detail any military officer to fill a provincial office, no bond shall be required of him.

SEC. 4. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the first Monday in April and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the Provincial Board. The convention shall be called together by the Provincial Secretary and shall elect a chairman for each half-yearly session. The Provincial Secretary shall act as secretary of the convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the Provincial Board.

SEC. 5. The people of the Province of Samar, in view of their distressed condition, are hereby expressly exempted from payment of the land tax provided by the "Municipal Code" and "The Provincial Government Act" for the year nineteen hundred and two, and such land tax will not be assessed or collected.

SEC. 6. The capital of the province shall be, as formerly, at the town of Catbalogan.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 17, 1902.

[No. 420.]

AN ACT providing for a loan of an amount in local currency equivalent to five thousand dollars in money of the United States from the Insular Treasury to the Treasury of the Province of Bulacan, in order to enable that Province to meet the expenses that have been imposed upon it by reason of the prevalence of an epidemic of cholera.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, in local currency, being the equivalent of five thousand dollars in money of the United States, at the ratio of two dollars and twenty-seven cents, local currency, to one dollar, money of the United States, the ratio for the current quarter, to be loaned to the Province of Bulacan for the purpose of enabling it to meet the extra expenses that have been imposed upon it in combating the cholera epidemic.

SEC. 2. The money appropriated in the first section shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Province of Bulacan upon the production by him

to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago of a certified copy of a resolution of the Provincial Board requesting such loan and agreeing to repay the money, without interest, within two years from the date of the loan. The money loaned by this Act shall be expended by the Provincial Board in the manner provided by law for provincial purposes.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 23, 1902.

[No. 421.]

AN ACT repealing act numbered one hundred and seventy-three and so much of section one of act numbered two hundred and seventy-two as forbids the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus against a military officer or soldier who is detaining a prisoner in the provinces of Batangas, La Laguna, Tayabas, Samar, Cebu, and Bohol, or other organized provinces.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

Whereas armed insurrection no longer exists in the Province of Batangas, and by separate Acts heretofore enacted by the Commission Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act restoring the Provinces of Batangas, Cebu, and Bohol to the executive control of the Military Governor," has been repealed in so far as it applied to the Provinces of Cebu and Bohol, leaving it operative alone in said Province of Batangas:

SECTION 1. On and after July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, the provincial and municipal officers of the Province of Batangas shall no longer report to the Military Governor, nor shall he have power to remove them and appoint others in their places, as is provided in Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three; and said provincial and municipal officers, from and after said date, shall be under the exclusive executive direction and control of the Civil Governor.

SEC. 2. From and after the date aforesaid the Military Governor shall not have the power to suspend the operation of any part of the laws of the Commission for the government of the Province of Batangas and substitute therefor temporary general orders of his own having the effect of law. The full jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance for the Province of Batangas, as provided by Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six and amendments thereto, is reestablished in said province, including the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases as provided by law, and military commissions and provost courts shall no longer have jurisdiction and authority to try crimes and misdemeanors, as provided in Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three, but the same shall only be triable in the civil courts.

SEC. 3. Said Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-three and all other Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. So much of section one of Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act amending Chapter XXVI, relating to proceedings in habeas corpus, of Act Numbered One hundred and

ninety, providing for a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings," as forbids the issuing of any writ of habeas corpus against a military officer or soldier who is detaining a prisoner in the Provinces of Batangas, La Laguna, Tayabas, Samar, Cebu, and Bohol, or in any other province which has been organized under "The Provincial Government Act," or by a special Act, or which may be hereafter so organized, is hereby expressly repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on July fourth, nineteen hundred and two.

Enacted, June 23, 1902.

[No. 422.]

AN ACT providing for the organization of a provincial government in the Province of Paragua, and defining the limits of that province.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A civil provincial government is hereby established for the Province of Paragua.

SEC. 2. The Province of Paragua shall consist of all that portion of the Island of Paragua north of the tenth parallel of north latitude and the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumaran, and of the islands forming the Calamianes group and the Cuyos group.

SEC. 3. The officers of this government shall be a provincial governor, at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per year; a provincial secretary-treasurer, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per year; a provincial supervisor, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year, and a provincial fiscal, at a salary of one thousand dollars per year, all in money of the United States, or its authorized equivalent in local currency. No person shall be eligible for either of these offices who is not either a citizen of the United States, native of the Philippine Islands, or a person who, not being a subject or citizen of any other government or power, may have by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of a native of the islands, or who having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States shall violate the same. Nonresidence in the province shall not render the person appointed or elected to office ineligible.

SEC. 4. These officers shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the United States Philippine Commission, and may be removed by him with the like advice and consent. They shall reside and have their offices in the municipality of Cuyo, in the Island of Cuyo. Their successors shall be appointed and removed in the manner in this section provided.

SEC. 5. After March first, nineteen hundred and three, the provincial secretary-treasurer and the provincial supervisor, as vacancies occur, shall be selected under the provisions and restrictions of the Civil Service Act. The provincial secretary-treasurer shall be able to speak and write the Spanish language, and after January first,

nineteen hundred and six, the English language also. The provincial supervisor shall be a competent civil engineer and surveyor. Before the secretary-treasurer shall qualify, he shall give a bond to the Insular Government, for the benefit of whom it may concern, with sufficient security in the sum of five thousand dollars, surety or sureties to be approved by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago. The bond shall be conditioned to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the office as now or hereafter prescribed by law, and for the accounting for all funds coming into his hands as secretary-treasurer or into those of his authorized deputies during his incumbency, and in the case of death or removal, until the statement of his accounts by the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago. His bond shall, after its approval, be filed with the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall safely keep the same. The Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago shall exercise the same supervision over the office of secretary-treasurer that he exercises over the offices of provincial treasurers in provinces organized under "The Provincial Government Act."

SEC. 6. Before assuming office, each provincial officer shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, _____, having been _____ (appointed or elected, as the case may be) to the office of _____, in the Province of Paragua, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly perform all the duties of said office; that I will faithfully account for all moneys coming into my hands as such officer; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States; that I take this oath without any mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God."

The oaths of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the United States Philippine Commission, its secretary, the governor of the province, any United States army officer stationed in the province, the judge of the Court of First Instance within whose judicial district the said province lies, or any other judicial officer having jurisdiction therein. The oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary-treasurer for the province.

SEC. 7. The duties and powers of the provincial governor shall be the same as those provided for the provincial governor of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, by virtue of section six of Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization of provincial governments in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya," as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and eighty-eight.

SEC. 8. The duties and powers of the provincial secretary-treasurer shall be such as are provided for the provincial secretary-treasurer of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section seven of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and eighty-eight.

SEC. 9. The duties and powers of the provincial supervisor shall be such as are provided for the provincial supervisor for the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section eight of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven.

SEC. 10. The duties and powers of the provincial fiscal shall be such as are provided for the provincial fiscal of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section nine of Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven; and in case of the absence or neglect, or failure from neglect or refusal to discharge his duties by reason of illness or per-

sonal interest in the prosecution, or for any other cause, a temporary fiscal may be appointed in the manner provided in said section nine of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven, with the powers therein defined.

SEC. 11. The salaries herein provided shall be paid monthly, so that one twelfth of the annual salary shall be paid on the last day of each calendar month. Each provincial officer shall be allowed his necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding three dollars per day, money of the United States, while absent from the capital of the province on official business; the allowance shall be made by the Provincial Board upon the certificate of the officer that the travel was necessary for the public business, and shall not be paid until the account, accompanied by a resolution of the board approving the same shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, and by him approved.

SEC. 12. The provincial governor, provincial secretary-treasurer and the provincial supervisor shall constitute the Provincial Board. The governor shall be the presiding officer of the board. The secretary-treasurer shall be the secretary and keep its minutes.

SEC. 13. The Provincial Board shall have the powers and duties provided for the Provincial Board of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya by virtue of section twelve of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven.

SEC. 14. All the provisions of section thirteen of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven, relating to absence of provincial officials from the province, and to suspension, removal, or reinstatement of such officials, the appointment of temporary officials, and their compensation, and the filling of vacancies in provincial offices created by removal, resignation, or death, are hereby made applicable to the Province of Paragua.

SEC. 15. All the provisions of section fourteen of said Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-seven relating to traveling expenses of deputies, subordinates and other employees of provincial officers are hereby made applicable to the Province of Paragua.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Board, immediately after its organization, to proceed with the organization of all the pueblos of the province which have, in their opinion, a sufficient Christian or civilized population to warrant the maintenance of a municipal government therein, and upon completing such organization, shall make a report to the Civil Governor of the names of the pueblos so organized into municipalities, with the estimated civilized population in them and the manner in which the boundaries thereof have been designated. If the boundaries adopted by the board are the same as those that have heretofore existed under any organization made by the military authorities of the United States, or by Spanish authorities before American occupancy, the facts shall be stated. The manner of organizing such municipalities, the designation of the municipalities so organized, the powers and liabilities thereof, the division into barrios, the officials of the several pueblos or townships, the manner of election or appointment of such officials, the duties and powers of such officials, the qualifications of electors and officials, the oaths to be taken by officials and electors, the disqualifications from voting, the methods of conducting elections and issuing certificates of elections to officials entitled thereto, the accounting to be rendered by all such officials, the compensation for the officials, the requirements of bonds from officials, the exemption of persons from the performance

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SEC. 17. In the year nineteen hundred and two, the declarations as to the value of property for purposes of taxation required by the provisions of the preceding section shall be made between the first and fifteenth days of October, and property owners shall be subject to the fine provided for failure to declare the value of their property within the period fixed, if they fail to make their declarations on or before the thirtieth day of October. The secretary shall prepare the list of persons from whom taxes are due on or before the fifteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, and taxes may be paid between the fifteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and two, and the first day of January, nineteen hundred and three, on days fixed as provided by the provisions of said Act Numbered Three hundred and

eighty-seven. Unpaid taxes shall become delinquent on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and three.

SEC. 18. The governor of the Province of Paragua is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to deal with and provide for the government of members of non-Christian tribes, including the Moros, within the Province of Paragua as herein defined, in the manner provided in sections sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, and seventy-one of said Act Numbered Three hundred and eighty-seven, which sections, so far as they are applicable, shall be controlling in governing non-Christian tribes in the Province of Paragua.

SEC. 19. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 20. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 23, 1902.

[No. 423.]

AN ACT extending the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act" and its amendments to the Island of Mindoro and incorporating that island with the Province of Marinduque.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Island of Mindoro and the small islands adjacent thereto—including the Island of Lubang, which is hereby detached from the Province of Cavite to which it now belongs—are hereby annexed to the Province of Marinduque as established by Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-five, and the provisions of said Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-five and of "The Provincial Government Act" and its amendments are hereby extended over the Island of Mindoro and said small adjacent islands, with such exceptions, modifications, and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained.

SEC. 2. The provincial secretary, the provincial treasurer, the provincial supervisor, and the provincial fiscal, appointed and now holding office for the existing Province of Marinduque, are hereby declared to be respectively the secretary, treasurer, supervisor, and fiscal of the said province as enlarged by this Act, with salaries at the rate fixed by said Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-five. The provincial governor of the existing Province of Marinduque is hereby continued as governor of the Province of Marinduque as established by said Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-five, but without executive or other power over any portion of the territory incorporated into the Province of Marinduque by this Act.

SEC. 3. There shall be a governor for the Island of Mindoro and the small islands adjacent thereto who shall be an officer of the Army of the United States, to be detailed for that purpose by the Major-General Commanding the Division of the Philippines, and to hold office until a new governor for the consolidated province of Marinduque shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of "The Pro-

vincial Government Act," after which time the new governor who shall be thus elected shall have jurisdiction over the whole Province of Marinduque as established by this Act. The governor of the Island of Mindoro and its small adjacent islands, until the election of the new governor as in this section provided, shall have within the territory last aforesaid all the powers of the governor of any province as defined by "The Provincial Government Act" and the amendments thereof.

SEC. 4. The Provincial Board of the original Province of Marinduque shall remain as at present constituted by existing law. The Provincial Board as to all matters within the Island of Mindoro and its small adjacent islands shall consist of the governor of the Island of Mindoro, the provincial treasurer, and provincial supervisor of the consolidated province. The bond of the provincial treasurer shall be as fixed by Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-five. The presidentes of municipalities in the Island of Mindoro and small adjacent islands shall not be required to attend the quarterly meetings of the presidentes of the municipalities of the province held as provided in said last named Act until the election of a provincial governor in February, nineteen hundred and four, as provided by "The Provincial Government Act."

SEC. 5. The capital of the consolidated province shall be, as formerly, at the town of Boac, until otherwise ordered by law; but the residence of the governor of the Island of Mindoro provided for by this Act shall be at Puerto Galera in the Island of Mindoro and the business of the Provincial Board relating to that island shall be transacted there.

SEC. 6. Until the election of a new governor for the consolidated province created by this Act it shall be the duty of the provincial treasurer to keep the revenues accruing from taxation in the Island of Marinduque and those accruing from taxation in the Island of Mindoro as separate funds. The salary of the provincial governor for the existing province of Marinduque shall be paid out of revenues accruing from the Island of Marinduque. The salaries of the provincial secretary, the provincial treasurer, the provincial supervisor, and the provincial fiscal shall be paid out of the two funds in this section provided, each fund contributing thereto in proportion to its own amount. The remainder of the fund accruing from taxes imposed in the Island of Marinduque shall be expended for the general provincial purposes of that island, and the remainder of the fund accruing from revenues in the Island of Mindoro shall be expended for the general provincial purposes in that island. But after the new governor shall be elected for the consolidated province, in accordance with the provisions of "The Provincial Government Act," at the expiration of the term of the present governor of the existing Province of Marinduque, the funds accruing from all revenues shall be disbursed for the benefit of the whole consolidated province in the manner required by "The Provincial Government Act."

SEC. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 23, 1902.

[No. 424.]

AN ACT extending the provisions of "the Provincial Government Act" and its amendments to the Province of La Laguna.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All the provisions of an Act entitled "A General Act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," enacted February sixth, nineteen hundred and one, and its amendments, shall apply to and govern the establishment of a provincial government in that territory in the Island of Luzon known as the Province of La Laguna, with such exceptions, modifications, and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained.

SEC. 2. The compensation to be paid provincial officers of the Province of La Laguna shall be at the following rate per year, money of the United States, or its equivalent in local currency at the legal rate:

For the provincial governor, two thousand dollars;

For the provincial secretary, one thousand four hundred dollars;

For the provincial treasurer, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For the provincial supervisor, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the provincial fiscal, one thousand four hundred dollars.

The salary of provincial officers shall be payable monthly so that one-twelfth of the annual salary shall be paid on the last day of each calendar month.

Each provincial officer shall be allowed his necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents, money of the United States, per day, while absent from the capital of the province on official business. The allowance shall be made by the provincial board upon the certificate of the officer that the travel was necessary for the public business, and shall not be paid until the account accompanied by the resolution of the board approving the same shall be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer and by him approved.

SEC. 3. The bond of the provincial treasurer shall be ten thousand dollars, until the first day of March, nineteen hundred and three, when, in view of the collection of the land tax, the Commission may require a new bond or an additional bond to cover the probable increase of the funds of which the provincial treasurer shall have custody at any one time. The bond to be given shall be conditioned to secure on the part of the provincial treasurer that he shall account for the internal-revenue collections coming into his hands as internal-revenue collector, the taxes collected by him for each municipality, for the province, and for the Central Government. The form of the bond shall be prescribed by the Insular Treasurer. If, upon the request of the Commission, the Military Governor shall detail any military officer to fill a provincial office, no bond shall be required of him.

SEC. 4. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Monday in May and November to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the provincial board. The convention shall be called together by the provincial secretary and shall elect a chairman for each half-yearly session. The provincial secretary shall act as secretary of the convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the provincial board.

SEC. 5. The people of the Province of La Laguna, in view of their distressed condition, are hereby expressly exempted from payment of

the land tax provided by "The Municipal Code" and "The Provincial Government Act" for the year nineteen hundred and two, and such land tax will not be assessed nor collected.

SEC. 6. The provisions of Act Numbered Seventy-eight, of paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of section eight of Act Numbered Eighty-two, of that portion of section three of Act Numbered Eighty-three commencing with the words "or who" in the tenth line and ending with the word "date" in the twelfth line of said section, and of Act Numbered One hundred and six amendatory of said Acts, shall not apply to any officer, soldier, or civilian who surrendered to Brigadier-General Samuel S. Sumner in the Province of La Laguna in the month of June, nineteen hundred and one, anything in said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 7. The capital of the province shall be, as formerly, at the town of Santa Cruz.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 1, 1902.

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